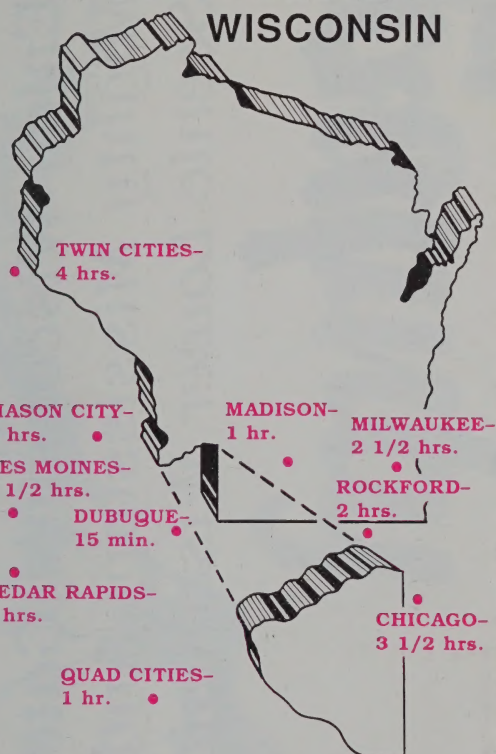


VISIT BEAUTIFUL GRANT COUNTY

IN SOUTHWESTERN WISCONSIN



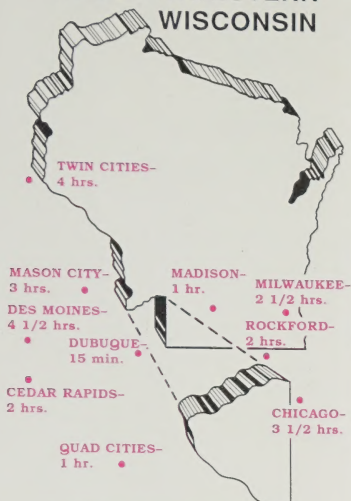
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For more information write:
Grant County Resource Development
P.O. Box 31
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FOR THE PERFECT VACATION ANYTIME

If any place can typify the rugged, exceptional beauty of the "driftless area", that place is Grant County.

Grant County is located in the southwestern most corner of Wisconsin. The Wisconsin and Mississippi Rivers, two of the state's greatest river resources, form its northern and western boundaries, respectively. It is a large county and, although the land has the rugged character of an unglaciated topography, the county's fertile soils rank it among the top agricultural counties in the United States.

Because of its location at the confluence of the Wisconsin and Mississippi Rivers, Grant County was visited very early by the French explorers, missionaries, and fur



A large population of bald eagles make Grant County their year-round home.



The mighty Mississippi River provides numerous recreational opportunities to Grant County visitors and residents.

North America, it bypassed a section largely located in Southwestern Wisconsin. This area is called unglaciated, popularly referred to as the "driftless area". Grant County is in the heart of this area.

Unlike much of the midwest, Grant County's topography is ruggedly beautiful. The area is characterized by bluffs hundreds of feet high overlooking the Mississippi, unusual wind and water carved rock formations, and tree-covered hills and valleys as far as the eye can see. For a first-time visitor, it is an experience never to be forgotten.

BLESSED WITH RIVERS

In addition to heavily wooded bluffs and hills and large expanses of rolling farmland, Grant County is blessed with rivers. Making up its boundaries are almost 60 miles of Mississippi River water and 50 miles of Wisconsin River water. There are over 20 publicly owned sites in Grant County offering free access to these two rivers. The Mississippi and Wisconsin Rivers are filled with hundreds of tree covered islands, perfect for the boater, explorer, or photographer. River trips offer the opportunity to observe various types of birds including eagles, ducks, and hundreds of song birds.

In addition to the large rivers, Grant County has dozens of inland rivers and streams offering a variety of activities for the visitor. Among these are the Blue, Green, Platte, Little Platte, Pigeon, Little Green, Grant and Little Grant Rivers.

Canoeing is one of the fastest growing recreational activities in Grant County. A trip down the lower Wisconsin River is truly a pleasurable experience. The magnificent scenery and the abundant bird and animal life provide enjoyment for all ages. For a special experience an overnight trip is something long remembered. Primitive camping on one of the many

(140 miles). For the real sportsmen, the famous Doc Smith Creek and Castle Rock Creek, featured in several natural resource and fishing publications, are "fish for fun" areas. Numerous, clearly marked easements provide easy access for the public on many streams.

Other fishing includes walleye, northern pike, large mouth bass, blue gills, and crappies on the Mississippi River. Record catfish, walleye, and small mouth bass are taken on the Wisconsin River.

The fabulous Mississippi flyway cannot be surpassed for duck hunting. This flyway includes the lower Wisconsin River. Deer

hunters find the river bottom areas and forested hills have excellent deer populations. Squirrel, rabbit, grouse, fox, coon, and pheasant are hunted by residents and visitors both. The recent addition of wild turkey provides a real challenge to hunters in Grant County.

CAMPING AND RECREATION

Grant County offers visitors over 1,000 campsites at 14 different public and private campgrounds, including sites at two beautiful state parks: Wyalusing State Park, seven miles north of Bagley and



Grant County ranks as one of the leading agricultural counties in the United States.



A visit to Stonefield Village in Cassville provides enjoyment for the whole family.

Nelson Dewey State Park, one mile north west of Cassville. There are also over 400 rooms available at 20 motels, hotels, and 8 bed and breakfast inns located throughout the county.

Grant County's five cities and 14 villages offer a variety of public recreation facilities including swimming pools, parks, golf courses, tennis courts, and ball diamonds.

EAGLES ABOUND

The rugged topography, wooded valleys and available year-round food source make the Grant County area an ideal winter roosting site for large numbers of bald eagles. The Mississippi and Wisconsin River Valley's provide beautiful areas for observing eagles and other wildlife.

GRANT COUNTY

The nation's first civil war monument on the courthouse lawn is one of the numerous historic sites in Grant County.



Rugged landscapes, such as Castle Rock pictured here, are typical of the unglaciated topography in Grant County.

traders. Some of the first white men to reach the county were probably Marquette and Joliet, who arrived in 1673. A trading post was established in the county in 1725.

Grant County was created by the territorial legislature in 1836, with its present boundaries. The first permanent white settlement was made by lead miners who came to Hazel Green in 1825. Mining played an important part in the development of Grant County. The county is part of the Wisconsin lead region, which includes most of southwest Wisconsin. However, unlike the typical mining territory, Grant County combined almost ideal farming conditions with a fruitful mining opportunity. Today Grant County is one of the top agricultural counties in the U.S. and leads Wisconsin in many livestock and other agricultural product categories.

THE DRIFTLESS AREA

When the last great glacier advanced on

sandy island beaches or ever-changing sandbars attracts canoeists throughout the season.

The county's inland rivers also attract numerous canoeists. Wildlife is abundant and the scenery, with its wooded hills and rocks bluffs, is equal to the larger rivers. These narrower rivers, however, are more challenging and more secluded. A trip on the Grant River can range from 1 1/2 hours to 2 1/2 days. There are also primitive camping sites along the river for overnight trips.

Canoe rental and shuttle service are available on the Grant and Platte Rivers in Potosi, and on the Wisconsin River in Bagley, Boscobel, Blue River and Muscoda.

FISHING AND HUNTING

Grant County offers the sportsman unlimited opportunity. Trout fishermen can find excellent fishing on 38 trout streams

- 1) Wilson State Tree Nursery - Located one mile east of Boscobel on Hwy. 133, the nursery is the largest of its kind in the state. Tours are available.
- 2) Hotel Boscobel - A historic landmark, the hotel is known as the Birthplace of the Gideon Bible Society, home for the Boscobel Area Heritage Museum and Library and is part of a well preserved historic downtown featuring many beautiful stone buildings.
- 3) Wyalusing State Park - This large beautiful state park sits atop the Mississippi River bluffs, from which visitors can view the joining of the great Wisconsin and Mississippi Rivers. The park offers camping, hiking, canoeing, boating, fishing, swimming and nature study. It also features Indian burial grounds and a marker commemorating the spot where Marquette and Joliet entered the Mississippi River on June 17, 1673. The park is also used as an outdoor education area for youth and adults.
- 4) "Old Military Road" Historical Marker - The marker is located near Patch Grove on U.S. Highway 18.
- 5) Grant County Courthouse - Patterned after St. Peter's Basilica in Rome, the Grant County Courthouse is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. It is located on a beautiful and unique square in downtown Lancaster, which also serves as the site of the first Civil War monument in the United States. The Courthouse also has a G.A.R. and Civil War display.
- 6) Nelson Dewey Gravesite - Located one block from the Square in Lancaster is the grave of the first governor of the State of Wisconsin - Nelson Dewey.
- 7) Stonefield Village and State Farm Museum - Stonefield Village is an operating replica of an 1890's village with stores and business places. The State Farm Museum is one of the finest collections of historic farm machinery anywhere.
- 8) Nelson Dewey State Park - Across from Stonefield Village, this beautiful park is part of the original estate of Wisconsin's first governor, Nelson Dewey. It features a breathtaking scenic overlook of the Mississippi, Indian Mounds, picnicking, camping, playground, bird and wildlife observation areas and hiking. Weekend and holiday tours of the home and grounds are available.
- 9) Cassville Ferry - Cross the mighty Mississippi River at Cassville. The ferry not only provides easy access across the river but a view which cannot be seen from any highway. Ferry operates May 1 to October 31.
- 10) St. John Mine - This lead mine located in Potosi was worked by the Indians long before the arrival of the pioneers of the 1827 "lead rush". St. John Mine also offers canoe rental and shuttle on the Grant River.



Grant County's natural beauty is especially noticeable in autumn.

- 11) The Grotto - Located in Dickeyville, this famous religious and patriotic shrine was built between 1925 and 1931. It is constructed of small fragments of stone, glass, marble, and petrified wood. Daily tours.
- 12) The Mining Museum-Rollo Jamison Museum - Located in Platteville, visitors may descend into an early nineteenth century lead mine to experience the miner's environment. The Mining Museum uses miniature models, life size dioramas, photographs, and collected artifacts to tell the story of mining in the early years. The Rollo Jamison Museum includes over 100,000 items of Grant County history.
- 13) Cunningham Museum - Located 1 block east of Lancaster's historic Courthouse Square at 129 East Maple Street. The museum is filled with artifacts of the Civil War, World Wars, Grant County's early black settlement, as well as Indian artifacts and many other items.
- 14) University of Wisconsin-Platteville is a modern educational facility which traces its origins to 1866. In its early years it was prominent in mining engineering. U.W.-Platteville provides over 100 music performances, art exhibits in the Harry Nohr Gallery, and hosts the Chicago Bears Summer Training Camp, Shakespeare Festival, and Summer Music Festival.
- 15) Mitchell-Rountree Stone Cottage - Built in 1837, the Stone Cottage has been on the Register of Historic Sites since 1972. Much of the furniture in the home is the original furniture brought to the house when it was completed. Open to the public.
- 16) Spurgeon Vineyards and Winery - Five miles south of Muscoda on County Highway G to County Highway Q, then seven miles east to Pine Tree Road.



Heavily wooded hills and valleys provide the backdrop for the Wisconsin River and its tributaries.

GRANT COUNTY

The nation's first civil war monument on the courthouse lawn is one of the numerous historic sites in Grant County.



Plant fossils of the Devonian

are found in the lower Silurian and in certain well known Devonian strata of the Devonian.

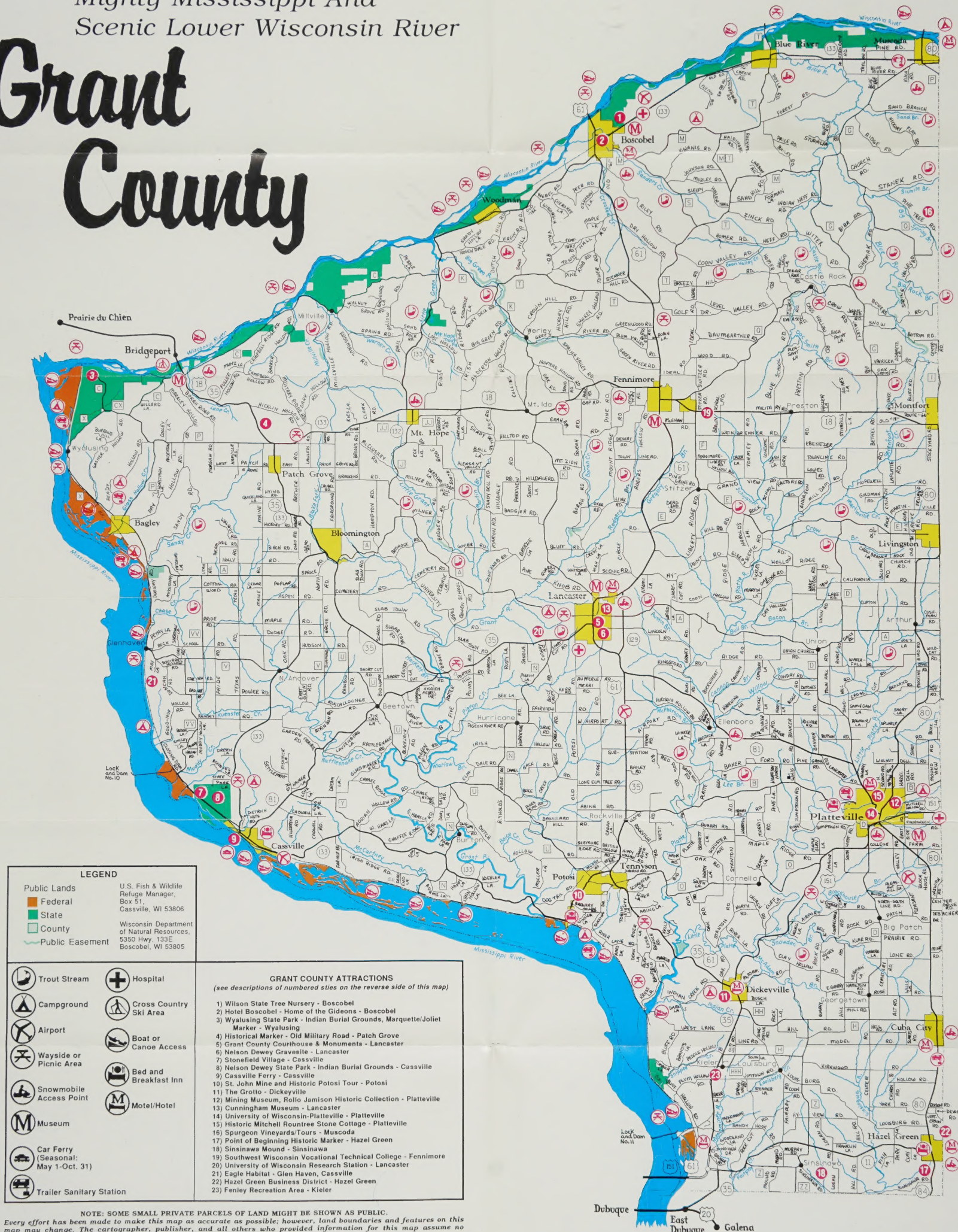
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Enjoy Wisconsin's Gateway To The
Mighty Mississippi And
Scenic Lower Wisconsin River

Grant County



2

2



957, 100
2,494 444

Estimated number of inhabitants.
In 1825

20
27
25
1000
4000
10000

About 25 are
free blacks.
Remains 5400 are

The United States have the Fee Simple in part, and the right to occupy the whole of the country between the Wisconsin and the line marked along sugar creek to the Indian title to the whole for the purpose of extinguishing the same, for the sale of which, the Government has made no provision except a section upon which stands the town of Galena.

The mines are worked by private individuals, who pay the Government for such privilege a tenth of all the lead manufactured. The Superintendent has the power of prescribing such rules as will prevent disputes, and secure the Government against waste and fraud; to which all who engage in mining are bound to subscribe.

A lot of 200 yards square is allowed to every two miners, and one in addition for every two hands employed (to be located & staked off by the miners on any unoccupied ground, which may be abandoned at pleasure and sold at their own discretion, but are restricted to the sale of their mineral to a licensed miner, who is obliged to give bond to the Government for the same.

REFERENCE:
• Furnaces or Smelting establishments
• Discoveries of Mineral or Lead ore
• Rents
• Copper
— Base line of the purchase made at private sale

7,400

No. 1. 11

Black Hawk's name, cour

Middleton — A week ago, a band of buffs on the trail of the Black Hawk War paused at Pheasant Branch at the outskirts of Middleton, where in July 1832 the famous warrior and his desperate and bedraggled band of followers encamped for a night just



Dennis McCann

The war's bloody outcome ended the last native threat to whites flooding into southwestern Wisconsin to mine for lead.

ahead of the quickly advancing militia.

Already soldiers had caught up with and slaughtered the first Indian stragglers they'd encountered, and the war's tragic end was just days away.

As we stood near a historical marker, snapping pictures and imagining what had transpired at Pheasant Branch on

that day so long ago, a nearby birder hollered that we should take a photo of the red-tailed hawk instead, a large hawk indeed that settled with a ruffle of wings into a tree at the edge of the parking lot before deciding instead on another perch across the road.

Ma-ka-tai-me-she-kia-kiak, to give him his native due, in the wind around us.

Why were we there?

"It can be argued," said retired state archaeologist Bob Birmingham, who taught our three-session class in Black Hawk history, "that the Black Hawk War is the most important event in Wisconsin history."

It is hard to argue otherwise.

The war's bloody outcome and subsequent removal of Indians ended the last native threat to whites who were flooding into southwestern Wisconsin to mine for lead.

The resulting settlement led directly to territorial status in 1836 and to statehood in 1848.

Some of the most famous names of that day — and of Wisconsin and American history — took part in the war, from Abraham Lincoln to Jefferson Davis to Zachary Taylor to Henry Dodge and Winfield Scott.

Yet for all of its import, it was not a war as such.

It was a chase of Black Hawk's warriors, women and children by militia and regular army over a period of four months that ended at Bad Axe on the Mississippi River with the massacre of fleeing Indians who had tried in vain to surrender.

'Shameful' event

The site was later, sadly,

not bound by documents with which he disagreed, decided to resist.

Assured, falsely it turned out, that other Indian tribes and British soldiers would join his cause of reclaiming traditional homelands, on April 5 and 6, 1832, Black Hawk led some 700 men, women and children across the Mississippi into Illinois and began moving north.

First bloodshed

He quickly learned he had been betrayed by false promises of aid, but his tragic path was assured when, on May 13, Black Hawk sent three braves under a white flag of truce to meet with militia near present-day Rockford.

Instead of accepting surrender, the soldiers — who were said to have been intoxicated — attacked, killing one of the Indians and sparking the Battle of Stillman's Run. The war was on.

Black Hawk's path led in Wisconsin, passing through Beloit and Janesville (a marker stands at the edge of Blackhawk Golf Course), then along the Rock River in the direction of Horicon Marsh before turning west to the Four Lakes (now Madison) region (where another marker can be found atop Bascom Hill on the University of Wisconsin-Madison campus) and the encampment at Pheasant Branch. On July 21, the militia

557, 100
2,894, 444

Estimated number of inhabitants.
In 1835
— 26 — 200
— 27 — 1000
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— 29 — 10000

About 15 are
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Amalags & 100 are

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No. 17
7.400

REFERENCE.

- Furnace or Smelting establishment
- Discovery of Mineral or Lead ore.
- Bonds
- Copper
- Dist line of the purchase made at the



JO. DAVIES

Black Hawk's name, country's shame live on

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that day so long ago, a nearby birder hollered that we should take a photo of the red-tailed hawk instead, a large hawk indeed that settled with a ruffle of wings into a tree at the edge of the parking lot before deciding instead on another perch across the road.

Black Hawk, someone said, is with us. It's easy to make too much of mere coincidence, but it seemed a sign worth noting.

Even so long after the Black Hawk War, the last armed conflict between Indians and encroaching settlers east of the Mississippi River, Black Hawk's name and image can be found on hundreds of businesses and schools, banks and golf courses and every manner of civic organization through Wisconsin and Illinois. Statues and books recall his deeds.

Feared as he was then, he is now revered.

So in this anniversary year — the Black Hawk War began 175 years ago this month — why shouldn't our group following the route his people took, many to their deaths, imagine the spirit of

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'Shameful' event

The site was later, sadly, misnamed Victory, though Birmingham said, "We have something that cannot be characterized as anything but a massacre, a shameless massacre."

"The Battle of Bad Axe becomes one of the more shameful things to have taken place in this part of the country."

This pivotal chapter in our state's story began in Illinois, where Black Hawk was born in 1767 at Saukenuk, an Indian village on the Rock River at what is today part of Rock Island, one of the Quad Cities.

He became a warrior and through his exploits a leader of his Sauk and Fox people, though not a formal chief.

And so it was that when treaties signed by some tribal members called for removal of all Indians to west of the Mississippi River, Black Hawk, feeling he was

not bound by documents with which he disagreed, decided to resist.

Assured, falsely it turned out, that other Indian tribes and British soldiers would join his cause of reclaiming traditional homelands, on April 5 and 6, 1832, Black Hawk led some 700 men, women and children across the Mississippi into Illinois and began moving north.

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On July 21, the militia finally caught Black Hawk's party near present-day Sauk City, where the Battle of Wisconsin Heights was fought.

There, on a hill that has been purchased by the state to prevent development, a relatively small band of warriors held off the militia while the bulk of the Sauk and Fox, by then starving and weakened by their arduous journey, built rafts and escaped across the Wisconsin River during the night.

"I was mounted on a fine horse," Black Hawk said of the battle in his autobiography, "and was pleased to see my warriors so brave. I addressed them in a loud voice, telling them to stand their ground, and never yield to the enemy."

Black Hawk's white horse was hit twice, but he was not touched.

One soldier, Thomas Jef-



BARBARA MCCANN PHOTO

Black Hawk's name and image are much in evidence in areas where he lived and fought.



DENNIS MCCANN PHOTO

Black Hawk's trail led through what was known as the Four Lakes area. We call it Madison.

erson Short, was killed and later buried somewhere on the hill, and an unknown number of Indians also died. But the brilliant delaying tactic worked; when daylight came, the militia was amazed to find the enemy had again disappeared.

But not for long. The military went to Fort Blue Mounds, west of Madison, to regroup and reprovision and caught Black Hawk's trail again on July 28 near Spring Green.

If you go to the Frank Lloyd Wright Visitor Center on the river there, you will be standing at the point where pursuing soldiers crossed the river on rafts, just days before they overtook Black Hawk's band near the Bad Axe River.

Again, an effort to surrender was ignored. Hundreds of men, women and children attempting to cross the river were cut down by pursuing soldiers and by a gun boat that had come up river from Prairie du Chien.

Many more drowned, and dozens who did make it successfully to the other side were then killed by their old enemies, the Sioux.

Black Hawk escaped, took refuge briefly in a Winneba-



DENNIS MCCANN PHOTO

Dan Palama, 19, of West Allis dresses as militia members such as Abraham Lincoln and Jefferson Davis would have in 1832.

Along the path of a leader

Black Hawk and his band of Sauk and Fox followed a route to bloodshed and defeat in 1832.



RIKA KANAOKA/rkanaoka@journal-sentinel.com

go village, and finally surrendered to the soldiers, Jefferson Davis among them, at Prairie du Chien. The "war" was over.

But Black Hawk, in name and memory, endures.

Dave Gjestson, a retired Department of Natural Resources employee who was instrumental in preserving the Battle of Wisconsin Heights site and has become an expert on the war, said thousands of visitors come each year, as our group did, to walk the trails and see the battlefield firsthand and the hill where Black Hawk, under heavy fire from militia, sat on his white horse and directed his warriors.

"Why did he become an American hero?" Gjestson asked. "Why not those Indians who fought for years? Black Hawk's name, it's revered."

Maybe, he said, the answer is in the cruelties inflicted on his people. Who couldn't sympathize with the end of a native people's way of life?

IF YOU GO

■ The roots of Black Hawk's story can be found in Rock Island, Ill., at the Black Hawk State Historic Site, where the fine Hauberg Indian Museum has many artifacts and interprets the lives of the Sauk people. For more, call (309) 788-0177 or visit www.blackhawkpark.org/hauberg.htm.

■ In Wisconsin, the Black Hawk Trail includes nearly three dozen historic markers stretching from Turtle Village (Beloit), where Indians entered the state, to the site of the massacre at the Bad Axe River. That site is west of Highway 35 on the Mississippi River at Victory. For an auto tour guide to all sites, send a self-addressed, stamped envelope to Black Hawk War Coalition, 18275 O'Neil Road, Mineral Point, WI 53565.

ry's shame live on



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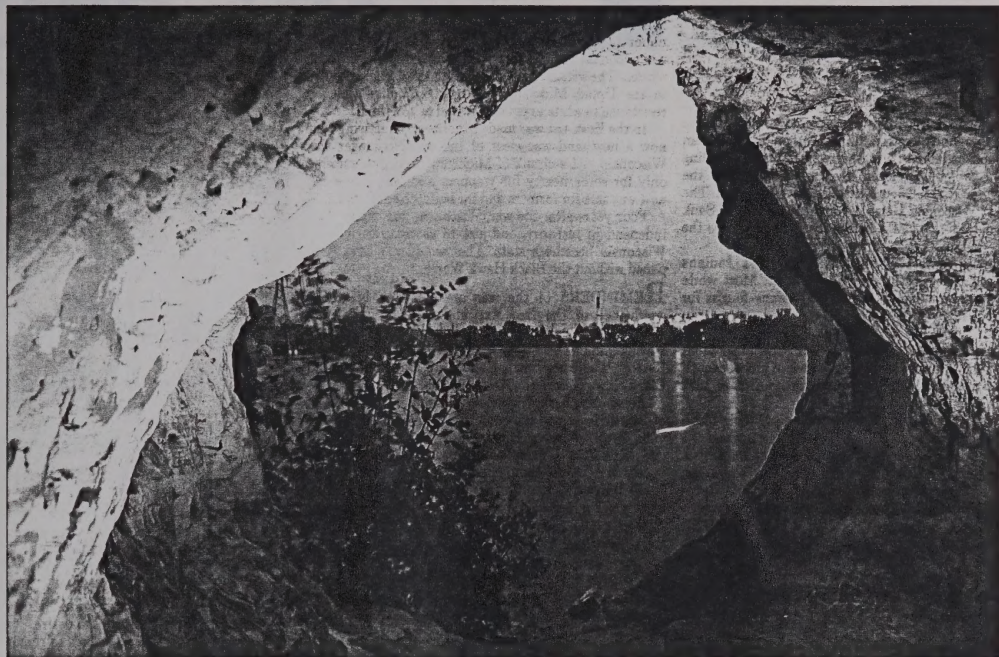


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Along the path of a leader

Black Hawk, someone said, is with us. It's easy to make too much of mere words. Birmingham said, "We have an unnamed victory, though something had it."



Legend has it that Sauk Indian leader Black Hawk used this cave on the Rock River in Janesville to look out for soldiers.

HEARING THE ECHO OF

BLACK HAWK

By Richard L. Kenyon

ON A rainy summer's day, swatting mosquitoes and avoiding poison ivy on a sandy hillside near Sauk City in south-central Wisconsin, we could almost hear an aged Indian warrior's commands and see his people scramble through the brush toward a safety that was only temporary. This site was only one stop along a path of a 159-year-old war, a war between Indians and whites that swept across the prairies and hills of Wisconsin in the summer of 1832. The war destroyed a band of 1,500 Sauk and Fox Indians, created a state and killed a culture.

For five days in August, Journal photographer Gary Porter and I followed the route of

Continued

Photography by Gary Porter



TRAVEL

Dennis McCann: 175th anniversary a good time to follow Black Hawk's trail. **2H**

Weekend Getaway: Ferry to Ludington takes travelers to beaches, lighthouse. **3H**

Toronto: Don't let border issues keep you from Canada's largest city. **4H**

CHECK IN

TRAVEL BRIEFING

Grand Hotel's view just got a little cooler

At \$365 a night and up, rooms at the Grand Hotel on Mackinac Island offer lots of luxury and a strong dose of history — but not necessarily cold air.

That's set to change Thursday, when the 120-year-old hotel in northern Michigan opens for the season on the island where motor vehicles still are banned.

For the first time, all 385 rooms will be air conditioned.

Public spaces and newer rooms have had air conditioning for years, but operators couldn't figure out how to cool 170 lakefront rooms on the hotel's famed front while preserving the classic architecture.

The solution came from hotel heating and cooling chief Andrew McGreevy. Cooling power for the air conditioners will come from newly installed water heat exchangers in the bathrooms, McGreevy says. The exchangers cool the air by contact with the cold water system.

TOP TOWNS

DESTINATIONS

Ephraim and Fish Creek in Door County have been named Midwest Living's No. 1 Small Town Getaway destination in the magazine's list of 100 Top Towns to Visit. Also on the list from Wisconsin are:

- 7. Bayfield
- 15. Elkhart Lake
- 18. Lake Geneva
- 22. Spring Green
- 32. Cedarburg
- 43. Eagle River
- 46. Mineral Point
- 47. Green Lake
- 56. New Glarus
- 57. Ashland
- 58. Hudson
- 63. Port Washington
- 65. Baraboo
- 95. Cambridge

SIGNSPOTTING

DOUG LANSKY



JUDI DASH PHOTOS

A shore excursion doesn't have to be on land. Crystal Serenity passengers paddle in the Naeroyfjord, surrounded by mountains reaching up more than 5,600 feet.

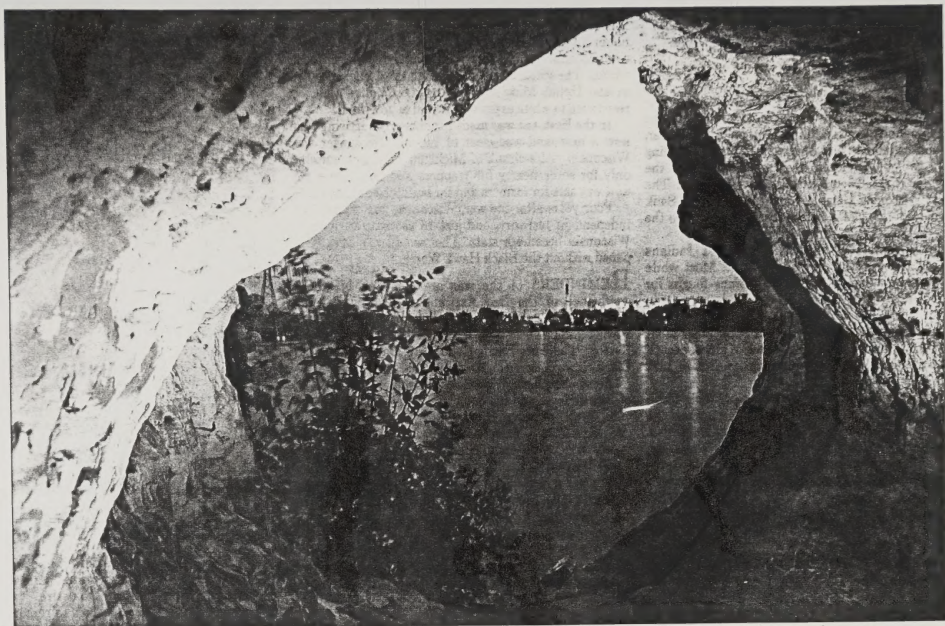
Staying in ship shape

Shore excursions give
tourists a chance to
exercise mind and body

By DAVID G. MOLYNEAUX

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Shetland Is





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H E A R I N G T H E E C H O O F

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Continued

Photography by Gary Porter

BLACK HAWK

that struggle, looking for impressions, glimpses and shreds of events that ended one way of life and made way for another.

The war started in mid-May 1832 when white soldiers disregarded Indian peace flags and murdered three warriors in northwestern Illinois. It ended less than three months later in a massacre of Indians, including warriors, women, children and old people, near the Mississippi River, 25 miles south of La Crosse. The Battle of Wisconsin Heights, fought near today's Sauk City less than two weeks before the massacre, gave the Indians one small, though empty, sense of hope.

Today members of the Sauk and Fox Indians remember the war with awe and respect. Most white people who now live on the lands Indians fought for know little if anything about what occurred.

Historians think of the war as an avoidable minor disturbance, started by a 65-year-old Sauk malcontent named Black Hawk. In the great march of global events, the Black Hawk War was small potatoes. But in 1832 Wisconsin, it was major news.

Some event to push native peoples off their traditional lands was inevitable. Nothing would hold back a European culture of expansion, materialism, militarism and advancing technology. Certainly the stone age aborigines of North America couldn't do it.

For Wisconsin, the Black Hawk War was the inevitable event. It was a war, and it changed history. It included young men the likes of Jefferson Davis, who later would be elected president of the Confederate States of America; Zachary Taylor, who 17 years after the war would be elected 12th president of the United States; and Abraham Lincoln, who would become the 16th president.

From an Indian point of view, the war was a disaster.

All but about 150 of Black Hawk's band were wiped out. Black Hawk, who survived and was imprisoned, lost honor among his people. His people lost more land and what remained of any treaty negotiating power with the whites. The war also meant that all the Indian peoples in the Upper Midwest were now on notice that no resistance to white expansion would be tolerated.

In the East, the war made headlines, advertising that now a new land was clear of Indians. No longer was Wisconsin just a chunk of Michigan Territory, suitable only for some hearty fur trappers and lead miners; it now was safe for farmers and for building communities.

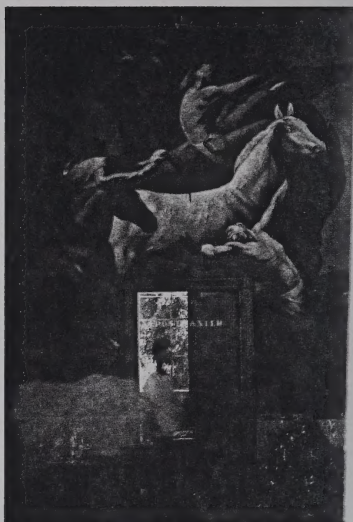
Four years after the war, Wisconsin was declared an independent territory, and just 16 years after the war, Wisconsin became a state. That would not have happened without the Black Hawk War.

REMINDERS of the war are plentiful. Near the confluence of the Bad Axe and Mississippi Rivers, where the final confrontation between whites and Black Hawk's Indians occurred, towns are named Victory and Retreat. There is a Battle Hollow Rd., Battle Island and Black Hawk Recreation Area.

Across southern Wisconsin, roughly along the trail of Black Hawk and his band — through Beloit, Janesville, Fort Atkinson, Hustisford, Madison, Sauk City and Viroqua — dozens of businesses, schools, school teams and parks are named after Black Hawk. Far fewer places or institutions are named after the Army's leaders, Gen. Henry Atkinson and Col. Henry Dodge.

One explanation for predominance of the loser's name, provided by Duane Jambois of Genoa, Wis., a lifelong resident of the area near the Bad Axe massacre site, was in Black Hawk's name: "He's got a colorful name, catchy. If the man's name had been 'Chief Sleeping-in-the-Back Yard,' nobody would've remembered him."

Jambois has a point, but the fact is that Black Hawk



A mural of Black Hawk's warriors dominates the lobby in the Viroqua Post Office.

and his war caught the attention of a lot of people, 1832 and now. White people wanted land and took The Black Hawk War served that desire.

Despite the tendency of whites to romanticize Indians and conquest of the frontier, there was nothing romantic about the Black Hawk War. It was bloody and mean. Both sides, Indian and white, were more savage than noble. Each scalped and mutilated the other. Indians were running for their lives, often starving. Soldiers fought mosquitoes more than Indians.

Porter and I started from Black Hawk's village, now what is now Rock Island, Ill., and traveled into southern central Wisconsin and across the state to the Mississippi River. What follows is some of our trip along Wisconsin's own trail of tears.

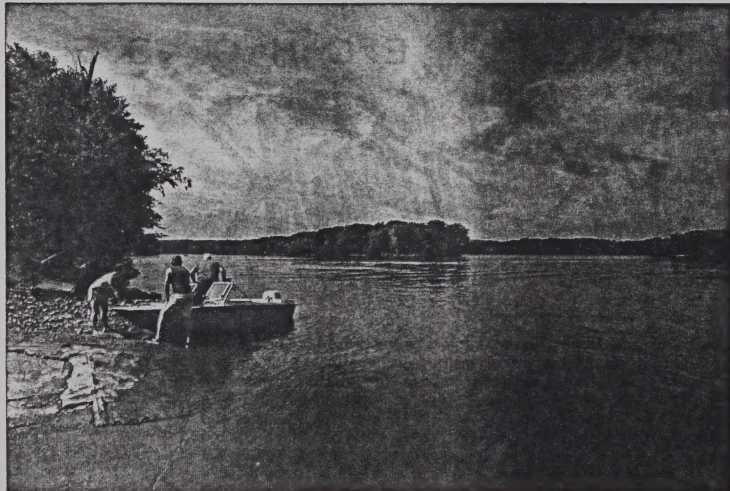
Rock Island, Ill.

MODERN Rock Island, 80 miles south of Dubuque, Iowa, is a tattered city, depressed by major losses in the farm-implement industry. The city pays special homage to Black Hawk. From the start of town to the end, the statues of the Indian leader, parks and streets named after him, businesses capitalizing on his fame.

There is Black Hawk Bible Baptist Church, Black Hawk State Bank, Black Hawk College, Black Hawk Office Park. . . . There is a mural with Black Hawk and Abraham Lincoln side by side on the sandy-sided wall of the Old Time Tap in downtown Rock Island.

Here along the wide, dark Rock River where empties into the Mississippi, the Sauk and Fox live Black Hawk's village, called Saukenuk, sprawled toward town from the river's banks. Black Hawk's lodge was alongside the river.

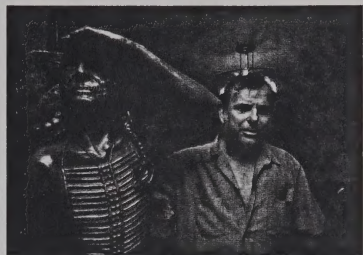
Here we came across Frank Hodson, a bearded middle-aged builder of guardrails and fences who has



Fishermen launch a boat into the Mississippi River near Victory, Wis., where an estimated 500 Indian women, children and warriors were massacred in 1832.



Bill Wenzel from Sauk City walks down a sandy hill from where Black Hawk shouted commands to his warriors during the Battle of Wisconsin Heights.



Bill Lux, a tavern owner on Black Hawk Island, near Fort Atkinson, has a cigar-store Indian in his living room. He calls him "Black Hawk."

ramshackle place on the site now.

"I don't think much about the past. I don't know nothing about Black Hawk," Hodson said, his arms crooked over the sides of one of three trucks in a yard cluttered with old boats, tires and other debris.

Behind Hodson's property, toward town, was a patch of corn, a quarry and railroad tracks. Up river were some old maples, a tent pitched by Hodson's daughter, five piles of wood, a power-line tower and a grove of trees. On an island 200 yards off shore three men fished. Despite the junkiness of the place, it was peaceful. The dark, moving river made it so.

On a nearby train trestle, schoolteacher Dwayne

Polka, 56, fished for catfish far below with cheese spread for bait. "This might have been Black Hawk's country, but it isn't now," said Polka. "Not too many people think about him."

At the Black Hawk State Historical Site in Rock Island, Elizabeth Carvey-Stewart does think about him. She's a ranger for the site and for the museum of the Sauk village. In the museum are two clay pipes Black Hawk used; a metal tomahawk; and a cast of Black Hawk's sharp, angled, handsome face, made in Albany, N.Y., when Black Hawk was 66 and being paraded up and down the East Coast by the US government.

"Black Hawk was not a particularly important man

in his nation," said Carvey-Stewart. "He was a warrior, not a chief. He led a band of traditionalists in a last-ditch and pathetic effort to save their home. He was a troublemaker, but he meant well. He was a media phenomenon and, obviously, still is. In 1833, people in Washington, Baltimore, other eastern cities, turned out by the thousands to see him.

"But out here, after the war, he was hated by whites and disliked and dishonored by his own people. When he died in 1838, his body was boiled to get the skin off, and his bones ended up in a dentist's office in Quincy, Ill. Later they went to a museum in Burlington, Iowa, then were destroyed in a fire in 1858. He was never even buried."

Saukenuk and the land along the Rock River is what the war was over. In 1804 representatives of the US government talked some of Black Hawk's fellow Indians out of 50 million acres for an annuity of \$1,000. Black Hawk, with good reason, challenged the wisdom and validity of the deal. He refused to give up his land.

The government permitted the Indians to use the land for another 25 years, until the arrival of more white settlers, many of them coming to mine lead in the region. In the late 1820s the government told the Sauk and Fox to remain on the west side of the Mississippi.

Most of the Indians were willing to live with that. Black Hawk was not.

On April 5, 1832, under the mistaken belief that other Indian tribes and the British would help him if necessary, Black Hawk and about 1,500 followers, including 500 warriors, went east across the Mississippi on horseback and in canoes. A militia of about 4,500 soldiers mobilized out of St. Louis under the command of Gen. Henry Atkinson to remove the Indians from east of the Mississippi.

(Thirty miles southwest of Rockford, a giant stone statue of Black Hawk, 50 feet high, stands on a bluff 100 feet above the Rock River.)

Continued on page 20



A water tower in Stillman Valley, Ill., dwarfs a monument to the start of the Black Hawk War. It was in this village that Black Hawk sent three warriors, under a white flag, to agree to terms with Maj. Isaiah Stillman. Stillman's men ignored the flag and killed the Indians, starting the war.

BLACK HAWK

Continued from page 17

Stillman Valley, Ill.

BETWEEN April 5 and May 14, 1832, Black Hawk learned three things: 1) the Americans meant business, and therefore he and his people could not settle anywhere near his old village; 2) other Indian tribes and the British were not going to help them, and 3) they would have to return to the west side of the Mississippi or face annihilation.

Black Hawk was prepared to return to the west bank of the Mississippi, but the tragic events of May 14, in the tiny village of Stillman Valley, 15 miles south of Rockford, stopped him. On that spring day, as 275 Illinois militiamen under Maj. Isaiah Stillman made their camp, Black Hawk sent three young warriors, unarmed, under a white flag, to inform the soldiers that he and his Indians planned to go willingly back down the Rock River and across

the Mississippi.

Stillman's men were a disorderly, drunken group. They disregarded the peace flag, and seized and killed the three Indian ambassadors. Five other warriors, who had been instructed by Black Hawk to observe the three messengers, were chased by soldiers. Two of those warriors were killed.

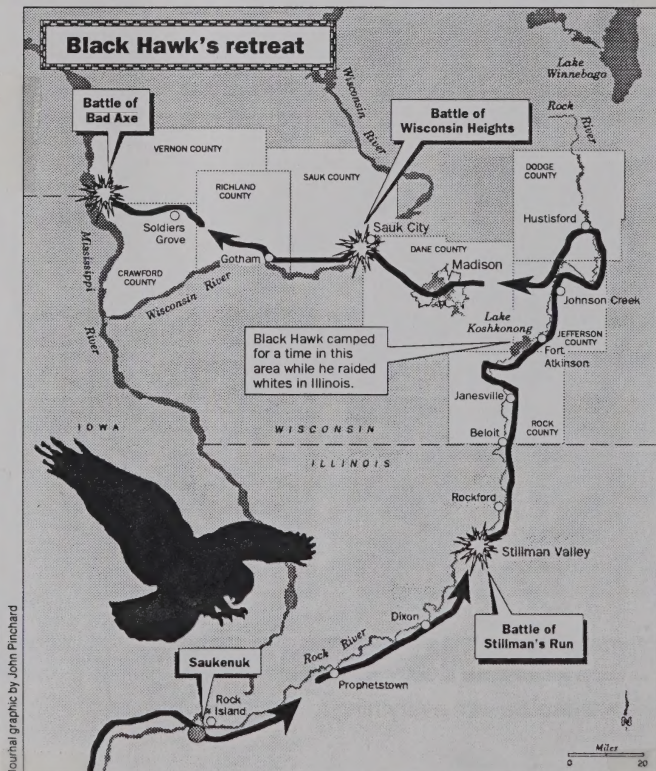
The remaining three Indians fled and found Black Hawk. The Indian leader, understandably enraged, took 40 warriors against Stillman's 275 men. Most of the soldiers fled south to Dixon's Ferry. A few stayed to fight.

The bodies of 12 soldiers were found, their bodies mutilated. Their graves are beneath 12 simple white, marble headstones near a tall monument erected in 1902 on a hill at the east end of this village of 250. One of those in the burial detail was Capt. Abraham Lincoln.

The battle was later called Stillman's Run.

Janesville

BLACK Hawk led his band of women, children, elderly and warriors up the Rock River



from Illinois, through what is now Beloit and Janesville, northeast to Hustisford, then west and northwest to the Mississippi.

According to local legend in Janesville, Black Hawk stayed in an area now called Palmer Park. A nearby public golf course is named after him. Also according to legend, Black Hawk used a sandstone cave as a lookout over the Rock River (see photo on page 15). Now with baseball fields and a General Motors plant in the distance, the 15-by-12-by-7-foot cave is covered with spray-painted graffiti and stinks of urine.

"Janesville was very nearly named Black Hawk," said Maurice Montgomery, curator of the Rock County Historical Society. "But the postmaster general back in 1837 said it couldn't be done. The name was already taken: Black Hawk, Iowa. So they named it after city founder and innkeeper Henry Janes."

"The other issue of Black Hawk here was the visit in 1859 of Abraham Lincoln, who came up the Prairie Road from Beloit. While here he stayed at the Tallman House, talked about the war and mentioned landmarks that were familiar to him."

Lincoln, as it turned out, never saw any real fighting. After the Army marched north of Janesville and Milton toward Lake Koshkonong, Lincoln was mustered out, on July 10. His third 30-day enlistment was up. Unfortunately, at nearby Cold Spring, Lincoln's horse was stolen and he had to return to New Salem, Ill., 250 miles away, on foot and by canoe.

Lake Koshkonong

BLACK Hawk's people found safety, plus fish and game, in the marshy lands around Lake Koshkonong. From there, with their families safe, warriors made raids on whites in Illinois. Black Hawk divided his warriors into fighting parties. He led the largest group, about 200 men, and they fought at places like Buffalo Grove, Apple River, Kellogg's Grove, Burr Oak Grove and Sinsinawa Mound.

The Sauk were not the only Indians involved in the fighting, however. One of the more famous and brutal raids did not involve the Sauk but a group of about 50 Potawatomi who swept into the small Illinois community of Indian Creek on May 20. They killed 20 people. Saved, for unexplained reasons, were two teenage sisters, Sylvia and Rachel Hall. The girls,



A bluff above the Mississippi River offers a view of the site where the Battle of Bad Axe ended the Black Hawk War.

aged 15 and 17, were forced to watch their parents, siblings and neighbors mutilated beyond recognition. Women and children were strung up by their feet and cut into pieces.

The Hall sisters were traded for horses, corn and wampum 11 days later at Fort Blue Mounds, west of Madison. For a month after the Indian Creek raid, communities in northern

BLACK HAWK

Illinois and in lead-mining settlements in southwestern Wisconsin were places of terror and bloodshed.

Meanwhile, protected by Lake Koshkonong's swampy lowlands, Black Hawk's people rested. Soldiers searched for them, fought bugs and syrupy wetlands, and coped with bad food.

The Sauk probably occupied, at different times, two peninsulas in Lake Koshkonong, which is really a broad, shallow bulging of the Rock River. One peninsula, called Bingham Point, is on the southeast side of the lake. The other, called Black Hawk Island, is at the eastern end of the lake, where the river narrows again a few miles from Fort Atkinson.

Some of the land the Indians occupied is now owned by Helen and Norm Duesterbeck, who said that a lot of arrowheads had been found in the area. They liked Bingham Point so much that they bought 276 acres of the land there in 1975. The Duesterbecks have sold more than 200 acres, which have been developed with fine, modern homes, all neatly landscaped. But the Duesterbecks kept 70 acres for themselves and their sons.

"We hope this land is always in our family," said Helen.

The two Duesterbeck sons developed a close attachment to the land, said their father, a retired building contractor. One of the sons, Linn, has a beautiful stone home looking north to Mud Point over one of the most famous duck-hunting spots in the country.

Another son, Lee, who died from bone cancer in 1985 at the age of 37, is buried above his brother's home, also looking toward Mud Point. On the gravestone are carvings of a fish and a duck, and between them the words, "To this land I return to eternity."

Fort Atkinson and Black Hawk Island

IN FORT Atkinson, named after the general who pursued Black Hawk, there is a marker in an old residential area, designating where the fort had been built in mid-July during the Black Hawk War. Originally called Fort Koshkonong, the fort site is dominated by a large cream brick home, surrounded by tall hedges for privacy.

There is, though, a reconstructed version of the fort that was built across the river on the edge of town a few years ago by the Boy Scouts. Made of old telephone poles, the fort covers the size of a Little League baseball field.

In town, there is a small but good museum exhibit dedicated to the Black Hawk War at the Hoard Historical Museum and Dairy Shrine, including paintings of Black Hawk and dioramas of the fort.

"The fact is, however," said museum director Helmut Knies, "nothing terribly great or important happened here. There were supplies here, and troops who didn't know if the Indians went north or west."

On the peninsula called Black Hawk Island, past the small cabin where noted poet Lorine

Niedecker lived in the 1960s, is the Riverfront Resort, the oldest building on the "island" and now a tavern owned by Bill Lux, 56.

"I never heard of Black Hawk, just the name, I guess," said Lux, drinking a beer with ice from a pint-size Mason jar. "I never heard of that Niedecker woman until they put up a marker near that old cabin of hers a month ago."

"I'll tell you what we know of the Indians here. You tell the government you want to build something, and they tell you to stop so they can look for artifacts."

"That's right," added Dennis Magiera, 48, a bar patron. "They're hung up too much on the Indian stuff. These politicians use that Indian stuff to stop people from developing. At least Black Hawk progressed. He moved on. There wasn't any damn DNR [Department of Natural Resources] holdin' him back."

After a pause, Magiera added, "Did you know there was a guy who owned the old Black Hawk Club at the end of the island named Tom Sawyer?"

Lux, warming to the conversation, said: "We got Black Hawk in my livin' room. He's a tobacco-store Indian. I paid 700 bucks for him. He's taller than me. He's over six foot. We saw him up in the Dells, and the wife had to have him. He's one of a kind and we call him Black Hawk."

Madison

IN MID-JULY 1832, with Atkinson's Army nearby, Black Hawk pulled his people out of the area of Lake Koshkonong and fled northeast. After reaching what is now Hustisford, his people living on roots and bark, he reversed direction and went southwest to the "Four Lakes" (now Madison). He planned to get his people back over the Mississippi. The Army, however, which had failed for weeks to find Black Hawk's band, accidentally stumbled across the band's trail near Horicon Marsh.

Black Hawk led his people across what is now the Black Hawk isthmus early on July 21, 1832, and over what is now the University of Wisconsin campus. A small Bascom Hill monument marks the route of Black Hawk's retreat.

The State Historical Society in Madison has no organized display of Black Hawk or the war, but it does have a box of post cards of proud, noble Indians, and photos, mostly of trees and roads, of spots along Black Hawk's trail.

Sauk City

FROM the Four Lakes, Black Hawk led his people west into the hilly, driftless (unglaciated) countryside of the Wisconsin frontier. The Army followed. Sauk who were too old or sick to keep up with the band were caught, shot and scalped by soldiers.

The soldiers reached Black Hawk's band late in the day on July 21 just east of the Wisconsin River near today's Sauk City. The soldiers camped in a prairie near what is now the intersection of Highways 78 and 12. They were east of the river and west of a highland now called Black Hawk Ridge. Black Hawk's band was scattered probably in a valley north of the ridge, and along the edges of the ridge.

In the late afternoon, under a steady rain, the Battle of Wisconsin Heights began. The soldiers believed they were fighting all of Black Hawk's band. It was, however, only a diversion executed by Black Hawk. As a small number of warriors, including Black Hawk, distracted the soldiers, the other Sauk Indians, through the night, constructed crude rafts and canoes and crossed the Wisconsin River. The price of escape was high, however. As many as 80 warriors were killed. Only one soldier died.

The following day, the soldiers heard the voice of a single Indian. It was that of Neapope, Black Hawk's chief lieutenant, surrendering on behalf of the Sauk band, asking that the Sauk be allowed to cross the Mississippi. Again, as they had done at Stillman Valley, the soldiers misunderstood or ignored the surrender. The war continued.

Nearly 160 years later, Bill Wenzel, a surveyor who is trying to save Black Hawk Ridge from development, walked on a misty day in August through mosquitoes and poison ivy to the site of the fight. He pointed out five Indian mounds that were four feet high, as much as 140 long and maybe 1,000 years old or more clustered around a logging road on Black Hawk Ridge. He climbed to the top of a sandy hill from where Black Hawk, riding a white horse, was heard by soldiers and Indians shouting commands during the battle.

"The soldiers were there on a plateau," Wenzel began, pointing to a farm west down the hill. "The Indians were in the lowlands, along the creek, there. The soldiers chased the Indians up, over there, on that high ground west and down below us here.

"This put the soldiers at a disadvantage. The Indians were shooting from above, here around oaks like these, and the Army pulled back. Meanwhile, during all the fighting, most all the other Indians escaped, crossing probably below here at Kranzfelder Island."

Wenzel, 45, tanned, stocky and wearing a Navy T-shirt, said, "When I was a kid I was in the river constantly, fished every day and never came home dry. I liked this country then. I like it now. I like knowing what happened here, keeping that connection in my mind.

"There's something special about this country. The Indians knew that. They still do, but keep secret about it. We'd call them superstitious, but they feel things that are special, places of special power on the Earth, like here."

The state recently bought the 530 acres comprising much of Black Hawk Ridge. How the land will be used in the future is undetermined. Wenzel does not want the land abused.

"Some fool talked about using these hills for motorcycle races. Some want the land for snowmobiles. Even a nudist group wanted it," he said. "I am not against it being used, but sensibly."

As Wenzel walked down the hill from where Black Hawk supposedly commanded his warriors, he stopped from time to time and reached to the ground, turning over a rock, or gently and attentively touching a mushroom or fern.

"I don't remove anything from here," he said. "There is a still a mystery here. We don't know

Continued

BLACK HAWK

what happened for sure. And what's here should stay here. It could be a piece of a puzzle. It belongs here."

lounge chair. "But I wouldn't doubt it happened. There was a lot of unnecessary killing going on in those days. There was prejudice then toward the Indians the way there is nowadays toward the Negroes."

Charlene Riley of Baraboo said: "I didn't know there was any massacre here, but if that's so, it wasn't a very nice thing. It happened and there's nothing we can do about it, except maybe think about what we're doing to the Indians now by... giving them welfare."

Even a man who has resided in the area for more than a century, Will Kumlin, a 105-year-old farmer who lives on the road named after him outside of nearby DeSoto, said he never had heard of Black Hawk or the war.

Kumlin's youngest daughter, Elaine Slack, 68, explained on behalf of her father, a man of few words: "We always thought there was a story there, what with names around here like Battle Hollow, Retreat and Victory, but we didn't know anything. We were always too busy making a living."

In 1982 the *Wisconsin Magazine of History* ran a commemorative article on the 150th anniversary of the war. In an introduction, Roger I. Nichols wrote that the war sprung from the "pioneers' obvious thirst for Indian blood," and represented "the outright rejection of fair treatment for minority peoples."

Nichols stated in that article:

"At best, the Black Hawk War was a sorry combination of mistakes, bungling and bad luck. At its worst, it illustrated many of the darker strains in the story of frontier settlement, which most 20th-century Americans neither remember nor care to understand." **W**

Richard L. Kenyon is a *WISCONSIN* staff writer. Much of the history in this story came from *Black Hawk, An Autobiography* (1964), edited by Donald Jackson; *Along the Black Hawk Trail* (1984) by William F. Stark; and from a 1982 *Wisconsin Magazine of History* article by Anthony F.C. Wallace titled "The Course of Indian-White Relations Which Led to the Black Hawk War of 1832."

It is a beautiful site, guarded on the east by creeks and marshes, open to the west with a broad vista of sandy, wooded islands and the Iowa bluffs. Dominating the view west is Battle Island, a long island from where Black Hawk tried to surrender to the steamboat captain.

Late one Friday afternoon this past August the campsite was filled, mostly with trailers, not tents. People had come from Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin to fish and enjoy the peacefulness of the wide river and its dark green islands.

None of those we talked to, many of whom had come here camping for years, knew anything about the Bad Axe massacre.

Dale and Thelma Bessey of Manchester, Iowa, had been coming to that camp for 15 years. "We don't know nothing about a massacre," said Dale from a comfortable seat in a



STATE OF COLORADO

miles of a gorge cut in some places
presence of gneiss and schists

guaranteeing the freedman equal pro-
he law. Since the constitutionality of
s bill was questioned, the Radical Re-
proposed the adoption of the Four-
ment in June, 1866; it was ratified in
S. W. X.

Randall, *The Civil War and Reconstruction*
ry, *The Story of Reconstruction* (1938).

MP is a term used by miners for air
in oxygen and that contains a high
f carbon dioxide. This difference in
es the air suffocating. Being heavier
ir, black damp tends to collect in the
and wells.

ATH. See PLAGUE.

AGON SOCIETY, or *Kokuryu Kai*,
he Black Dragon (i.e., Amur) River;
ical secret society. It was founded by
in 1901 and succeeded terror groups
cean Society or Genyosh, directed by
a (1855-1944). The Black Dragon
istic, ultranationalistic, and anti-
secret agency of the War Ministry
ers in its key positions, and its furtive
d throughout the Orient. Its mem-
tellectuals and aristocrats who had
nd economic security, ambitious and
ers, impoverished sons of peasants,
among its secret members were the
Hirota and Tojo, and the war min-
raki. It murdered public officials,
ustrialists whom it considered too
internationalistic, including Prime
ho was assassinated because of his
ngton Conference (1922), and Prime
shi who accepted the London Naval
0. In February, 1936, Black Dragon
ated four high government officials,
rime minister, but assured his resig-
s, Black Dragon pressure on the
ment became complete. After the de-
General MacArthur dissolved the
iety, and arrested Yoshihisa Kusuu,
ior, and General Araki on war
1945.

Argentina are the South American exhibit of the soil.
Australia has a small area of black earth, but the
greatest expanse is the famous Black Earth Belt of
Eurasia, from which the soil group is named. This
belt stretching from the Dnepr to the Vistula is the
most important food producing area on the continent.

BLACK-EYED SUSAN is a name commonly ap-
plied to several species of composite flowers which
have yellow rays and dark centers. The familiar
species *Rudbeckia hirta*, a rough hairy biennial, is
common in gardens of the United States and Canada
and is also known as yellow daisy. Outside the com-
posite family, is the species *Thunbergia alata*, a twin-
ing perennial with cream-colored flowers, tubular
corolla and a dark purple throat, which is also called
black-eyed Susan.

BLACK FLY. The flies that are members of the
family *Simuliidae* are commonly called black flies.
These small insects have comparatively short legs and
antennae, and a humpbacked appearance. The
wings are broad and hairless. In male specimens, the
eyes are divided into an upper portion which is
adapted for nighttime sight and a lower portion for
daytime sight. The aquatic larva spins a silk cocoon
in which it spends the pupal stage. Soon after emerg-
ing from the pupa, the adult lays its eggs, attaching
each egg to a water-covered rock.

The females of many species are fierce biters and
bloodsuckers. Among the better known of these pests
in the United States are the Adirondack black fly,
Prosimulium hirtipes, of the northeastern United States,
which is a torment to many fishermen; the southern
buffalo gnat, *Cnephia pecuarum*, and the turkey gnat,
Simulium meridionale, which annoy domestic animals
of the Mississippi Valley; and the white-stockinged
black fly, *Simulium venustum*, easily recognized by its
white "stockings." In certain parts of Central America,
Mexico, and Africa various species of *Simulium* are
the means of transmitting a filarial worm disease,
onchocerciasis. See FILARIASIS.

BLACK FOREST, German Schwarzwald, a
mountainous wooded region in southwestern Ger-
many; stretches through the state of Baden for a
distance of 100 miles, with a breadth of 20 to 40 miles,
along the right bank of the Rhine, parallel to the
similar range of the Vosges on the left bank. It is a
region of lovely valleys winding among wooded
heights (highest alt. 4,900 ft., in the Feldberg). The
Black Forest is one of the favorite summer resorts of
the Germans. Formerly it was of great strategic im-
portance as a barrier to the direct passage of troops
east or west between southern Germany and Alsace
and France, the principal bulwark being the intrench-
ments (1704) of Kneibis (3,180 ft.). In 1796, however,
Moreau twice forced his way through its network of
narrow valleys. In German legend and literature, too,
the Black Forest plays an important part. It is the
home of many quaint legends.

BLACK FRIDAY. On Friday, Sept. 24, 1869, a
financial panic was precipitated on the New York
exchange by the speculations begun by Jay Gould

in the extraction in threats to obtain
money from their own countrymen. The most no-
torious case involving the Black Hand occurred in
New Orleans, where in 1890, a gang of Black Hand
murderers killed the chief of police, David C. Hen-
nessey. Secret threats caused the jury to acquit or
disagree on most of the suspects. A lynching party
was organized by prominent citizens, the prison was
stormed, and 11 Mafia members were lynched. This
caused a diplomatic incident between the United
States and Italy. With the stringent limitation of im-
migration from the Mediterranean area after World
War I, the Black Hand movement died out in this
country.

BLACK HAWK, 1767-1838, Sac Indian war
chief, born in an Indian village on the Rock River, in
Illinois. He formed an early dislike for the Americans,
and in the War of 1812 joined the British as leader
under Tecumseh. Denouncing the Treaty of 1804 ced-
ing the lands east of the Mississippi River to the United
States, he refused to migrate (1823) on the ground
that the Indian chiefs were intoxicated at the time
of the signing. Forced to withdraw across the Mis-
sissippi (1831), he returned at the head of a band
of warriors and fought the BLACK HAWK WAR (1832).
He was captured and imprisoned at Fortress Monroe,
Va., until 1833, when he rejoined his tribe at Fort
Des Moines, Iowa. He defended himself in a dictated
Autobiography (1833; ed. 1932).

BIBLIOG.-C. Cole, *I Am a Man, the Indian Black Hawk*
(1938).



ART INSTITUTE OF CHICAGO

Black Hawk Monument, erected at Oregon, Ill., by
Lorado Taft, commemorates the Sac Indian Chief



The Wisconsin and Mississippi Rivers from Look Out Point, Wyalusing State Park, near Prairie du Chien, Wis. and across the river from Pike's Peak State Park, McGregor and Marquette, Iowa.

Published by Goergen Studio, McGregor, Iowa 52157

POST CARD

J4008 Photo by Margery Goergen



View of Wisconsin River Valley from camping area, Wyalusing State Park near Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin.

PLACE
STAMP
HERE

Pub. by Wm. Wolfen Studio, Madison 3, Wisc.

Post Card

62732-B

dp DEXTER PRESS, INC.
WEST HAVEN, NEW YORK

GREETINGS - PERROT PARK



Mississippi River scene, showing the bluff-banked river, which is rich in steamboat and indian lore.

Pub. by Universal Photo Service, La Crosse, Wisconsin

PLACE
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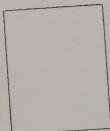
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J4102 Photo by Margery Goergen



Published by Goergen Studio, McGregor, Iowa 52157

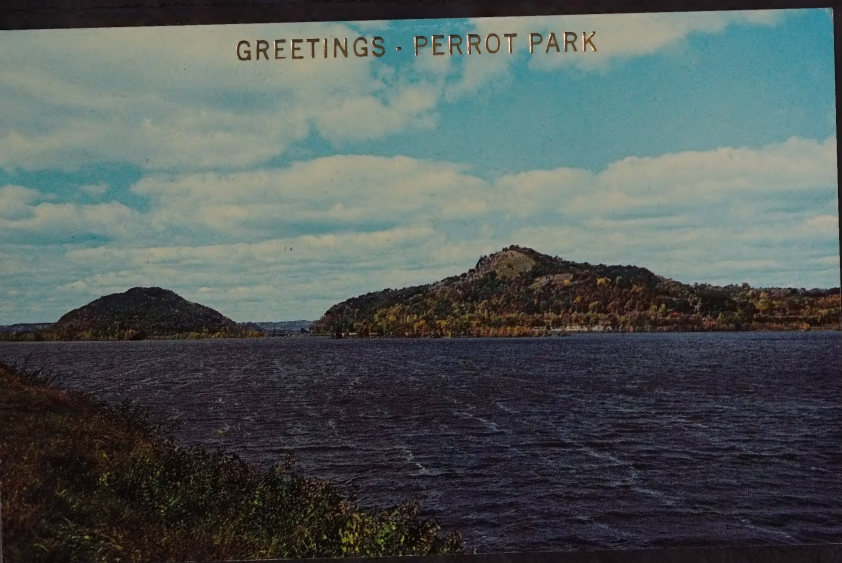
POST CARD



TREASURE CAVE
Wyalusing State Park
near Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin



GREETINGS - PERROT PARK



to be so square

■ Paul Hayes

THE MILWAUKEE JOURNAL/July 21, 1991

crossed into Wisconsin south of Hazel Green, then a mining boom town northeast of Galena, Ill., but today a sleepy historical place.

While the Blackhawk War in 1832 sent miners and other settlers to Galena for cover, survey teams led by Lyon and John Mullett stayed on the job laying out townships on both sides of the meridian.

Today's surveyors work with electronic gear while the pioneers had compasses and chains. This is all the more reason modern surveyors like Bauer and Kreblin admire their pioneer counterparts. They were skillful, hardy men who entered the wilderness on horseback, carrying all their provisions and equipment, their transits, compasses and chains, living for weeks out of touch with others, said Bauer.

By 1836, Mullett and John Brink were working eastward, marking town lines (the east-west boundaries of towns) and range lines (the north-south town boundaries) all the way to Lake Michigan. Brink claimed to be the first white man to see Lake Geneva. Months later, other surveyors were inside the towns, laying out sections.

SHORTLY after it was formed in 1961, the regional planning commission proposed to re-survey the entire seven-county area it represents, again measuring every section line and placing a new survey monument, or marker, at every quarter-section line.

The first monuments had been cedar posts. Later they evolved into cut limestone posts etched with a cross. Still later, they became concrete posts. SEWRPC's monuments are brass medallions set in concrete.

As of last August, the commission's surveyors had surveyed half of the 2,689-square mile region. It's not wilderness work, of course, but it has its aspects of danger; some monuments are set in the pavement of major highways.

Last September, the SEWRPC team was surveying the range line between the Towns of Hartford and Polk, which runs through a marsh northwest of

Slinger in Washington County. Marking a corner with SEWRPC's own monument, Kreblin found a concrete monument with a brass cap set by a county surveyor in 1980. This was on top of a cut limestone monument probably set by a surveyor in the 1860s. Removing both, Kreblin found the butt end of the old cedar post three feet deep. It was all that was left of a post set in February 1836 by John Mullett.

The cedar post isn't the only remnant of the first surveys. On April 20, 1836, surveyor Robert Clark was working northward when he crossed an "Indian trail and wagon road" southwest of Milwaukee. Setting a corner monument, he wrote in his notes that it was 15 links of the surveyor's chain, or about 10 feet, northwest of an 18-inch-thick oak tree.

SEWRPC's team re-surveyed the area and set a new monument, this time 10 feet northwest of a 48-inch-thick bur oak, the same tree, Bauer said. Today, instead of being within sight of the Indian trail, it is within sight of old Highway 15 (now County Trunk ES) between Milwaukee and Beloit.

SOME pioneer surveyors stayed on to become pioneer residents of the places they surveyed. Such was Garret Vliet of Cincinnati, who visited the site of future Milwaukee in 1835, along with his friend and fellow surveyor, Byron Kilbourn. Kilbourn had bought land along the west shore of the Milwaukee River and hired Vliet to survey the original village plat, a job Vliet completed by Nov. 1, 1835.

Then Vliet rode his horse back to Cincinnati, where he was appointed deputy US surveyor by the surveyor general and given a contract to work in southeastern Wisconsin. Vliet bought a tent and supplies, hired four assistants and returned to Milwaukee, arriving Feb. 11, 1836. They spent a few days at an inn, then disappeared into the forest to lay out section lines in towns that had just been drawn by Mullett and Brink.

It had been a cold winter and snow still was on the ground when the crew began work on the southeastern section of what is now the Town of Menomonee Falls. The method was to work north a mile, then east a mile, then backtrack and measure another mile north, then another mile east, and then

back again. When the northernmost, or sixth section, had been surveyed in this way, the crew would backtrack six miles to the southern town line and begin the range of sections just west of the first range.

At the end of that day, March 1, 1836, Vliet noted that the land was level and "second-rate," the timber was mostly white and red oak, sugar maple, linden and ironwood. Then he added:

"Weather clear, cold, snow 3 or 4 inches. I froze my toes."

The next day the crew came upon a trail heading northwest along the south bank of the Menomonee River. Vliet noted it. The party continued to find the trail just south of the Menomonee River with each range of sections it surveyed, and Vliet drew its route on his finished map of the town.

Bauer surmised it first had been a deer trail along high ground on the south bank of the Menomonee River. The trail must have been used by Indians following game, and then as a route to Solomon Juneau's trading post. Later it became a pioneer wagon road linking Kilbourn town, an early community on the west side of the Milwaukee River, with Fond du Lac and forts on Lake Winnebago. Today it is US Highway 175, better known as Appleton Ave. Next time you drive along this major urban thoroughfare, think of Vliet and his party, and of his frozen toes.

After surveying all sections within the present Towns of Menomonee Falls, Brookfield, Pewaukee, Lisbon, Merton, Delafield, Richfield, Germantown, Erin, and Wauwatosa, Vliet returned to Cincinnati. On Aug. 23, 1837, he left Cincinnati with his family, 10 barrels of pork and 20 barrels of flour and arrived at Milwaukee on Sept. 5 aboard the steamboat James Madison.

The family moved to its new farm, between the present 9th and 16th Sts. and Walnut St. and North Ave. To the west of his farm, according to memories of his late son, John B. Vliet, written in 1901, "was an unbroken forest."

That changed. When Vliet died on Aug. 7, 1877, Milwaukee was a booming city of 120,000 people, and Vliet St., two blocks south of the old family farm, was one of its major thoroughfares. 

Paul G. Hayes is a WISCONSIN staff writer.

The crooked Kickapoo

**Canoe trip offers
front-row seat for
fall's colorama -- just
a 3 1/2 hour drive
from Milwaukee**

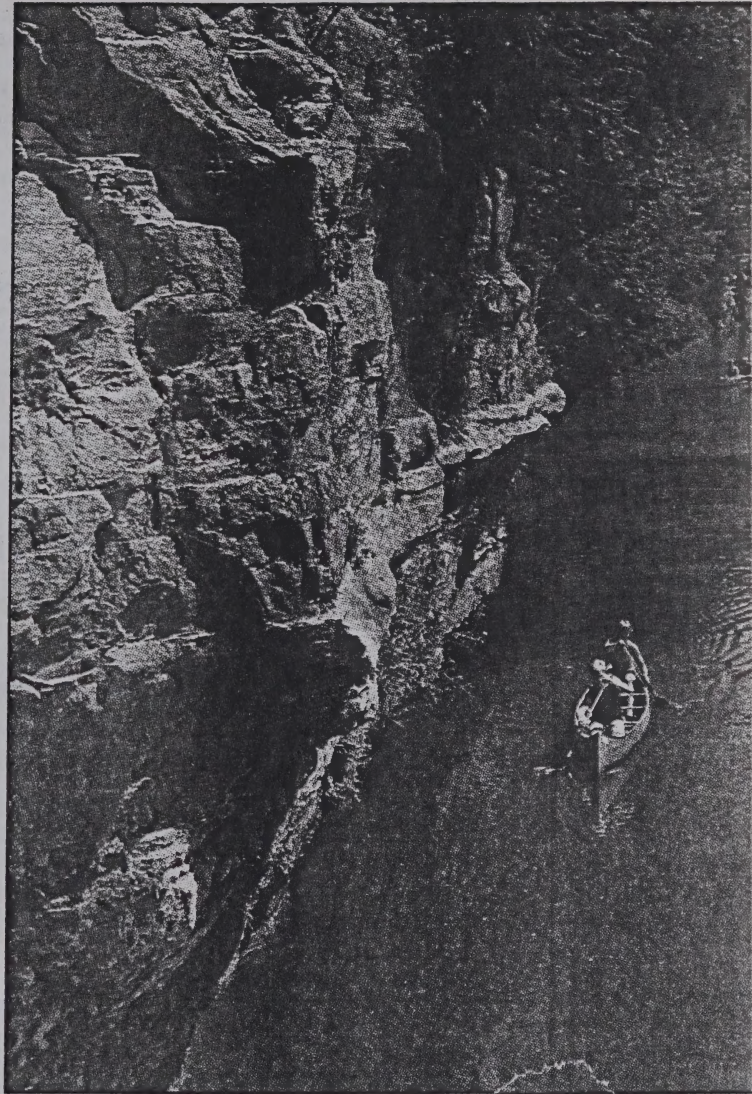
By BILL NELSON
Special to ADAMM

Years ago, Native Americans named it "Kickapoo," which means crooked river. A fitting name, indeed. Today the narrow river that twists and turns through southwestern Wisconsin's unglaciated Kickapoo Valley is known as "the world's crookedest river." That claim, perhaps a bit sweeping, won't be argued by anyone who has canoed the river.

The Kickapoo is one of the few rivers in the United States that flows north, south, east and west. The slow-moving river snakes its way 122 miles -- actually just 33 linear miles -- to its confluence with the Wisconsin River, near Wauzeka.

Along the way, it curls through a hilly range whose name brings blank looks from most Wisconsinites. It's the Ocooch Mountains -- a name that suits the rustic charms of an uncrowded, unhurried part of the state.

Exploring the Kickapoo country of Vernon and Crawford Counties (and a corner of Richland County)



See "Canoe," Page 2

The Kickapoo in southwestern Wisconsin is billed

*Partly in Crawford Co. not far from where our winter lived.
Years ago I enjoyed canoeing thru with friends*

Canoe a crooked river

From Page 1

is like turning the clock back more than a half-century -- a refreshing antidote for anyone caught up in the hubbub of urban living.

Writing of his canoe trip through the Kickapoo Valley, one Wisconsin journalist said in the 1980s: "It was a voyage through a magic valley. A trip down what is surely the prettiest river in all of Wisconsin."

Obviously, the Kickapoo -- just a three and a half hour drive from Milwaukee -- is a canoeing gem. Don't worry about its brownish water and lack of extensive fishing. It's easy to overlook those details when you consider the Kickapoo's abundant assets.

Actually, there are two distinct -- and vastly different -- parts to the Kickapoo. The Upper Kickapoo, stretching from the little town of Ontario to La Farge, all the way to Bridge 17, is the most scenic.

Below La Farge, you enter the Lower Kickapoo, a wider, more open stretch, where the scenery isn't quite as picturesque. The river, however, continues to roll, with mile upon mile of solitude and silence, few encounters with communities or people. Just the dip-pull, dip-pull of the canoe paddle. Don't look for any whitewater on the Kickapoo. Only a few riffles spring up here and there. This is family canoeing at its best -- a splendid training ground for the novice.

Between strokes you'll oooh and aaah at the splendor of the limestone bluffs that tower 30, 40 and even 50 feet above the river in some places.

Our family canoed the Kickapoo a few years back. We floated to Bridge 13 the first day -- a natural campsite below the crossroads community of Rockton, about a six-hour ride from Ontario.

It's wilderness camping, but it does contain an amenity -- an artesian well with marvelous-tasting water. As evening descended, a mist rolled across the valley, a breathtaking sight. We paused to watch the sun sink behind the Ocooch Mountains.

"Ah, the wonders of the wilderness," my oldest son declared as we hiked up a ridge. The only sounds were the gurgling waters of the river -- not another human for miles around. "No telephones, no car horns -- and no one knows where we are."

Just then, from below the ridge, in the gathering twilight, came a ghostly voice. "Nelsons, are you up there? Nelsons..."

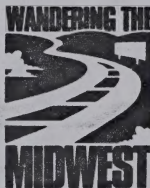
So much for solitude. But no matter. The voice belonged to the owner of the livery where we had rented our canoe. He was checking up on us, to make sure his cus-

tomers were all right.

"The best way to enjoy the Kickapoo," he had told us, "is by taking short trips. Don't hesitate to pull the canoe over to the riverbank, get out and hike the bluffs."

We took his advice.

Kickapoo country is especially inviting in fall, when sumac drapes a flaming carpet along its slopes, and Mother Nature paints the maples and oaks. The entire month of October can be dazzling.



Canoeists will want to keep their eyes open for wildlife. You'll see muskrat, perhaps even beaver, mink, fox or wild turkey. Deer might crash through a thicket, surprised while pausing

for a drink as your canoe floats round the bend.

You'll enjoy the old-fashioned, narrow bridges that span the Kickapoo -- as Highway 131 curls with the river, crossing and recrossing it. Each bridge carries a number, and there are at least 45 of them on the potential journey of several days from Ontario to Wauzeka. (Most every bridge is a possible canoe launching point.)

No need to worry about deep water. Except in spring, when swollen with occasional floodwaters, the river is generally knee-deep, and seldom more than waist-

deep.

The 3,500-acre Wildcat Mountain State Park is close by, overlooking Ontario. [The park is three hours by canoe from Ontario.] Gazing down from Observation Point, you'll see the twisting river far below, an image you won't soon forget. Just a few miles away is the famed Elroy-Sparta State Bicycle Trail.

Fort McCoy is nearby, too, and welcomes visitors. Founded in 1909, the 60,000-acre base is Wisconsin's only active Army installation. A driving tour brochure is available and its Historical Center displays memorabilia reflecting the installation's role in a number of world events. Call (608) 388-2407 for details.

Getting there

How do you get to what many call "the most canoeable river in Wisconsin"? Pump a full tank of gas into that automobile of yours, then head west on I-94 to the Baraboo/Portage area. Get off on Highway 33, which you'll take west all the way to Ontario (pop. 500). Figure three and one-half hours of driving time from Milwaukee.

Several canoe liveries are available for rentals, and you can arrange shuttle service, too. Ontario has four such businesses, including the Kickapoo Paddle Inn (608) 337-4726. Other little communities along the river have rental places, too.

A bit of Badger history holed up on a hill overlooking Potosi

Potosi — The discovery came in in the early 1970s in southwestern Wisconsin — not 1849 in northern California — but on the crest of a hill above old "Snake Hollow" it must have seemed prospector Laverne Ihm had found the mother lode.

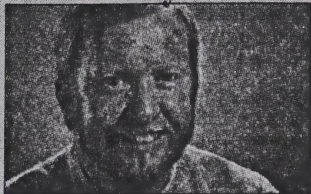
"Oh, I was excited," he recalled. "I felt real good. It was like 'Eureka!' I found what I was looking for."

Not gold. Not even lead, but historic remnants of the lead age that shaped the development of early Wisconsin and especially of this rugged corner.

Acting on hunch and happenstance, Ihm had finally found the site of two "badger huts," the only known surviving examples of the temporary structures that gave early miners shelter and our state a nickname for the ages.

It took more than 20 years for research and paperwork to be completed, but this winter the huts were added to the National Register of Historic Places.

Sunday Ride



DENNIS MCCANN

es. And a few weeks ago, the Potosi Historical Society dedicated a new path that will allow visitors to see for themselves how settlers burrowed for shelter "like a badger."

The huts are high on a hill overlooking St. Thomas Catholic Church and St. John Mine in Potosi, the community known far and wide for having the longest Main St. in the world without a cross street.

This was lead country long before statehood. After an 1827 treaty with Indians opened this

mineral-rich corner for exploration, a lead rush brought thousands of miners and other opportunists to the hills to search for work and riches.

Mining was crude then. Holes were dug and, if the digger found nothing, simply abandoned.

Where ore was found smelters were erected and surface diggings exploited until the resource was played out. Time and agriculture have smoothed over many of the landscapes since then, but the hilltop where the huts were found remains "pitted like a battlefield," in the words of a state archaeologist.

A native of southwestern Wisconsin and long a mining history buff, Ihm and others explored pioneer mine sites extensively in the 1970s.

"Then it dawned on us that there must be badger huts somewhere, so we started looking for them," said Ihm, now a Wauwatosa stockbroker.

Please see McCANN page 2



DENNIS MCCANN PHOTO

Harry Henderson checks out "badger huts" used as shelters by miners.

McCann/Badger history

From page 1

When none was found on the hill above St. John Mine, he decided to scout the hill across the road, and there struck it rich.

The earliest miners slept in huts of stone covered with tree branches. One of the two huts Ihm found has suffered some deterioration, but the other is in remarkably good condition, considering it may have been built before 1830.

"They would build the walls maybe waist high," said Harry D. Henderson, who offers tours of adjacent St. John Mine. "Then they would cover them with limbs and logs and, if they had any, planking, which would be doubtful in the 1830s."

Then the miners would burrow in — yes, like badgers —

and sleep.

The two huts found by Ihm opened to the south, and the presence of two together may relate to the government's insistence on leasing claims to partners, Henderson said.

The trail, which winds perhaps half a mile up and around the hill on a gravel bed, also passes the old Irish cemetery — one of the earliest in Wisconsin — with its towering, sheltering white pine and more than 100 old diggings. Those who can't climb stairs without clutching their hearts should be forewarned; the hill is steep, but the hike shouldn't excessively tax the average walker.

The hill has been surveyed by State Historical Society archaeologists Diane Holliday and John Broihahn, who coincidentally grew up in Grant County and

played on the hillside as a child. Holliday called the structures "rare if not unique" but said no other such huts have been reported in Wisconsin.

"It's nice that the local community has taken an interest," she said. "It gives you a feeling



BOB VEIERSTAHLER/Journal Sentinel

for what the landscape looked like then."

And, on the eve of the state's sesquicentennial celebration, for the events that were the underpinnings of statehood for Wisconsin.

"If all those thousands (of ex-

plorers) hadn't poured into the state looking for lead," Holliday said, "I suspect our sesquicentennial would have been a little later."

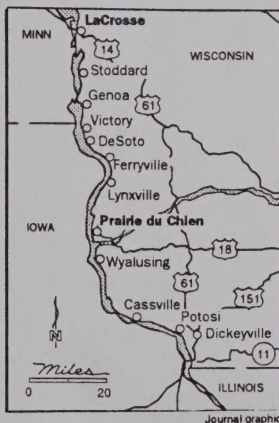
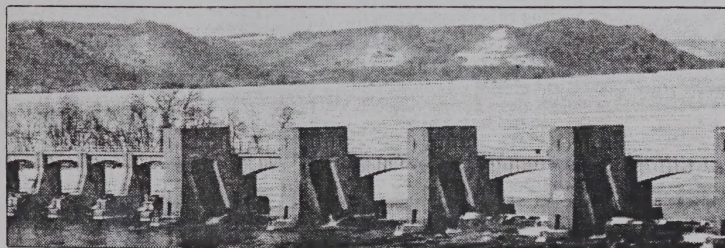
And my alma mater's famed Bucky Badger might have been a raccoon or — horrors — a golden

eagle.

Potosi, once called Skunk Hollow, is on Highway 133 in Grant County, about 10 miles west of Platteville at the foot of the Great River Road. When you reach Potosi take — what else? — Main Street to St. John Mine.



THE MISSISSIPPI: Rugged limestone bluffs (upper) tower above the locks and dams.



Room and board

THE PRAIRIE du Chien area offers about 400 lodging rooms and would be a good place to use as headquarters on a trip to the Great River Road south of LaCrosse. As an example, the year-old Bridgeport Inn has rates from \$49 to \$86, complimentary evening beer and wine and a continental breakfast.

Among the popular restaurants are Kaber's Supper Club, Zach's and the Hungry House Cafe, all in downtown Prairie du Chien, and the Black Angus and the Coach Bar and Grill, both on the north side.

At Cassville, you may ride a passenger and auto ferry across the river daily between Memorial Day and Labor Day. It also operates Fridays to Sundays in May and again in September and October.

In Prairie du Chien, a popular event usually held in mid-June is the Prairie Villa Rendezvous, an encampment representing the days of the hunter, trapper and fur trader.

— Donald A. Bluhm

OTHER communities along the Great River Road south of La Crosse include:

Victory, ironically named for the site of the massacre of a band of Chief Black Hawk's followers by Army troops in 1832. In season, visitors can tour a federal fish hatchery's rearing ponds, about 3 miles north of Victory.

DeSoto was named for the Spanish explorer, who was supposed to have been the first European to have seen the river.

Ferryville has a cheese factory where visitors can sample some of the state's famous dairy products. It also offers a spectacular view of the river at its widest between LaCrosse and Illinois.

Lynxville is the location of Lock and Dam No. 9 and the site where the largest-ever log raft on the river was assembled in 1896 — a reported 270 feet wide and 1,550 feet long, containing 2¼-million board feet of lumber.

The state park at **Wyalusing** contains large Indian mounds along the Sentinel Ridge Walk, and a view of the confluence of the Wisconsin and Mississippi Rivers.

Cassville, the site of the first territorial legislature, is home to historical Stonefield Village, a replica of an 1890s frontier settlement, and Nelson Dewey State Park, named after Wisconsin's first governor after statehood. Nearby is the Eagle Nature Preserve, where hundreds of eagles roost during their midwinter migration.

Potosi is known as the state's "catfish capital" but also is home to the St. John Lead Mine, an example of the mining industry in that part of Wisconsin. A self-guided tour of a number of historical sites at the mine is open May through October.

— Donald A. Bluhm

FOR MORE INFORMATION

FOR A PACKET of information on Wisconsin travel including the Great River Road, call Wisconsin Tourism, (800) 432-8747. For more information on areas and attractions along this section of the Great River Road, contact:

La Crosse Convention & Visitors Bureau, Riverside Park, Box 1895, La Crosse, Wis.

54602-1895, (800) 658-9424.

Prairie du Chien Chamber of Commerce, 211 S. Main St., Box 326, Prairie du Chien, Wis. 53821-0326, (800) 732-1673.

Stonefield Village, Box 147, Cassville, Wis. 53806, (608) 725-5210.

Villa Louis, Box 65, Prairie du Chien, Wis. 53821, (608) 326-2721.

Sunday
August 23, 1992

Main Street goes on in Potosi

POTOSI, Wis. — Before the malling of America, before everything from tools to schools and tires to tigers was put under one roof, there was Main Street USA.

All the wonderfully named towns in the lead region of southwestern Wisconsin had one, in fact if not in name. From Patch Grove to Hazel Green, Dickeyville to New Diggings, even the twin Mounts. Hope and Ida, they all had main drags.

But none had a Main Street like Potosi. Believe it or not — and old Robert Ripley did or he wouldn't have put it in his book — tiny Potosi, Wis., had the longest Main Street in the world not intersected by crossing streets.

In a sub-divided world gone cul-de-sac crazy, it

DENNIS MCCANN



ON THE EDGE

probably still does. Sure, it has an East Street now, too, but Potosi's is still the Mall of America of Main Streets, a 3.7 mile slice of small town life in which most everyone lives on Main Street, and on the same block to boot.

Because there is just the one. Even the farm at the edge of town wears the address of 176 N. Main.

Exactly how many Potosians live here is, like the unsolvable arguments at church, a mystery.

I came here on the river road from Cassville where a sign gives Potosi's population as 654 souls, but coming in the other way from Tennyson, another sign boasts a town of 736.

I can only think the census taker hit town on a Saturday night and counted the boys at Gibby's more than once. That's all right. They've been known to see double themselves. It's tradition here.

Like most erstwhile mining towns, Potosi's spice is more in the long-ago than the nowadays.

This was once the Milwaukee of its area, you might say. Originally called Snake Hollow, Potosi was a major port on the edge of the state, for a while the largest town in the area and one with a legendary thirst.

In 1844 there were 10 tavern licenses in all of Grant County, and five were in Potosi. The taverns drew miners on Saturday night like lead underground drew them on Monday mornings, which made Saturday nights in Potosi more exciting, and possibly bloodier, than the bleachers of a White Sox-Brewers game in extra innings.

Potosi was sometimes called the "Valley of Drunken Men" in those days, a distinction recorded forever by local poet John Doser:

*The English it seemed had settled first
The Dutch and the Irish soon to follow
Then the Irish set out to settle the Dutch
'Twas a stormy little hollow.*

The local history tour includes the very spot where poor miner James Wagner was shot to death in Lindsay McLaughlin's Saloon. He lived for lead, and died by it.

It was fitting, then, that Wild Bill Hickock was born a few miles east of town, where his parents were miners. "Wild Bill" was apparently Mild Bill as a lad, but of course that was before he was old enough to try "Good Old Potosi Beer," the flagship brand of the late, and oh so lamented, Potosi Brewery.

The "booery" — that's how Gibby says it — closed 20 years ago after

120 years of putting cheap taps in front of men on stools in the lead region. In a fair world it would have disap-

peared altogether, like the last drop from a glass, so as not to haunt poor Main Street with what once was.

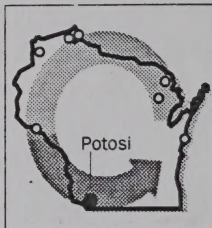
Potosi and Holiday beers were not just popular in the Southwest, but part of it, too. Even now at Port of Potosi — I mean the antique store, though Gibby calls his motor home the same thing — you can pay up to \$40 for old brown Potosi Lager quart bottles, and that's empty.

Like the booery itself. The buildings are so overgrown with weeds a Third World army could hide in them. Downspouts are hanging ugly across the front and the windows have been missing about as long as the beer. The "P" in the name is long gone and the "S" is dangling down, so a stranger today must wonder what the "OTO I Brewing Co." is all about.

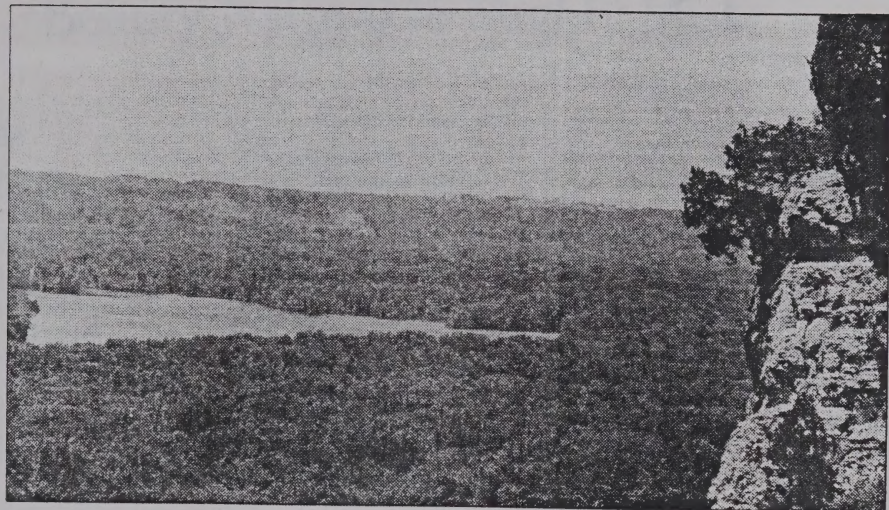
Today, the biggest attraction in Potosi is St. John's Mine, said to be the oldest lead mine in the country, though now it only mines tourists. There are a few businesses — on Main Street, mostly — and of course the Potosi Yacht Club on the river outside town, a fine yacht facility with everything boasted by those in Milwaukee or Sheboygan, with but a few exceptions. Yachts, for one.

Whiskered fish have replaced lead as the locals' claim to fame, though even there Potosi shares the honor of "Catfish Capital of Wisconsin" with neighboring Tennyson.

Tennyson, for the record, has a population of 378, according to a sign. But I only drove into town from one side, so don't quote me on that.



Dennis McCann is touring the state's perimeter.



THE MIGHTY Mississippi River flows — sometimes sluggishly, sometimes angrily — past the bluffs at Nelson Dewey State Park, near Cassville.

Photo by Mona Hudson

Sunday August 8, 1993

Flood report Welcome mat out, and dry, at Cassville

*Attractions are open, though
visitors have been staying away*

By DONALD A. BLUHM
Journal travel reporter

CASSVILLE, Wis. — The good news in this part of southwestern Wisconsin, which is eyeball to eyeball with the Mississippi River, is that things are very green and growing.

In fact, you can't see the trees for the forests. And the wildflowers are rioting across the hills and the fields of summer.

"It's looks like a cotton-pickin' jungle doesn't it," said Mona Hudson, the promotional representative for the Village of Cassville, as she drove along Jack Oak Drive, which skirts the big river.

The not-so-good news is that visitors apparently are assuming The Old Man, as in river, has swallowed every community along his 300-mile journey down the state's western shore.

Visits here, compared with 1992 (which was not a great year), is off anywhere from a third to a half at two of the area's major attractions: Nelson Dewey State Park and the complex at the Stonefield Village Museum of Agricultural History and Village Life.

"We were never closed," said Judy Meyerdierks, director of Stonefield, one of Wisconsin's six state historic sites.

"We've been open right along," said Steve Petersen, manager of Nelson Dewey.

Unfortunately, Cassville's very popular river ferry, which runs between Riverside Park and a landing on the Iowa side near the outlet for the Turkey River, is not operating.

The ferry, which is an attraction for visitors as well as a transportation link for area residents, was grounded by high water at the Turkey River landing.

"There are a number of Cassville people

who play golf on the Iowa side," Hudson said. "They're not happy at all."

The current alternative is a 35-mile drive south to the Dubuque bridge, or 35 miles north to the bridge at Prairie du Chien, which also is suffering a tourism drought.

"We're down about 50% from last year," said Michael Douglas, site director for Villa Louis, a Victorian country estate, and another of the state's historic sites.

(The others: Madeline Island Historical Museum, La Pointe; Old World Wisconsin, Eagle; Pendarvis, Mineral Point; and Wade House and Wesley Jung Carriage Museum, Greenbush.)

Although Villa Louis — on a small island in the river — sits on high ground that the flood waters did not reach, it literally was cut off when local police closed the roads to the island as a safety measure from June 24 to July 12, Douglas said.

The Fort Crawford Medical Museum, another Prairie du Chien attraction, has suffered an estimated visitor decline of about half, said a spokeswoman, though it also was unaffected by floodwaters.

In Cassville, Linda Hulst, co-owner of the Eagles Roost Resort, pointed to a cabin near the resort office.

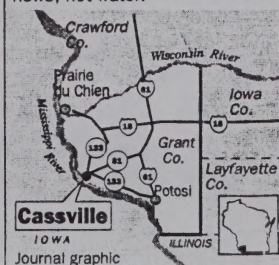
"If the water had risen another half-inch, that building would have been flooded," she said. "We prayed a lot."

As it was, none of the five cabins or the eight-unit motel got wet. But there have been other problems.

The Hulsts rent houseboats, and there haven't been any takers in recent weeks. In fact, general boat traffic on the Mississippi was down to almost nothing, Hulst said.

A-OK in Cassville

Rivertown reports flood of good news, not water.



Sunday

At 10 o'clock, the 10th anniversary of the death of the late President John F. Kennedy will be observed in the city. The observance will be held at the city hall, and will be presided over by the Mayor.

THE mayor
of the city
will preside
over the
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at 10 o'clock
at the city hall.

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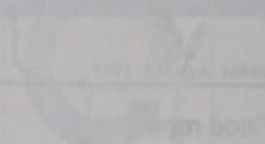
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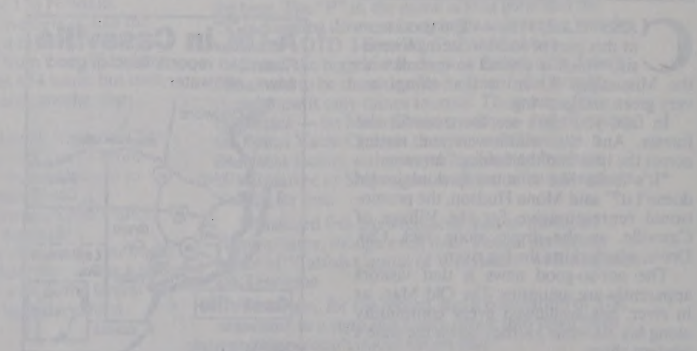
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at 10 o'clock.



Welcome mail out and dry at Cassville

The city of Cassville, Mo., is proud to welcome the new year with a special message. The city is dry, and the people are out and about. The city is a beautiful place, and the people are friendly. The city is a great place to live, and the people are proud of it. The city is a great place to visit, and the people are happy to help you. The city is a great place to work, and the people are motivated. The city is a great place to play, and the people are fun. The city is a great place to be, and the people are the best.



Beauty Natural to Mighty Miss

Accent

Focus

Barges Still Ply This River

From Page 1

steamboat reached St. Paul in 1823, and nine years later a young army officer named Lt. Robert E. Lee surveyed the Rock Island rapids about 50 miles south of the Wisconsin line to plan an improvement in navigation.

Great River Battles

There were pitched battles between steamboaters and the lumberjacks who harvested Wisconsin's white pine and floated their logs down the Mississippi and its tributaries. Booms were strung across the current to catch the logs at mills and shipping sites. Steamers could not get through, unless they used dynamite — a procedure the lumbermen opposed with pike poles, peaveys and, on occasion, guns.

The golden age of steamboat travel on the Mississippi lasted until about the turn of the century, but railroads were faster and less chancy. Commercial traffic on the river almost disappeared by World War I. The 9 foot channel and adaptation of diesel power to river towing has brought back the river commerce.

"Countless Rhines"

The river does not have to justify itself by earning its way, though. The poet William Cullen Bryant wrote: "It is a grief that Americans should wander off to the Rhine and Danube, when in



—By a Journal Artist

The Mississippi River moves south along Wisconsin's western border.

the Mississippi they have countless Rhines and Danubes. Is the Drachenfels one whit more castellated than any of the nameless bluffs around Trempealeau? All that is beautiful in lake scenery, in lower mountain scenery and river scenery is garnered here."

Few drives anywhere in the country, and none on the Great River Road, which follows the Mississippi from New Orleans to the Twin Cities, rival Highway 35 from Prairie du Chien to Maiden Rock.

Villages, many of them

Turn to Focus, page 11, col. 1

with still strong flavors of Scandinavia, Italy or Germany, whence labor contractors brought their early residents in the 19th century, climb the bluffs on steeply sloping streets. They radiate an air of permanence, unlikely to change either by way of great growth or decay.

Not everything is perfect in this Eden, though. The effluent from the Twin Cities' Pigs Eye sewage plant pollutes the river shamefully.

The river has a rich population of fish — bluegill, crappie, perch, sauger, walleye, northern pike, largemouth and smallmouth bass, striped bass, rock bass, catfish, bullheads and carp and other rough fish. Said Noel: "From Dam No. 3, just south of Maiden Rock, I wouldn't say they're edible. They have stopped commercial fishing because of PCB in Lake Pepin." PCB is polychlorinated biphenyl, a family of industrial chemicals.

"Lake Pepin is just an extension of the cities' sewage treatment plant," declared Dorothy D. Hill, of Pepin, president of Citizens for a Clean Mississippi, Inc. The organization was founded to

force an end to water pollution by the metropolis.

Plagued by Milwaukee's problem, a system overload when storm water floods into combined sewers, the Pigs Eye plant bypasses billions of gallons of raw sewage annually, Mrs. Hill said. The organization she heads has consulted the law firm that is suing Milwaukee on behalf of the State of Illinois for polluting Lake Michigan.

Legion Council

Local Officers

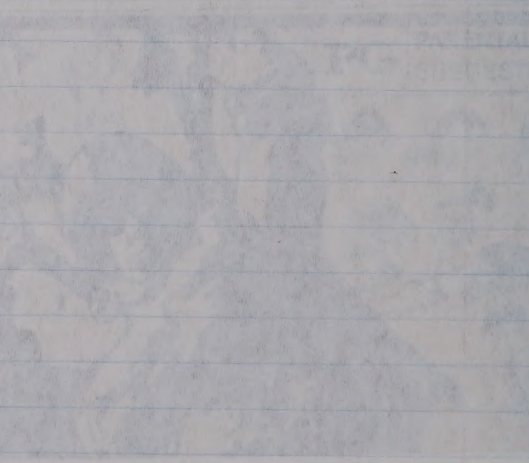
President, [Name]
Vice President, [Name]
Secretary, [Name]

Financial Secretary, [Name]
Publicity Secretary, [Name]
Social Secretary, [Name]
Sports Secretary, [Name]
Treasurer, [Name]
Committee Chairman, [Name]
Committee Secretary, [Name]
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Committee Sports, [Name]

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SISTER TONI HARRIS stands at a highway marker that will serve as a backdrop for a ceremony near Victory,

Wis., this weekend during which the state will apologize to Indians for a massacre in 1832. AP photo.

State to apologize for massacre

Tribal leaders invited to ceremony recognizing Indians slain in 1832

Victory, Wis. —AP— For years, only a plain, iron historical marker has stood at the site of the 1832 Bad Axe Massacre, where hundreds of Indian warriors, women and children were chased into the Mississippi River and shot.

Now the state, facing unrest over relations with the Chippewas, is apologizing to the Sac and Fox Indian Nations, who, according to one historian, endured "one of the bloodiest tragedies in the sad history of American-Indian relations."

The apology, to be issued Saturday, finally "recognizes the mistakes of the past," said Sister Toni Harris, a Roman Catholic nun and member of the Indian rights group Honor Our Neighbors' Origins and Rights.

"If we recognize what was done in the past, we make different choices for the future," Harris said. "A failure to recognize, whether it's the Holocaust or other kinds of abominations of people against people, only threatens the possibility of repeating those abominations."

HONOR, based in Milwaukee, urged the Legislature last year to pass the resolution formally apologizing for the Army's action Aug. 1-2, 1832.

MAY SET A TONE

State Rep. David Clarenbach hopes the ceremony Saturday in Victory — a Vernon County settlement named by residents years ago to celebrate the massacre — could set a "very important tone" for resolving a modern-day dispute with Wisconsin's six Chippewa Indian bands.

Clarenbach (D-Madison) sponsored the apology, which was approved by the Legislature last October.

Tribal leaders from the Sac and Fox Nation in Iowa, Oklahoma and Kansas have been invited to Wisconsin to accept the apology. The ceremony is planned at the historical marker erected in 1955.

'Why Us?'

Chief Elmer Manatowa of the Sac and Fox Nation in Oklahoma said he was pleased with the apology, but admitted having "second, third and fourth thoughts about it.

"Why us? Why not the present day Indian people in Wisconsin that need the help now?" he asked, referring to the fact that members of the Sac and Fox Nation long ago left the state. His Oklahoma band has 2,220 members.

"To have the State of Wisconsin publicly apologize is something we look at," Manatowa said. "I am going to ask the State of Wisconsin to do the same thing for the Chippewas, to do something to ease the relationship up there."

Headlines about Indian relations in Wisconsin in recent years have focused on hostilities over the Chippewas' treaty rights to spearfish, hunt, gather wild rice and cut timber off reservation in the northern third of the state.

Clarenbach said the state's willingness to apologize to the Sac and Fox Nation wouldn't solve unrest over Chippewa treaty rights, but it symbolized the beginning of a new atmosphere of freedom and trust.

According to the Assembly resolution, more than 1,000 Sac and Fox Indians, following the leadership of Black Hawk, had come from Iowa into Illinois to try to restore their villages. White militia and later the Army pursued them from Illinois into Wisconsin, where the Indians were trapped at the Mississippi River.

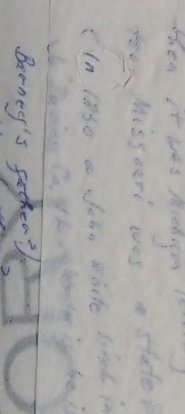
Estimates of how many Indians died range from 850 to 1,400.

The massacre "was one of the bloodiest tragedies in the sad history of American-Indian relations," historian Ray Allen Billington wrote in "Westward Expansion: A History of the American Frontier."

Manatowa said the apology

wouldn't erase his people's pain over the massacre or other injustices. But he called it a first step toward bringing future generations of Indians and non-Indians together.

"The people who followed Black Hawk and didn't make it, maybe this will help put them to rest," he said.



- In 1850 a John
Barney's father

prairies to the plow. Several causes coincided in this underdevelopment. Charles Augustus Murray, the great English land monopolist, was government of what has been called the "great American prairie." The townsites exploitation and agricultural development opportunities offered in connection with the railroad were

WISCONSIN

Chief Sager Menawa of the Sac and Fox Nation in Oklahoma said he was pleased with the apology, but admitted having "second, third and fourth thoughts about it."

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"To have the State of Wisconsin publicly apologize is something we look at," Menawa said. "I am going to ask the State of Wisconsin to do the same thing for the Chippewas to do something to ease the tension between them."

He added that Indian relations in Wisconsin in recent years have focused on battles over the Chippewas' treaty rights to spear fish, hunt, gather wild rice and cut timber off reservation in the northern third of the state.

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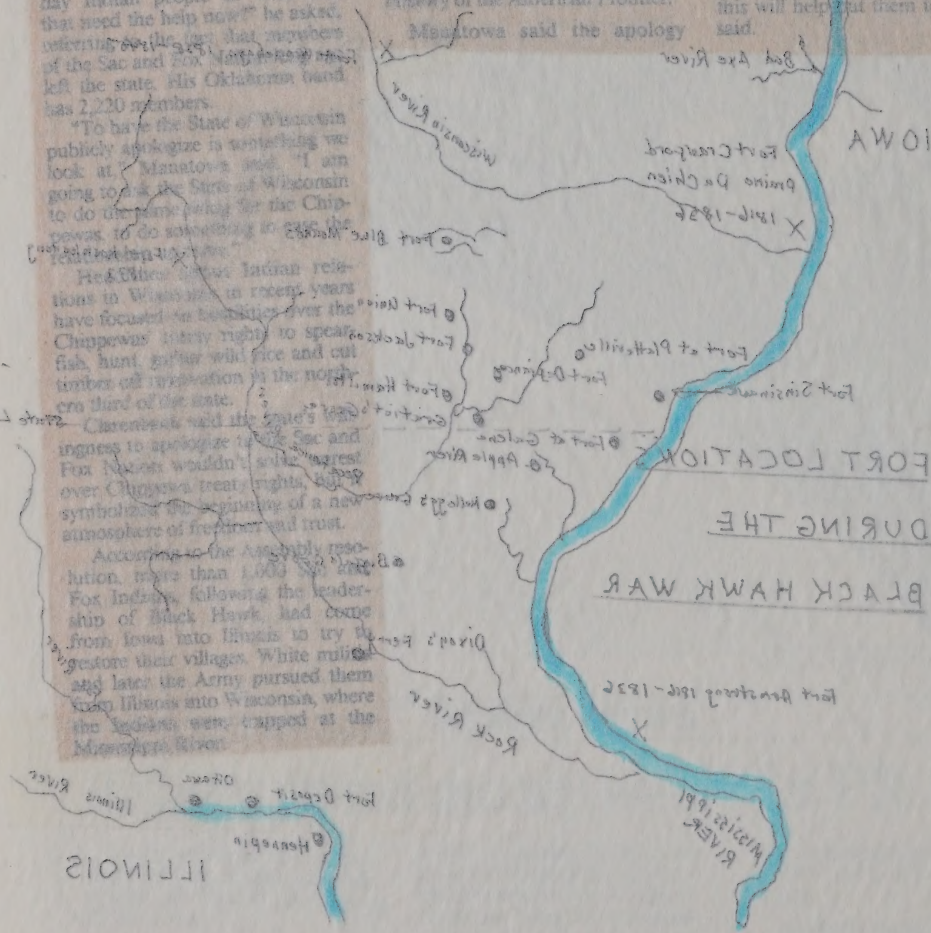
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BLACK HAWK WAR DURING THE FORT LOCATION



X Designated U.S. Army Forts
● Designated Forts Established by Settlers

but Wisconsin was part of
Michigan Territory. In 1800
was even a part of the territory
then it was Michigan Territory
too. Missouri was a state - EO
In 1830 a John White lived in
St. Louis Co. (L. Vanderly he is
Berney's father?)
an older brother?

INSTRUMENTS
including its
Jackson County

This map is of
only a small
area)
(maybe by Bombardier
each way)

CIVILIZATIONAL, GEOLOGICAL, MINERALOGICAL AND METEOROLOGICAL HISTORY.

STARY HISTORY.

Dabugue

Yangtze River

Yellow River

Wuhan

Shanghai

Including its

(This map is of
1860's

TARY HISTORY.

Cassville

Pleasant

X Benton (where Barney was)

X Boulder

Prairie du Chien

later Crawford Co.

BY CASTLETON N. HOLEFORD.

WHERE BARNEY WAS
KILLED IN 1860

HISTORY OF THE
later Grant County

PLATE I.

BY CASTEN, O. N. HOLFORD.
later
Cresford Co.
 where Barney White
 lived in 1880

BY CASTEN, O. N. HOLFORD.
later
Cresford Co.
 where Barney White
 lived in 1880

BY CASTEN, O. N. HOLFORD.
later
Cresford Co.
 where Barney White
 lived in 1880

Herald predicted. Every ferry along the Mississippi, from Dunleith to Prairie du Chien, was blocked by the crowd of emigrants, and many of them, eager to be on their way to the gold-fields, had to wait nearly a week for an opportunity to cross the great river. The lead mines probably sent a larger proportion than any other region, as the miners were ever the devotees of Fortune and most easily lured by the prospect of mineral wealth. It is true that after 1850, many came back from the gold mines with empty pockets and shattered health, but occasionally one came back with "a pocket full of rocks," and this one example of success outweighed all the failures, and thousands were ready to brave the terrible hardships of a six months' journey across the plains, mountains, and deserts, or a voyage "around the Horn," or across the fever-stricken Isthmus of Panama.

The census of 1850, taken in June, showed a population of 16,169, an increase of more than two thousand in two years, despite the emigration to California, showing a large immigration from the East.

THE CHOLERA.

In the fall of 1850 that dreadful scourge, the cholera, made its first appearance in the county. Beetown was the theater of its first outbreak and its most dreadful ravages. A more particular account will be found in the history of Beetown in this volume. The towns of Fennimore and Wingville were also severely afflicted, and there were some deaths in the southern part of the county. In other towns the people held their breaths with awe and dread until the awful shadow of death withdrew as winter advanced. The scourge returned in 1851, but was not so severe, and in 1852 there was another outbreak in Millville which caused many deaths. As late as 1854 some deaths in Patch Grove and other places were attributed to the cholera and the epidemic in Lancaster occurred that year.

GREAT AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT.

With the close of 1852 the adverse tide against Grant County ebbed away. The cholera abated and the emigration of the gold-seekers became so small as to be imperceptible and many of them began to return, a few with a goodly capital to prosecute business energetically.

At this time began the subjection of the hitherto almost vacant prairies to the plow. Several causes coincided in this sudden development. Charles Augustus Murray, the great English land monopolist,

HISTORY

OF

GRANT COUNTY

WISCONSIN.

INCLUDING ITS

CIVIL, POLITICAL, GEOLOGICAL, MINERALOGICAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND MILITARY HISTORY.

AND A

HISTORY OF THE SEVERAL TOWNS.

BY CASTELLO N. HOLFORD.

1860.
THE TELLER PRINT,
LANCASTER.

capitulation and agricultural development

CHAPTER V.

GRANT COUNTY IN THE FORTIES.

Statistics of 1840—Life in Grant County in The Forties—The Last "Winnebago Fuss"—Land Troubles—Weather Extremes—The Mexican War and Other Events.

STATISTICS OF 1840.

In 1840 the population of the county was 3926. There were 2474 males and 1452 females. Excluding children and colored people, there were 1788 men and 548 women. Of the men, 927, or more than half, were between twenty and thirty years old. This indicates a large number of unmated miners and adventurers. The report of the several school districts in April, 1840, showed the following number of pupils: Menomonee district, 24; Platteville, 149; Blue River, 29; Snake Hollow, 68; Lancaster, 74; Cassville, 28; Wisconsin (Patch Grove), 37; total, 409.

The census of 1840 shows that there were then 17 furnaces in Grant County, producing annually 6,020,350 pounds of lead and giving employment to 86 men. There were 5,735 horses and mules, 4,197 neat cattle, 463 sheep, 8,645 swine, 32 stores and groceries, 2 lumber yards, 1 brewery, 2 flouring mills, 3 grist mills, and 11 saw mills. The products were 10,796 bushels of wheat, 3,246 bushels of barley, 65,400 bushels of oats, 13 of rye, 1,059 of buckwheat, 100,055 of Indian corn, and 74,629 of potatoes; 3,912 tons of hay, 100 pounds of tobacco, 1,355 pounds of maple sugar, 63,647 pounds of soap, and 9,742 pounds of tallow candles.

The first two towns in Grant County to be incorporated were Platteville and Potosi which were both incorporated February 19, 1841.

LIFE IN GRANT COUNTY IN THE FORTIES.

The dominating element, giving a tone to the whole, of the early population of Grant County came from Missouri, Kentucky, and Virginia, many of them having sojourned for a time in southern Illinois, and the customs were mostly those of Southern Border States. At first their cabins were of the rudest sort—of rough stones, sods, dug-

outs, or rough logs chinked with sticks and stones and daubed with mud. Even in the more substantial buildings, although the broad fireplace was of stones, the chimney was built of sticks built up like a rail pen, covered thickly with clay mud to protect the sticks from the fire. Later on houses were built of hewn logs, the interstices neatly chinked with stone and plastered with lime mortar—much more cleanly than the primitive mud daubing. The interior was usually white-washed. They were of one story. The attic, with a floor of rough boards (sometimes even puncheons hewn from split logs), sometimes but not always lighted by a little window in the gable, was used as a storage room and a sleeping room for the children, usually numerous, while the "old folks" slept below in the living room. Later on settlers with considerable means built substantial stone houses, but always with the wide fireplaces and large chimneys, and queer little windows in little gables projecting from the roofs. Many houses of this style may yet be seen in the South, but very few in Grant County, and these only in the old mining towns—Platteville, Potosi, Beetown, etc. The ordinary house of the settler of moderate means was a double log house—two houses built twelve or fifteen feet apart and covered with one roof leaving a space between which was roofed but not floored and open at the sides. In this space in warm weather the family ate and the old folks smoked their cob pipes and gossiped with their neighbors. It was a style of building better suited to the Border States, whence it was introduced, than to Wisconsin with its short summers.

The settlers lived in rude plenty with moderate exertion, at least on the part of the men. With the produce of their mineral they bought the necessary groceries: coffee, tobacco, and (last but by no means least) whisky, which was very cheap then. Little sugar did they have to buy; the wild bees of the woods had laid up in many a hollow oak an abundant store of sweets gathered from the incredible profusion of prairie flowers, and the maple tree offered its delicious juice every spring. The quantity of game was enormous. Deer were to be found everywhere and were even a nuisance in the settlers' grain fields. The rivers and creeks swarmed with fish in numbers hardly credible in this day. That old pioneer, D. R. Burt, is responsible for the following fish story: "With a seine twenty feet in length I have caught a wagon-load in thirty minutes, some of them weighing thirty pounds apiece. From the ford up to the mill-dam the river would be literally filled with fish. To throw a stone into the river at the point

were hopeful of keeping other Europeans out of all the country west of the Alleghany Mountains and building up an empire for Old France in this part of the new world. That ambitious project came utterly to naught. Notwithstanding Wisconsin's natural beauty and attractiveness, its healthful climate and its industrial resources marvelous for richness and variety, its settlement and development hardly can be said to have begun in earnest till near the opening of the third decade of the nineteenth century.

Long before Wisconsin attracted settlement, however, it had begun to occupy a place in the imaginations of the American people, and, as part of the great Northwest Territory, was a factor in the founding of the Federal government which made the United States a nation. How this came about is explained as follows by John Fiske in his illuminating little volume, "The War for Independence."

"Perhaps the only thing that kept the Union from falling to pieces in 1786 was the Northwestern Territory, which George Rogers Clark had conquered in 1779, and which skillful diplomacy had enabled us to keep when the treaty was drawn up in 1782. Virginia claimed this territory and actually held it, but New York, Massachusetts and Connecticut also had claims upon it. It was the idea of Maryland that such a vast region ought not to be added to any one State, or divided between two or three of the States, but ought to be the common property of the Union. Maryland had refused to ratify the Articles of Confederation until the four States that claimed the Northwestern Territory should yield their claims to the United States. This was done between 1780 and 1785, and thus, for the first time, the United States government was put in possession of valuable property which could be made to yield an income and pay debts. This piece of property was about the first thing in which all the American people were alike interested, after they had won their independence. It could be opened to immigration and made to pay the whole cost of the war and much more. During these troubled years Congress was busy with plans for organizing this territory, which at length resulted in the famous Ordinance of 1787 laying down fundamental laws for the government of what has

since developed into the five great States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin. While other questions tended to break up the Union, the questions that arose in connection with this work tended to hold it together."

In 1836, when Wisconsin was set off from Michigan and entered upon a separate territorial existence, the number of white inhabitants within its present borders was only 11,683, nearly all of them recent arrivals, and nearly half of them—5,243—living in the extreme southwestern corner, adjacent to the lead mines, while the rest were freshly gathered chiefly in neighborhoods along the shore of Lake Michigan southward from Green Bay. Sixteen new commonwealths had been organized and accorded places in the American Federal Union on a par with the original thirteen before the admission of Wisconsin to Statehood in 1848.

When the influx of settlers to Wisconsin fairly began, it proceeded for a time upon a scale which was the wonder of the world, unequaled previously in any other part of the United States, and paralleled in later years only by rushes to goldfields and the sudden filling up of Oklahoma, which latter phenomenon was largely aided by modern facilities of transportation, and therefore not to be compared to the movement of population into Wisconsin in the 'thirties, 'forties and 'fifties of the nineteenth century.

Thus deferred, the settlement of the State and the framing of its political institutions were effected by Americans. The two small groups of French habitants at Green Bay and Prairie du Chien which had established themselves on Wisconsin soil in the eighteenth century became negligible numerically with the first ingress of the human tide that was to reduce the wilderness to civilization. The population that poured into the lead region was from the South and the Old West—a hardy lot of pioneers, some of them members of families that had been the advance guard in all the stages of a march from Virginia and the Carolinas through Kentucky and Tennessee to Missouri, and from New England and Pennsylvania through Ohio and Indiana to Illinois. The townsite exploitation and agricultural development opportunities offered in counties bordering on the lake in the

were the horrors of the Winnebago outbreak of five years before. Now from various directions came heartrending reports of isolated homes attacked by red robbers and murderers of different tribal designations, who killed and pillaged, and often in sheer wantonness destroyed white men's property which they could not bear away. Easy to understand, in this age of order and security, is the dread of white mothers in the lead region when they listened to the story of the Hall girls, who after witnessing the slaughter of their father and mother and thirteen of their kinsfolk and neighbors were carried captive into the wilderness. Many were the terrified settlers who with such of their effects as they could pack into wagons took their wives and children, left their homes, and retreated to Galena. Others, under the capable leadership of dauntless souls like Henry Dodge, Joseph Dickinson, John H. Rountree, William S. Hamilton and Ebenezer Brigham, built stockades for the shelter of their dear ones and organized armed bodies to range the country and repel the savage foe.

The struggle in which they thus engaged was defensive warfare; its issue was the triumph of civilization. No discreditable fiasco like "Stillman's Run" was chargeable to the sturdy pioneers of Wisconsin. In the encounter on the bank of the Pecos-tonica and in later service further afield they were steady, resolute and efficient. To these citizen soldiers was largely due the success of the campaign. It was Dodge and his mounted scouts who discovered the main body of the Indians and led in their pursuit after they and their chief had realized the hopeless rashness of their raid and were endeavoring to return to the side of the Mississippi on which they should have remained.

The final chapter of the war, resulting in the utter defeat and almost total extinction of the deluded victims of Black Hawk's fatuous dream of grandeur, with the capture of the leader himself, presents a picture of human misery provoking commiseration for the sufferers, though their own wrongheadedness in the beginning was the cause of their plight. Menacing folly brought misery not only to its originators but to others who were innocent of blame. Well would it have been for the Sauks who came to grief by joining Black Hawk if they had heeded the prudent

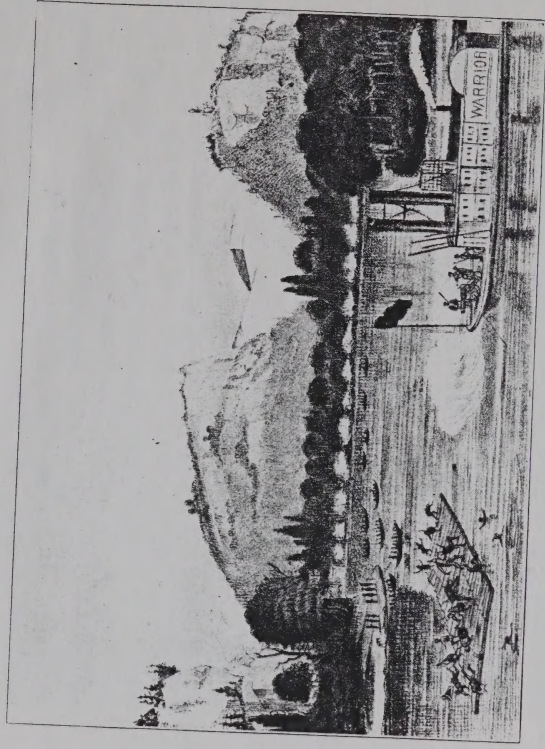
Keokuk, their legitimate chief, who foresaw the outcome of Black Hawk's ill-starred expedition and advised against it. Keokuk is remembered as "the friend of the whites." He was a faithful counselor to his tribesmen, and the Indians who accepted his advice, ignoring that of his audacious rival, had subsequent cause to reflect with satisfaction on the wisdom of their course.



THE ARRIVAL OF THE PIONEERS

people appears to be to enlist the disaffected and restless of other nations, which will give them strength and resources to murder our people and burn their property. They are the enemies of all people, both the whites and the Indians. Their thirst for blood is not to be satisfied. The humane policy of the government will not apply to these deluded people. Like the pirates of the sea, their hand is against every man, and the hand of every man should be against them. The future growth and prosperity of our country are to be decided by the policy that is now to be pursued by the government in relation to the Indians. Our existence as a people is at stake. The assistance of our government may be too late for us. Let us not, then, await the arrival of the enemy at our doors, but advance upon them. The eyes of the people are upon us. Let us endeavor by our actions to retain the confidence and support of our countrymen."

(The strategy employed by Black Hawk in the conduct of the war was to keep the main body of his warriors concealed in places difficult of access, to avoid conflict with superior forces of the whites, and to scatter parties of braves throughout the country where they could make sudden descents upon undefended settlements and kill white stragglers encountered at safe distances from the protection of the blockhouses and the forts.) The skulking nature of this warfare as a matter of course had the effect of terrifying timid settlers and exasperating the remainder. Fresh reports of savage atrocities were constantly arriving, some of them groundless, others exaggerated, but many dismally true. On the 22d of May, the day after the Indian Creek murders and abduction of the Hall girls, a settler named Durley was killed and scalped near Buffalo Grove, and on the 23d an Indian agent named St. Vrain, with three companions, met a similar fate near the same place. On the 6th of June James Aubrey, and two weeks later two other men, Force and Green, were butchered at the Blue Mounds, in Wisconsin. These latter murders may have been the work of Winnebagos, but the settlers rightly attributed responsibility for Indian violence in general to Black Hawk, for he had exerted his influence with all the tribes to stir up enmity to the whites. On the 29th of June three men working in a field near Sinsinawa Mound, Wisconsin, were



THE BATTLE OF BAD AX

Reproduced from painting by Henry Lewis, in *Das Illustrierte Mississippithal*

38 SOUTHWESTERN WISCONSIN: OLD CRAWFORD COUNTY

the region and others connected with the unparalleled development of the United States as reflected in its wonderful internal improvements and the general prosperity of the people. Some local causes of importance were: the use of steamboats on the Mississippi River (1823); the establishment of mail service (1826); the removal of the Indians (1832); the surveying of the land into townships and sections (1832-1834) and the opening of the lands to public sale (1834). Homes could now be established with clear title to the land, manufactured products could be more readily and cheaply secured from the older portions of the country, mineral and other products could find a better and quicker market, and life could be enjoyed in security through the better organization of government and the elimination of danger from the Indians.

Foremost figures among the crowd that poured into the mining country north of the Illinois State line were Jesse Shull, the Gratiots, Henry Dodge, William Hamilton and John H. Rountree, none excelling Dodge in business ability or in qualities commanding admiration and confidence on the part of the heterogeneous population, and none continuing so long as he to function in the double role of a captain of industry and a political oracle and popular leader. Born in Indiana in 1782, he had early found his way to Missouri, gaining practical training in the employ of his father, Israel Dodge, who besides engaging at times in other activities, made salt, mined lead, milled flour and operated a distillery. At the age of 26, Henry Dodge was sheriff of Cape Girardeau County. Four years later, in 1812, he was chosen captain of a mounted rifle company, and later in the same year received appointment as major of the Louisiana Territorial militia. In 1814 he commanded an expedition to the upper Missouri against depredating Indians. Salt-making, in which he engaged at the mouth of the Saline River on his return to civil life, became unprofitable when steamboats cheapened transportation from the Ohio Valley. From five dollars a bushel prices descended to seventy-five cents a bushel. Major Dodge determined to remove with his family to the country farther north. Arriving at Galena late in the summer of 1827, he spent several months in prospecting for lead, and on the 3d of November, 1827, established himself

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constructed in that section of the Wild Life and Fish Refuge for the propagation of black bass and other warm water fish.

When the station was started, it was used merely as a holding station for the rescue operations in that section but it has since grown in importance as the Bureau's work has developed, and it is thought that in the near future it will be necessary to place an employe at this point who will be stationed there the year 'round. Already in this immediate section there are bass ponds having approximately twenty acres of water under controlled operations. Last year two of these ponds produced approximately eleven carloads of warm water fish for distribution in Wisconsin waters.

Lynxville is an incorporated village. It has a town hall and a very good graded school. The church in the village is a frame building erected about forty years ago. It is owned by the Congregational Society and is under the care of the Rev. Mr. Fisher of Gays Mills.

The Lynxville State Bank was organized in August, 1920, and the following officers elected: Patrick Maney, president; Fred Caya, vice president; J. C. Russell, cashier.

It was organized with a capital of \$10,000, which has since been raised to \$15,000. The present officers are L. A. Martin, president; Patrick Maney, vice president; O. C. Helbach, cashier. Shortly after its organization, the present bank building was erected. It is of brick and is fireproof and modern.

There are three general stores, a garage and repair shop and a filling station. There is a large lumber yard, in what is known as Randall's addition, which does an extensive business. Mr. L. A. Martin is president of the company which owns it. There is a large amount of stock shipped from this point, the stock yards being located north of the Burlington depot. A good and well known hotel, kept by Mrs. Vogel, is situated on a ledge of the bluffs and has a splendid view of the river. The greater part of the town extends up into the ravine between the high bluffs. From the summit of these peaks a magnificent view of the Winneshiek region is disclosed, and will amply reward the effort required to climb the steep paths that lead to their crests.

CRAWFORD COUNTY

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TOWN OF SCOTT

The town of Scott is in the extreme eastern portion of Crawford County. It is bounded on the north by the town of Clayton, on the east by Richland County, on the south by the town of Marietta and on the west by the town of Haney.

In the town of Scott the high ridges, with their deep and narrow ravines, lead down to the valley of the Kickapoo on the west and to the Wisconsin River on the south. The main ridge runs north and south, but takes an indirect course, with spurs on the east and west. The ridges were originally heavily timbered with white and red oak, maple and basswood together with walnut and butternut. Very little of this timber remains, it having been replaced by prosperous farms and many acres of fine grazing land. Although there are no villages in the town of Scott, its farms and farming community are second to none in the county. Raising stock for the market and for dairy purposes is the principal industry of the township. There are several cheese factories. Tobacco is grown to a certain extent, and wheat and other grains, fruit and vegetables find here a fertile soil and one which is well watered by the many springs and small streams that rise in the town or flow into it from adjoining territory.

Trunk Highway No. 27 passes through the town from north to south, leading from Viroqua to Readstown, thence to Soldiers Grove and then on to Boscobel. It was formerly called the Boscobel road.

A road that was much used by the settlers as they moved into the town of Scott was the one made by the left wing of the United States forces in their pursuit of Black Hawk and his band as they fled across the county. It was cut through the forest to make a way for the transportation of wagons and military supplies. About 1845, William and Randolph Elliott came along this road, built a small log cabin on section 17, and felled trees to establish their "squatter's claims."

In 1846 the town was visited by J. R. Hurlbut, William and Elmer Russell, Anthony Laughlin, and Charles Coalburn, all from Grant County. They crossed the Wisconsin at Port Andrew, followed the old army road and spent some days looking over that portion of the country that is now the town of Scott.

Burril McKinney made settlement in July, 1849, on section 18, town 9, range 3 west. He brought his family, consisting of his wife and three children.

In the autumn of the same year, J. R. Hurlbut brought his family and proceeded to erect a home on section 17. While it was in process of building they lived with the Burril McKinneys, moving into their own home in January, 1850. Hurlbut's Corners has since that time been a landmark. A post office was established there in 1861 with Mr. Hurlbut as postmaster.

Chancey Kast came in December, 1849, purchasing forty acres, upon which he built a home, occupying it in April, 1850. Mr. Kast came to the town of Scott from Medina, Ohio. Four of his sons served in the Union Army during the Civil war, enlisting from the towns of Scott and Clayton.

In 1850, William Elliott brought his wife and two children to the squatter's claim he had located five years before. He built a log cabin on the site of the one he and his brother had erected at that time. George and Larkin Clark came in 1852, William Ferguson locating the same year. Among those who settled in 1853 were: Andrew Byers, Alonzo Young and S. N. Black.

In 1854, Tomkins Green settled on section 34. He was the first settler on what is known as Irish Ridge, making his own road through the wilderness as he moved. The same year William Gilbert, Robert Evers, Robert Duncan and J. R. Spencer settled, and in 1855 and 1856 there came Charles Coalburn, James Turk, Jacob Whitaker, E. B. Dilley and A. Slade. In 1856, Elder Levi Ross, a Baptist minister, came from Trumbull County, Ohio. He remained in the town until 1866, preaching in Crawford and Richland counties. He was a valuable man in the pioneer settlement, not only for his spiritual ministrations, but also for his many acts of kindness in that community.

The first log house was built by Burril McKinney. The first frame dwelling, by Charles Coalburn. The first birth was that of E. Elliott, son of William Elliott, in May, 1851. The earliest death was of a little child of William Elliott, who was burned to death in May, 1853. The child was buried on section 18 where a cemetery was platted soon after. Dr. Cannon built the first sawmill in 1862. The first threshing machine was brought in by

Charles Coalburn in 1859. It was what was called a Chaff Press as it did not fan nor clean the grain.

All of the district that comprises the towns of Haney, Clay and Scott went at one time by the name of Highland. The first town meeting was held April 10, 1855, when the following officers were elected: Alonzo Young, town clerk; J. R. Spencer, treasurer; J. R. Hurlbut, superintendent of schools; William D. Sperry, J. Spencer, Peter M. Webb and Eli Canfield, justices of the peace; Reuben Hamilton, James Kast, and Orlo M. Mitchell, assessors; J. R. Hurlbut, county surveyor.

In the fall of 1858, the district was divided, the name of Highland dropped and a town created and called Scott. The first election was held April 5, 1859, when the following officers were elected: J. R. Hurlbut, O. M. Mitchell and Charles Coalburn, trustees; Alonzo Young, clerk; Geo. E. Harrington, superintendent of schools; W. J. McBurney, Geo. E. Harrington and Samuel Wood, justices of the peace; Luther Poland, assessor.

In 1866 the voters of the town of Scott erected a town hall on section 16 (Mt. Zion). This was the first town hall in the county. The town board in 1932 consists of E. L. Haggerty, Harry Vanetta and Frank Rickli.

The first religious service in the town of Scott was conducted by the United Brethren at the home of William Elliott in June 1853. The Baptists held services from 1856 to 1866, but never erected a church. Elder Levi Ross was their pastor, assisted by Elder Prouty of Boscobel. A Methodist class was organized in 1858 and attached to the Mt. Sterling circuit. John P. Coleman was the first class leader and Mrs. Jonah Glover steward. The first pastor was the Rev. William McMillan. The class was continued until the outbreak of the Civil war, when almost all the men belonging to it, including the pastor, enlisted. When the class was formed a log meeting-house was erected near the north line of the town. Properly speaking, it belonged to both the Methodists and the United Brethren, as both aided in its erection. The class was reorganized in 1870, using the schoolhouse as a meeting house. In 1881, under the pastorate of the Rev. Isaac N. Adrian a frame church was built at a cost of \$1,000. This edifice was located on section 16 and called Mt. Zion. A small hamlet sprang

Southwest: Rugged Beauty

By RAY BARTH
Special Correspondence

CASSVILLE, Wis. — This can be a year of discovery for the three to four million Badgers who have not yet explored the part of their state that gave Wisconsin its nickname.

Between the Wisconsin River and Illinois state line and west of the Blue Mounds to the Mississippi lies a Wisconsin that is distinguishably different from the rest of the state, and whose tourism reflects it.

The southwest corner is the uniced part; geology calls it "driftless." Here the hills are jagged and the valleys more sharply cleft than in Ice Age Wisconsin to the east and north where the last great glacier, like a giant meat grinder, ground up everything in its way.

The rugged hills are the region's chief attraction — rugged hills and water.

The great streams, the Mississippi and the Wisconsin, and the lesser ones that carried off the glacial meltwaters now carry off boaters for a day of fishing or just laziness in the sun.

Backgrounds Diverse

The region is populated by English, Irish, Cornish, Welsh, Norwegians, Swiss and Germans, many with 100 year roots and the pride that goes with that heritage. City visitors find them open, approachable and quick to be helpful.

The Badger nickname originated here. After the Indians were thrown back beyond the Fever River, men raced each other into the new territory, drawn by the prospect of lead ore, only to go reeling home to Galena or all the way back to Kentucky as winter closed in. The shallow pits they scooped out of the ground, then abandoned, still can be seen. They are called sucker holes.

A few braved the wintry cold to keep possession of a promising claim. They lived in their diggings, like badgers — hence the name. When they came out of them, many headed straight for a pub. If there wasn't one near, it was soon built. Today, the sucker hole miners are gone, but fishermen have taken their place — and the pubs are still here.

Difference Draws

It is the relics of the lead mining, sod busting, brawling past that draw some visitors to the region, but the largest number come because it is not the city nor anything like it.

Southwestern Wisconsin remains largely undiscovered by weekend tourists. Even such well publicized state owned museums as Stonefield, Villa Louis and Pendarvis average fewer than 300 visitors a day in a 180 day season, and many of these are busloads of school children or homemakers' clubs that arrive and depart in the space of an hour or two.

The one place that bustles with people is House on the Rock, Alex Jordan's fantasy of architecture housing his collection of books, house-

wares, antique machinery and music boxes. By far the region's most popular tourist stop, it is on Highway 23 between Dodgeville and Spring Green. It is open daily.

Some experts on the region provided some of the following recommendations on what to see and do:

Prairie du Chien: After seeing Villa Louis, the mansion of a fur trade millionaire now maintained by the Wisconsin State Historical Society, drive down under the bridge and watch the clam boats unload and steam their catch (not to eat, but as seed for Japanese pearls). It's also a good spot to watch construction of the new Mississippi River bridge between Wisconsin and Iowa (to open in December).

There are 350 motel rooms in Prairie du Chien, supper clubs and (at the library) the most sulfurous tasting mineral water around. It's free. There is also the Museum of Medical Progress.

Cassville: Stonefield is an 1890s village reconstruction, enlivened by people who sell things. A farmhouse is new this year. Across the road is Nelson Dewey state park with campsites, hiking paths and superlative bluff views of the great river.

Also in Cassville you can tour two electric generating stations simply by presenting yourself at the gate. No charge.

If you like long freight trains and river towboats, this is the place to see them, and if you sleep in Gov. Dewey's room at the Dennison House or in Cora Foehringer's rooming house, the trains will gently shake your bed. If there's a fog on the river, you may have the good luck to hear foghorns in the eerie hours.

The river is the thing here, whether for boating, fishing, sandbar camping, agate hunting or just gazing at. But you won't see Cassville's bald eagles just now. They're here only in winter.

Potosi: Most mines are down deep in the ground, but there's one here that's up — a climb of 111 steps, to be

exact. It is named St. John's Mine, though St. Peter's might be as appropriate for the ascent it takes to get there.

To put down for a night (free) there's an Army Corps of Engineers public use area three miles south of Potosi.

Dickeyville: There was a time 40 years ago when the Dickeyville Grotto was one of the state's foremost attractions. It's still worth seeing and is visited by upward of 15,000 people a year. Father Matthias Werner's work of stones, shell and glass cemented together looks as if it may last forever.

Benton: The grave of Father Samuel C. Mazzuchelli is here, and because he may become a saint, it is a place of pilgrimage. The frontier priest, who died in 1864, is credited with building 25 churches in Wisconsin, Illinois and Iowa. St. Patrick's of Benton has an intricate tessellated ceiling designed by Mazzuchelli.

Shullsburg: Lead miners honeycombed the ground under Jesse Shull's burg, and the 20th century tourist still can go down into the old drifts 65 feet below street level. Tours of Badger Mine and an aboveground museum are operated to benefit the Lafayette County Association for Retarded Children.

Mineral Point: Pendarvis, a restoration of Cornish houses, has benefited from the publicity power of the state historical society, and the town has benefited as well. The increased number of visitors accelerated other reconstruction and has brought more shopkeepers, especially antique dealers, to this third oldest Wisconsin city.

Cornish pasty, a meat and potato pie the 1830s lead miners carried to the diggings in their pockets, is served in cafes and baked at the bakery twice a week. Pendarvis no longer serves pasties; but the reconstructed Walker House does. One is a meal.

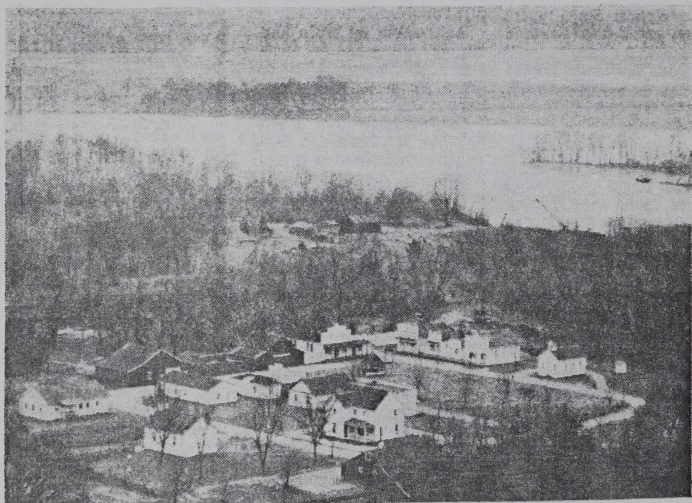
Dodgeville: A hub for the region's tourism, Dodgeville offers motel and dining accommodations on Highway 23,



—Journal Map

the road to Gov. Dodge State Park and to the enormously popular House on the Rock. Farther on toward Spring Green are Tower Hill State Park and Frank Lloyd Wright's Taliesin.

Mt. Horeb: Things Norwegian hold sway here, headed by five Saturday evening midsummer performances of "Song of Norway," a showcase of Edvard Grieg's life and music. Old-home-like Little Norway is not far from town, and capping the eminence to the west is Blue Mounds State Park.



Stonefield Village near Cassville re-creates a slice of the 1890s in the present

Ray Barth Photo

New Glarus: Swiss lace, bread, sausages, fondues and festivals draw people year around to this 1845 colony settled by emigrants of Glarus, Switzerland. More recent arrivals, the Old Order Amish, clip-clop into town in horse drawn buggies and add to an atmosphere that is still more homey than touristy. Life is slow paced except during the Heidi and Wilhelm Tell festival days, when the town bustles.

Monroe: Drinking beer, munching cheese sandwiches

and taking some home are tourist pastimes here. Monroe is the eastern gateway to the uplands and big river country, and a pleasanter way to start (or end) the journey than with a beer and cheese hasn't been invented.

There are 10 state parks in Grant, Green, Iowa and Lafayette Counties, plus county and village parks and a score of privately owned campgrounds. Facilities and fees vary, but it is never far to a campsite or place to swim. Free overnighting of self-contained units is permitted by a number of villages.

New this year is a 23 mile long bicycle path, the former Limburger Limited branch line of The Milwaukee Road, now the Sugar River State Trail, between New Glarus and Broadhead in Green County. Bike rentals will be available.

Motel accommodations are plentiful. Motel costs for a couple may be on either side of \$15 a night. For a week, four persons may rent a motel room for \$85 to \$100. A few cottages for \$110 a week are available on the Mississippi. Boat rentals are \$5 a day or \$15 with motors.

Through the summer there are chicken barbecues, fish fries, corn boils and art and craft shows staged by local groups as fund raisers. For dates, look for their posters in store windows.

For vacation details on a specific area, contact the Chamber of Commerce there.

State's early history lives in river city

Milwaukee Journal - 1 Aug 1982

By BILL HIBBARD
of The Journal Staff

PRAIRIE DU CHIEN, Wis. — Like Milwaukee, Prairie du Chien, where the Wisconsin and Mississippi Rivers meet, was a meeting place for Indians long before the white man came. Even warring tribes came together here, for this was neutral ground.

Then came fur traders, soldiers, steamboaters and wagon trains as the frontier was pushed westward. Prairie du Chien was a vibrant center for all these movements and each new thrust increased its population.

Now Prairie du Chien is a meeting place for visitors from around the region, visitors lured by the area's history, the magnificent river-bluff scenery and the water-based activities that it offers.

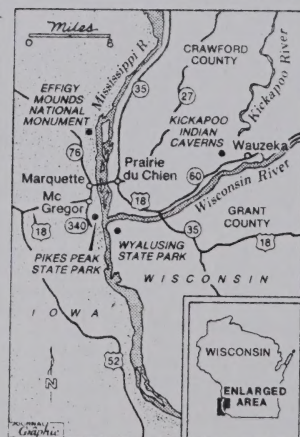
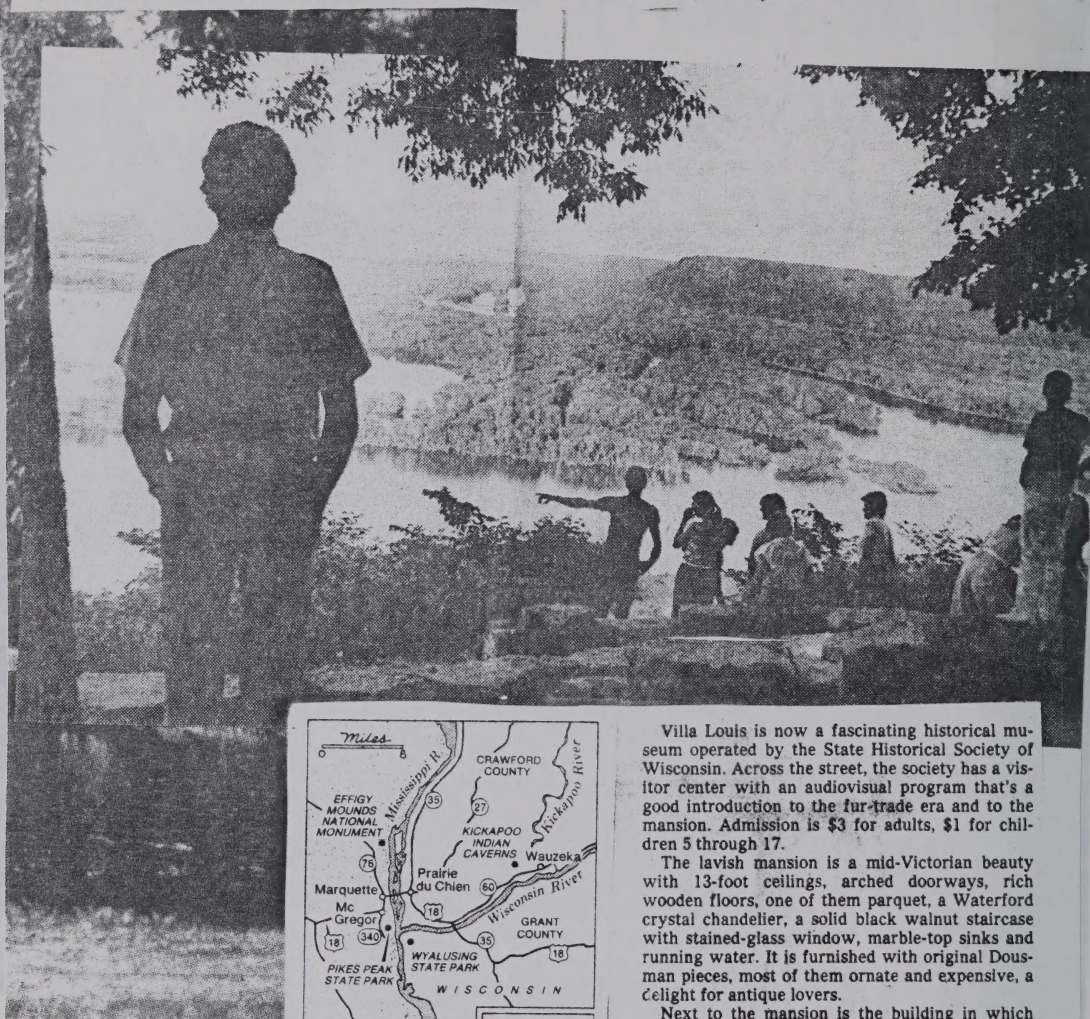
In the early 1800s, the community's leading fur trader, representing John Jacob Astor's American Fur Co., was Joseph (King) Rolette. In 1826, he was joined by a young man from Mackinac Island, Hercules Dousman, who knew many Indian dialects, treated the Indians fairly, anguished over the expansion that drove them inexorably westward and protested the government disregard of treaties with them.

From furs, Dousman, an astute businessman, expanded into land sales, railroad and sawmill investments and steamboat operations. Eventually, he became Wisconsin's first millionaire.

In love with his partner's vivacious young wife, Dousman did the honorable thing, avoiding entanglement until Rolette died. Then he married Rolette's beautiful widow, Jane. Shortly before that, in 1843, he had built for \$5,000 an opulent red brick Georgian mansion near the Mississippi River on the site of the city's early forts. Frequently flooded out, Fort Crawford finally was reconstructed on the bluffs above and Dousman bought the land. As the house was situated atop an Indian burial mound, it was called, fittingly, The House on the Mound.

After Dousman's death, his wife had it rebuilt in 1870 about half the size — for \$20,000 — as she wanted modern amenities such as central heating, indoor plumbing and running water. She had the mansion leveled to the foundation and used the old red brick for interior walls. The exterior is cream brick from Milwaukee. The house wasn't called Villa Louis until their son Hercules Louis II, an art dealer in St. Louis, and his wife moved in and covered the walls with paintings and built a racetrack on the spacious front lawn.

Villa Louis, the opulent brick mansion built by the Dousman family in 1870 in Prairie du Chien, today is a museum filled with 19th century antiques.



VISITORS to Pike's Peak State Park south of Mc Gregor, Iowa, stand on the soaring bluffs and gaze across to Wisconsin, where the Wisconsin River meets and mingles its waters with those of the mighty Mississippi.

Villa Louis is now a fascinating historical museum operated by the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. Across the street, the society has a visitor center with an audiovisual program that's a good introduction to the fur-trade era and to the mansion. Admission is \$3 for adults, \$1 for children 5 through 17.

The lavish mansion is a mid-Victorian beauty with 13-foot ceilings, arched doorways, rich wooden floors, one of them parquet, a Waterford crystal chandelier, a solid black walnut staircase with stained-glass window, marble-top sinks and running water. It is furnished with original Dousman pieces, most of them ornate and expensive, a delight for antique lovers.

Next to the mansion is the building in which Dousman had his office. The floor above the office was used as schoolrooms for the children. Other outbuildings stand nearby. The carriage house has been converted into a museum of Prairie du Chien history, with dioramas tracing landmark events, such as the capture of Fort Shelby by the British in 1814 and the imprisonment of Chief Blackhawk at Fort Crawford, successor to Fort Shelby.

While the second Fort Crawford was under construction on higher ground, it was commanded by Capt. Zachary Taylor, later to become president of the U.S. One of Taylor's subordinates was Lt. Jefferson Davis, who would become president of the Confederacy during the Civil War.

brochure that includes a map that locates and describes historic sites in the city. The brochure, along with other information on the city, is available from the tourist information center at the entrance to the Highway 18 bridge to Iowa.

Water tours on the Mississippi are available Fridays, Saturdays (1:30, 3:30 and 6:30 p.m. both days) and Sundays (11:30 a.m., 1:30 and 3:30 p.m.), one-hour trips that leave from a dock across from the fur warehouse. Fares are \$.45 for adults, \$.3 for children 5 through 16.

PRAIRIE DU CHIEN ALSO makes a good base for trips to Kickapoo Caverns near Wauzeka, to Wyalusing State Park south of Prairie du Chien, and across the river in Iowa to Pike's Peak State Park, the downtown restoration at McGregor, and to Effigy Mounds National Monument north of Marquette.

Kickapoo Caverns is a cave named for the Kickapoo Indians who sometimes used it as a shelter. Once the course of an underground stream, it is open to visitors for about a half mile. You're 160 feet underground at its deepest point. The caverns contain a variety of cave formations, the fossilized legbone of a mastodon, some Indian artifacts and some tools from the days when lead mining was tried there. Admission for a guided tour is \$4 for adults, \$2 for children.

Wyalusing State Park on the Wisconsin side of the Mississippi overlooks the meeting of the Wisconsin and Mississippi Rivers, while Pikes Peak State Park does the same thing on the Iowa side. Both offer magnificent views as well as the usual park amenities.

McGregor is a city of pre-Civil-War buildings, many of which have been restored or refurbished as residences, summer homes or shops. One is Christina Wine Cellars, a winery that offers seven different locally-made wines. It is a branch of the Lawlor Family Winery of La Crosse. McGregor is where the Ringling brothers, as children, put on their first circus.

Effigy Mounds National Monument is a park that preserves an outstanding series of earth mounds formed by the mound builders of an era that started as much as 2,500 years ago. It contains nearly 200 mounds, most of them conical or linear, the rest bear- or bird-shaped. Great Bear Mound is 137 feet long, 70 feet across the shoulders and forelegs and about 3½ feet high. All are burial places.

Walking trails lead past the mounds. The trails range 6 to 7 miles roundtrip in the northern unit of the park, about 5 miles in the undeveloped southern unit. A lot of it is more climbing than walking, for the bluffs stand 400 to 450 feet above the river here, producing some spectacular panoramic views.

BACK IN PRAIRIE du Chien, you can go boating and fishing or watch clamming. Clammers drift downriver harvesting the clams, whose shells are sent to Japan to be chopped up for use as the irritant inserted into oysters to produce cultured pearls.

There are plenty of motels and restaurants in Prairie du Chien. You can find double rooms for \$20 to \$40 and meals from \$3.50 to about \$13. Some local recommendations include the Coach Bar and Grill, which has home-made soups, and Jeffers Black Angus Steak Ranch for ribs, Kaber's Supper Club and the White Springs Supper Club west of McGregor for good prices. The Pink Elephant at Marquette gets high marks from locals for its food at a wide range of prices. The Country Kitchen has a bargain breakfast that includes two eggs, hash browns and toast for 97 cents.

NEAR VILLA LOUIS, too, is the stone American Fur Co. warehouse, built in 1829, now a fur-trade museum tracing the history of the fur trade on the Upper Mississippi. Also along Lawler St., the riverfront street in the original settlement, stand the Brisbois House (1837) and the Rolette House (1842), which are opened only on special occasions to groups. Farther down the steet stands the Dousman House (1857), a one-time railside resort hotel now used as a warehouse and practically begging for restoration.

Though Villa Louis and its satellites certainly are the centerpiece of this historic southwestern Wisconsin city, Prairie du Chien, second oldest city in the state (Green Bay is the oldest), has lots more to offer the visitor.

The reconstructed military hospital is the only remaining part of old Fort Crawford, which in its day in the 1830s was the largest military post in the western US. Remember that this was at a time when Milwaukee was a hamlet of a few thousand people.

The hospital now is a Museum of Medical Progress, dedicated to Dr. William Beaumont, who was a pioneer in studies of the digestive system while stationed at Fort Crawford. He brought with him from Mackinac Island the voyageur Alexis St. Martin, who had a gunshot wound that left a hole in his stomach, enabling Beaumont to continue his experiments and observations.

The museum traces medicine from the herb remedies of the Indians of the area through a doctor's office from the 1850s and displays featuring pioneer Wisconsin doctors. Dioramas illustrate the progress of surgery through the 19th century. Exhibits of old-time instruments and medical/surgical techniques make visitors glad they're living in this century instead of last.

ANOTHER BUILDING on the property houses the Stovall Hall of Health, in which exhibits amplify current medical subjects such as how to reduce, teenage nutrition, infant growth, poisons in the home, drug and alcohol abuse.

The "transparent twins," life-size plastic models of the female body — one showing the skeleton and the nervous system, the other showing 25 body organs — tell the story of how the body operates. A taped message is co-ordinated with illumination of the body part being discussed.

One ticket admits you to both attractions; the price per person is \$1, 50 cents for children 12 and under.

North of town on N. Main St. lies the old French Cemetery, where burials were taking place as early as Revolutionary War times. It is where the early French settlers were buried, and King Rolette reposes there. The grave-stones are crumbled and illegible.

Another small cemetery on a bluff overlooking the city can be reached only by an arduous climb. Members of the pioneer Brisbois family are buried there in the spot allegedly chosen so they could look down on Rolette in death as they always had in life.

ACROSS THE ROAD from the French Cemetery is Calvary Cemetery, deeded to St. Gabriel's Catholic Church by Dousman, who is buried there, along with his wife and his dog. St. Gabe's, in town on N. Beaumont Rd., is a handsome building said to be the oldest stone Catholic Church in Wisconsin. Built by the energetic Father Mazzuchelli, it dates back to the late 1830s, when he was pastor here. The parish started with a wooden church in 1780. In front of St. Gabe's is the tomb of Father Lucien Galtier, a missionary priest known as the founder of St. Paul, Minn.; he was pastor here from 1847 to 1866.

Many of the historic areas in Prairie du Chien — named for a Chief Big Dog rather than for prairie dogs — can be tied together by daily horse-drawn-carriage tours that depart every hour on the hour from 1 p.m. to dusk from the Country Kitchen, 531 N. Marquette Rd. (north of the center of town on Highway 35). The fee is \$3 for adults, \$1 for children 6 through 17.

The Chamber of Commerce has a free walking-tour

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brochure that includes a map that locates and describes historic sites in the city. The brochure, along with other information on the city, is available from the tourist information center at the entrance to the Highway 18 bridge to Iowa.

Water tours on the Mississippi are available Fridays, Saturdays (1:30, 3:30 and 6:30 p.m. both days) and Sundays (11:30 a.m., 1:30 and 3:30 p.m.), one-hour trips that leave from a dock across from the fur warehouse. Fares are \$4.75 for adults, \$3 for children 5 through 16.

PRAIRIE DU CHIEN ALSO makes a good base for trips to Kickapoo Caverns near Wauzeka, to Wyalusing State Park south of Prairie du Chien, and across the river in Iowa to Pike's Peak State Park, the downtown restoration at McGregor, and to Effigy Mounds National Monument north of Marquette.

Kickapoo Caverns is a cave named for the Kickapoo Indians who sometimes used it as a shelter. Once the course of an underground stream, it is open to visitors for about a half mile. You're 160 feet underground at its deepest point. The caverns contain a variety of cave formations, the fossilized legbone of a mastodon, some Indian artifacts and some tools from the days when lead mining was tried there. Admission for a guided tour is \$4 for adults, \$2 for children.

Wyalusing State Park on the Wisconsin side of the Mississippi overlooks the meeting of the Wisconsin and Mississippi Rivers, while Pike's Peak State Park does the same thing on the Iowa side. Both offer magnificent views as well as the usual park amenities.

McGregor is a city of pre-Civil-War buildings, many of which have been restored or refurbished as residences, summer homes or shops. One is Christina Wine Cellars, a winery that offers seven different locally-made wines. It is a branch of the Lawlor Family Winery of La Crosse. McGregor is where the Ringling brothers, as children, put on their first circus.

Effigy Mounds National Monument is a park that preserves an outstanding series of earth mounds formed by the mound builders of an era that started as much as 2,500 years ago. It contains nearly 200 mounds, most of them conical or linear, the rest bear- or bird-shaped. Great Bear Mound is 137 feet long, 70 feet across the shoulders and forelegs and about 3½ feet high. All are burial places.

Walking trails lead past the mounds. The trails range 6 to 7 miles roundtrip in the northern unit of the park, about 5 miles in the undeveloped southern unit. A lot of it is more climbing than walking, for the bluffs stand 400 to 450 feet above the river here, producing some spectacular panoramic views.

BACK IN PRAIRIE du Chien, you can go boating and fishing or watch clamming. Clammers drift downriver harvesting the clams, whose shells are sent to Japan to be chopped up for use as the irritant inserted into oysters to produce cultured pearls.

There are plenty of motels and restaurants in Prairie du Chien. You can find double rooms for \$20 to \$40 and meals from \$3.50 to about \$13. Some local recommendations include the Coach Bar and Grill, which has home-made soups, and Jeffers Black Angus Steak Ranch for ribs, Kaber's Supper Club and the White Springs Supper Club west of McGregor for good prices. The Pink Elephant at Marquette gets high marks from locals for its food at a wide range of prices. The Country Kitchen has a bargain breakfast that includes two eggs, hash browns and toast for 97 cents.

NEAR VILLA LOUIS, too, is the stone American Fur Co. warehouse, built in 1829, now a fur-trade museum tracing the history of the fur trade on the Upper Mississippi. Also along Lawler St., the riverfront street in the original settlement, stand the Brisbois House (1837) and the Rolette House (1842), which are opened only on special occasions to groups. Farther down the street stands the Dousman House (1857), a one-time raiiside resort hotel now used as a warehouse and practically begging for restoration.

Though Villa Louis and its satellites certainly are the centerpiece of this historic southwestern Wisconsin city, Prairie du Chien, second oldest city in the state (Green Bay is the oldest), has lots more to offer the visitor.

The reconstructed military hospital is the only remaining part of old Fort Crawford, which in its day in the 1830s was the largest military post in the western US. Remember that this was at a time when Milwaukee was a hamlet of a few thousand people.

The hospital now is a Museum of Medical Progress, dedicated to Dr. William Beaumont, who was a pioneer in studies of the digestive system while stationed at Fort Crawford. He brought with him from Mackinac Island the voyageur Alexis St. Martin, who had a gunshot wound that left a hole in his stomach, enabling Beaumont to continue his experiments and observations.

The museum traces medicine from the herb remedies of the Indians of the area through a doctor's office from the 1850s and displays featuring pioneer Wisconsin doctors. Dioramas illustrate the progress of surgery through the 19th century. Exhibits of old-time instruments and medical/surgical techniques make visitors glad they're living in this century instead of last.

ANOTHER BUILDING on the property houses the Stovall Hall of Health, in which exhibits amplify current medical subjects such as how to reduce, teenage nutrition, infant growth, poisons in the home, drug and alcohol abuse.

The "transparent twins," life-size plastic models of the female body — one showing the skeleton and the nervous system, the other showing 25 body organs — tell the story of how the body operates. A taped message is co-ordinated with illumination of the body part being discussed.

One ticket admits you to both attractions; the price per person is \$1, 50 cents for children 12 and under.

North of town on N. Main St. lies the old French Cemetery, where burials were taking place as early as Revolutionary War times. It is where the early French settlers were buried, and King Rolette reposes there. The grave-stones are crumbled and illegible.

Another small cemetery on a bluff overlooking the city can be reached only by an arduous climb. Members of the pioneer Brisbois family are buried there in the spot allegedly chosen so they could look down on Rolette in death as they always had in life.

ACROSS THE ROAD from the French Cemetery is Calvary Cemetery, deeded to St. Gabriel's Catholic Church by Dousman, who is buried there, along with his wife and his dog. St. Gabe's, in town on N. Beaumont Rd., is a handsome building said to be the oldest stone Catholic Church in Wisconsin. Built by the energetic Father Mazzuchelli, it dates back to the late 1830s, when he was pastor here. The parish started with a wooden church in 1780. In front of St. Gabe's is the tomb of Father Lucien Galtier, a missionary priest known as the founder of St. Paul, Minn.; he was pastor here from 1847 to 1866.

Many of the historic areas in Prairie du Chien — named for a Chief Big Dog rather than for prairie dogs — can be tied together by daily horse-drawn-carriage tours that depart every hour on the hour from 1 p.m. to dusk from the Country Kitchen, 531 N. Marquette Rd. (north of the center of town on Highway 35). The fee is \$3 for adults, \$1 for children 6 through 17.

The Chamber of Commerce has a free walking-tour

State's

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—Journal Photos by Ned Vespa

A statue of Red Bird, chief of the Winnebagos, stood in High Cliff State Park on Lake Winnebago

Highway of History

Old Military Road Across State Is Still Hard to Follow

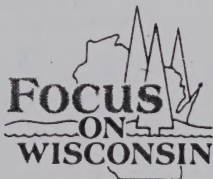
By Bill Stokes
of The Journal Staff.

In 1829, three white men, lawyer and politician types, made the first recorded land crossing of Wisconsin. They were guided by an Indian, and they traveled on horseback. Their route took them generally over what became the Old Military Road, the first road in Wisconsin.

It was built in 1835-'37, and it was a stumpy, muddy, dusty, slippery, obscure, rut ridden trail of corduroy, rock, sand and dirt. It ran from Fort Howard in Green Bay to Fort Winnebago at Portage to Fort Crawford at Prairie du Chien.

Historical information on the road is sketchy. To supplement the thin file for historians of the future, the following is the transcribed narrative of a white man who recently traveled the route and imagined that he was guiding three Indians, who, because of a time warp, had not been around since 1835.

We are at the corner of Broadway and Kellogg in the City of Green Bay, famous for being the home of one of the greatest chiefs of all time. His name was Lombardi and he was chief of the



Packers, a tribe noted for going on the warpath on autumn Sunday afternoons.

Fort Howard is located right here. The only thing left is that big rock over there with the brass plate, and the Fort Howard Inn which, of course, is not the original, but it seems like a good place for us to start.

Inside the Inn, which is really a tavern, Don Hrubesky, the proprietor, and

Elaine Hodek, the former proprietor, and some of the customers get into a lively discussion about who knows what about the historical significance of things in the vicinity, and since they all seem to be enjoying themselves so much without us, we might as well leave.

We bid farewell to Fort Howard and turn south off Broadway and onto Dousman St. and the bridge that takes us over the Fox River.

We travel now on Highway 57 along the river. A lone gull patrols upstream. On the left, just before the Highway 141 underpass, is Heritage Hill, a community history project that is assembling buildings, material and documentation on an attractive hillside that slopes down toward the river.

Just across the highway is the State Reformatory, where we house the rule breakers we catch. The old place looks very much like an early fort must have

Turn to Focus, page 10, col. 1



—Journal Photo

A cemetery on the banks of the Fox River near the Old Military Road in Wrightstown

Focus

The Road History Traveled

From Page 1

looked. Back in 1835 high walls were to keep people out, and these are to keep people in. Isn't it strange how we, allegedly the highest form of life, can't all live on the same side of a wall?

As we drive through De Pere you will notice a sign that says this is the home of Terry Anne Meeuwse, Miss America for 1972. Who would have ever thought back in 1835 that this would be Miss America's home. Why, remember how one of the first women to live along the old road, Mrs. Colwert Pier, sat down and wept after her arrival because of the "remoteness and lonesomeness of the place?"

The Trees Are Gone

As we leave De Pere and get out into the country, you might ask what happened to all of the trees. Well, we cut them down to make lumber and we burned some of them and others we dragged away so we could plow the land to grow crops.

As best as we can transpose the Old Military Road map in the State Historical Society Library over onto the highway map, we have to turn to the right off 57 onto ZZ in order to stay somewhere near the original route. As we do this we find ourselves back along the river again.

A Winter to Remember

Spring has finally chased winter out of the land. The past winter was one we will remember for a long time. It must have been something like that winter in 1837 when Ebenezer Childs was bringing an army surgeon from Madison to Fort Winnebago when, despite being "buried beneath buffalo robes," the surgeon got so chilled it was necessary to stop in the timber, clear away the snow and build a fire.

"The surgeon was so chilled," an account reads, "he could not speak, was carried to the fire, rubbed a long time, given a little brandy, and then was able to resume the journey."

Highway ZZ takes us into Wrightstown where there was one house in 1837. Now 1,020 people live here.

We will stay on ZZ, which takes us out of town and along the river, and then we run into GG and start seeing road signs that say "Military Road." It is a comfort to know that at least here we must have succeeded in finding the old route. In some places it is almost as hard to find as it was back when there were only the blazed trees and the piles of stone to mark it.

GG meanders along like you would imagine an early trail would, following the high ground and the line of least elevated resistance.

Statue of a Chief

As we cross Highway 10 our road turns into Highway M and takes us into Sherwood where we pick up

Highway 55 to take us down along the east shore of Lake Winnebago.

We will pause first to visit High Cliff State Park. This statue here, as you can see, is of Red Bird, chief of the Winnebagoes. These things lying around his feet and the thing that has been shoved into Red Bird's upraised hand are beer cans. It is a peculiarity of the white society that wherever its members go, beer cans not only follow them but in some cases even precede them. Nobody knows for sure how this happens.

This is a magnificent place to get a good look at Lake Winnebago.

We travel now down Highway 57, through the little old towns like Stockbridge and Brothertown and Calumetville and Pipe. About half way down the lake, our highway changes from 55 to 151 and now that takes us past Taycheedah and into Fond du Lac.

We Leave Fond du Lac

Out of Fond du Lac on 151 and then we swing off onto 103, which takes us through Ladoga and past two farmers who are trying to dig a tractor out of a mire of mud and

manure. At Highway 49 we travel south for just a short distance and then go west again on JJ, left again on E to AS, which becomes just S and heads west.

This is all very confusing, so we shall stop here by the marsh and listen to the geese. We are apparently where Grand River crosses S and the marsh is alive with the cries of the big birds.

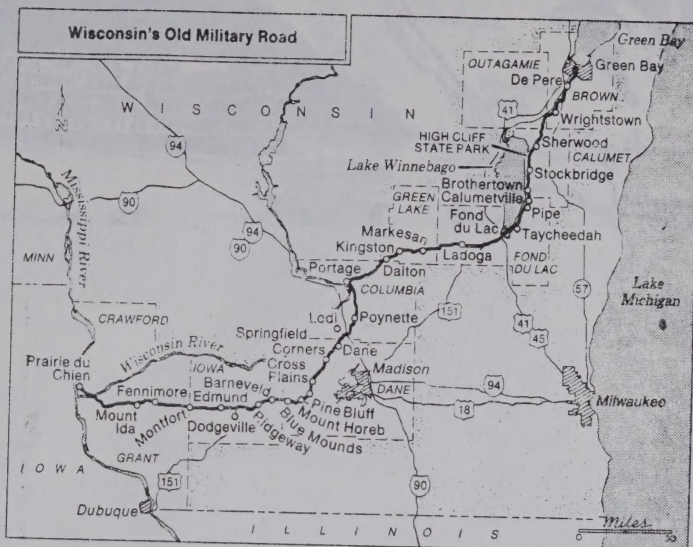
How is it that those dumb birds have such a refined sense of direction, particularly at this time of year, and yet we can get lost with road signs and maps and all kinds of other help?

We stay on S into Markesan and then pick up Highway 44 to continue west

through Kingston and into Dalton. In order to stay on our reconstructed route, we leave 44 and get back on the county roads at EE. Now we begin to see more woods, oak and red cedar.

Follow the Signs

We cross Highway E and there is another "Military Road" sign. We follow these signs to just east of Portage where we see a little travel trailer with what looks like a cluster of wood duck houses on its roof.



—By Journal Artist

Our trip being one of investigation, we will stop to investigate. What we find is an air pollution monitoring site operated by Wisconsin Power & Light and the University of Wisconsin. Two young men, John Spengler and Bill Turner, say they are testing the air to determine its health effects, with particular reference to any effects from the coal burning power plant at Portage.

They are not finding much, they say, and as we talk they say that the air in an Indian tepee when a fire was going must have been pretty high in certain pollutants. Would you agree with that?

Pause at Cemetery

As we approach Portage, we stop at the Old Fort Winnebago Cemetery and as we reach Highway 33 there is the Old Fort Winnebago Surgeons' Quarters and the Garrison School. These historical sites and others here opened last Tuesday for the tourist season.

Just down the hill, marked by a large blue and white sign, is the Wauona Walking Trail. This is a very famous trail that was used by Marquette and Joliet and obviously many Indians before them, when using the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers route across Wisconsin. Nobody needs to be told that this is the portage where this city got its name, but we will record it anyway.

The trail takes us to Highway 51, which we follow along the dike of the Wisconsin River and then south out of town and across Duck Creek, which old records show was the first stream to be bridged when the Old Military Road construction began out of Fort Winnebago.

The big power plant previously mentioned is off to the right.

Just north of Poynette along 51 there is a rusty old marker that was placed a long time ago by the Daughters of the American Revolution that identifies this as the route of the Old Military Road.

We leave 51 here. We turn off beside the canning factory and we go through Poynette and south on Highway Q. Now, in order to be faithful to the old route, according to Lodi newspaper publishers Gretchen and Dave Skoloda, we must turn off Q and go west on K, cross over the interstate, turn left onto Smokey Hollow Rd., jog west briefly onto County Line Rd., head south again on Dun Rovin and hit DM at what is known as One Hundred Mile Grove School.

One Hundred Mile Grove School has been converted into a house. It takes its name, Skoloda says, because it was 100 miles from either end of the Old Military Road.

DM takes us into Dane and then we go up the hill on a road marked "Military Road." On top of the hill you can see Lake Mendota and the Capitol way off in the distance. Some writers have said that the original road went down to Lake Mendota but this is not the case. A branch of the early trails swung down to the north end of the lake, but not the road itself.

County Highway P from just west of Dane, through Springfield Corners and into Cross Plains is very close to the route of the old road. As we follow it into Pine Bluff it becomes S, and goes into Mount Horeb to intersect with 78 and then Highway 18.

Easy Going Now

Well, it may have been a little complicated here and there, but from now on it is a piece of cake. The old road follows 18 through Blue Mounds, Barneveld, Ridge-way and Dodgeville.

West of Dodgeville is the historical marker that gives some information about the road. It says it was crudely built, "two rods wide" and of corduroy in the low places. It quotes Herbert Quick, who wrote in 1855, "Here we went, oxen, mules, horses, coaches, carriages, bluejeans, corduroys, rags, tatters, silks,

satins, caps, tall hats, poverty, riches, speculators, missionaries, land hunters, merchants ... a nation on wheels, an empire in the commotion and pangs of birth."

On through Edmund, Montfort and Fennimore, the new and the old road take us. In some places where the ridge narrows you can get great scenic views of the farms on the hills and the woods in the valleys.

Cross Wisconsin River

Beyond Mount Ida the road drops down off the ridge and there is a sign that says "Hill." We zip across the bridge over the Wisconsin River and we don't give a thought to what difficulties a river crossing must have meant back when the old road was being built.

The Wisconsin River is running high and dark. We call that river the hardest working in the world because of the way we have built dams across it. We also use it to rinse away some of our pollution and debris, though not as much as we used to.

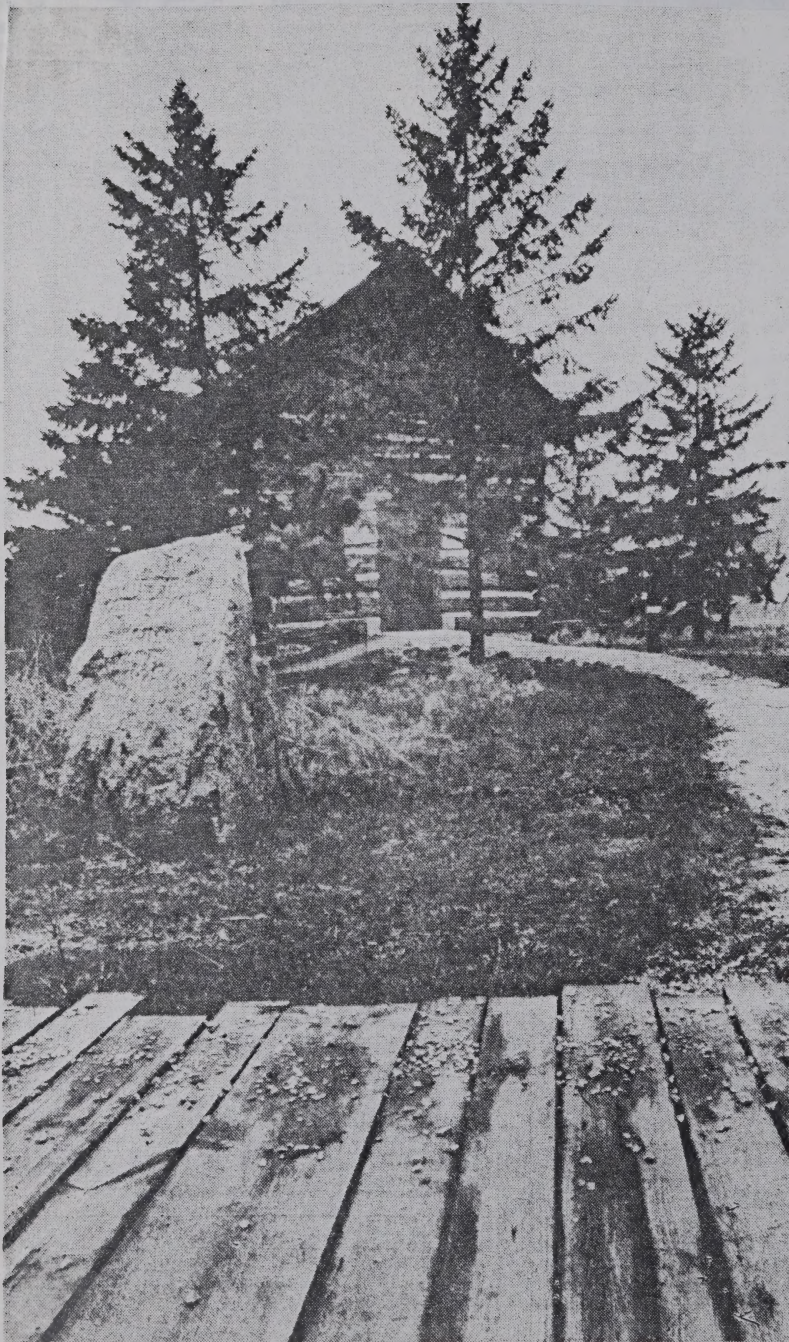
As we come slipping down the hill into Prairie du Chien we stop to read the historical marker that says that down on the river plain back in 1825 was a 14 day meeting with all of the big Indian chiefs that resulted in a treaty to establish territorial boundaries.

On the outskirts of Prairie du Chien there is a small sign at the intersection of Parish St. that says, "Medical Museum." The Medical Museum is a portion of the old Fort Crawford Hospital that has been restored and is operated as a tourist stop by the State Medical Society of Wisconsin. It opened for the season last Monday and will remain open through Labor Day.

So we come to the end of the Old Military Road on our new trek. Since the day when your ancestors guided mine along its route, down to this day when I guide you, there have been some awesome changes, some good, some bad.

It would be nice if we could do this again in another 145 years. Maybe in the year 2124 we can exercise the time warp and be guided along the Old Military Road by a little green man in a flying saucer.

See you then.

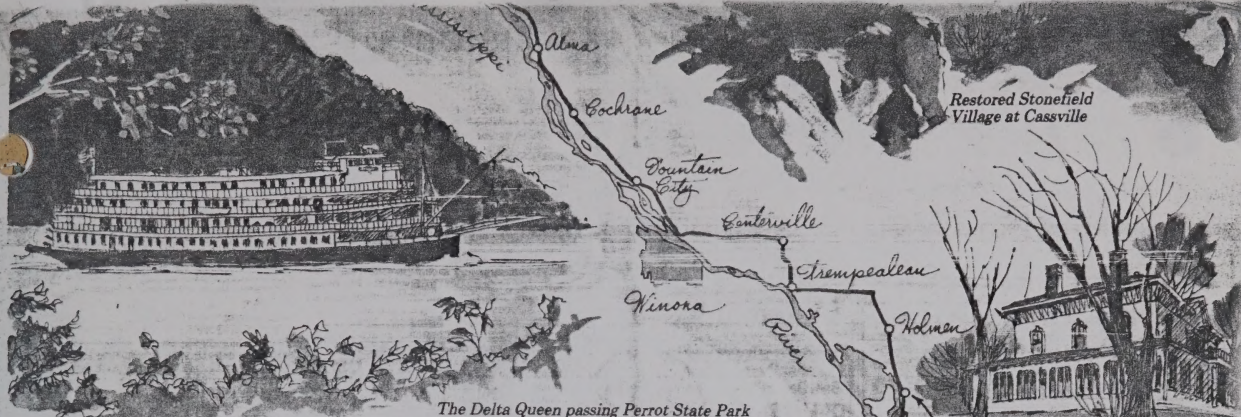


A stone marked the state's first courthouse at Heritage Hill State Park



—Journal Photo
A marker placed by the
Daughters of the Amer-
ican Revolution called
attention to the Old
Military Road near
Poynette

May 6 1979
Milwaukee Journal



The Delta Queen passing Perrot State Park

—Illustration by Mario Cain, Journal Artist

Follow the Great River Road

It traverses the history of western Wisconsin

By DONALD A. BLUHM
of The Journal Staff

THE RIVER. Always the River. It bisects the nation east and west, and binds it north and south. For more than 1,000 miles, from Minnesota to Louisiana, it carves limestone and sand and mud.

It washes the shores of peeling-paint river towns going nowhere, and the shores of stainless steel cities trying to go everywhere. It is a highway of commerce and a poet's inspiration. It has been dredged and dammed, praised and polluted, admired and avoided.

For more than 200 miles it keeps Wisconsin spilling into either Minnesota or Iowa and by the those 200 miles, at least, it is a magnificent stretch of property — more grand, in its way, than all the hardwoods of northern Wisconsin, or the boulder-strewn shores of the northeastern part of the state, or the urban spires of the southeast.

In its upper Wisconsin reaches, the misty limestone bluffs embrace it in a moody and melancholy way, a brooding landscape as lonely and lovely as an ode by Yeats. In Wisconsin its strength is fed by scores of rivers but led by three — the St. Croix, the Chippewa and the Wisconsin.

In its wider and more mild moments, the Mississippi River is a glistening plain dotted by sail and power boats, paddlewheel steamers and great barges, or clogged with islands and sloughs and swamps that, in turn, harbor hundreds of species of reptiles and amphibians, birds and mammals.

It is a natural wonder, a monument often overlooked because it is simply there, as it has been always.

But there is a road that accompanies it on its journey south, the Great River Road, a concrete and asphalt path through the history of western Wisconsin.

FROM THAT PATH and its historical markers you may learn of dreams that withered or of hopes that bore fruit, of dark passages in man's inhumanity and of a time that is no more.

Or you may simply allow the tranquil beauty of Wisconsin's Mississippi River valley — from Prescott southeast of Minneapolis, to the Illinois border near East Dubuque — to sink into your soul and nestle there.

It is a lovely trip, indeed, one that will be made even more glorious by October's brilliant display and one that deserves the relaxed pace of a gallery viewer.

To fully enjoy all of Wisconsin's contribution to the Great River Road it will be necessary to set aside a week, most probably, all

though you might be able to rush through it during a long weekend.

It will take the better part of a day to reach either end of the road. If you want to follow it north, you might take Highway 15 from Milwaukee to Delavan and 11 from there to Highway 61 in the extreme southwestern corner. If you choose the route south, Interstate Highway 94 will take you west and north to Highway 10 near Osseo, which can be followed west to Prescott.

Assuming travel to and from the River Road will consume two days, you are left with three others in which to enjoy the river and its multiple offerings.

I'd like to take you south on the road, beginning at Prescott, which happens to be celebrating its 125th birthday this year, along with

flecting signs decorated with a green, 12-spoked riverboat pilot wheel. The 12 spokes represent the 10 states and 2 Canadian provinces through which the road wanders — "from the pines to the palms." The sign also contains the words: Great River Road Wisconsin.

But back to Prescott. Philander Prescott, an interpreter of Indian languages at Fort Snelling, Minn., certainly could not have imagined what was going to happen to the site where he built a log cabin in 1827, above the St. Croix. But a town grew there, the westernmost in Wisconsin, and stands today as an architectural treasury, broadly reflecting Greek revival and Victorian influences.

IT ALSO BOASTS two antique bridges, side-by-side structures that feature a railroad swing bridge and an auto-traffic lift bridge, both built in the early 1900s.

If your timing is right, you might see — perhaps from a picture window in the Steamboat Inn where you can buy a bottle of imported beer for \$2.50 — both bridges in simultaneous operation, making way for a yacht on the river below.

Prescott is further blessed by businesspeople who have made an obvious and successful effort to dress up the community's downtown with tuck pointing, colorful paint and attractive building siding.

From Prescott, the Great River Road follows Pierce County Highways Q and E to Diamond Bluff, during which time you will not see much of the river but you will see some of the most beautiful coulee (valley) country in the western part of the state.

Almost as soon as you leave Diamond Bluff, the limestone cliffs engulf you and though I made the recent trip while the foliage was still lush with the fullness of summer, I have seen those same bluffs in the fall and I can guarantee that your mind will drown in the beauty of their autumn colors.

Just down the road, at Hager City, travelers may notice, on a distant Wisconsin bluff, the rock outline of a large bow and arrow that was discovered in 1902 by Minnesota archeologist. If it was made by Wisconsin Indians it is the only such formation known to exist in the state. But it seems impossible that it was created naturally.

Bay City is next, at the head of Lake Pepin, a 22-mile-long wide spot in the Mississippi, formed when the Chippewa River brought more glacial debris downstream than the Mighty Miss was able to carry away.

A delta, formed by the two rivers, created a natural dam backing up the water and widening it into Lake Pepin. Highway 25 hugs the western Wisconsin shore at this point and is said to be one of the most scenic drives in the United States, though in all fairness to Minnesota, the view from the other side is every bit as beautiful.

Regardless of which side wins the prize, the entire area, according to poet William Cullen Bryant "ought to be visited ... by every poet and painter in the land."

Turn to ROAD, page 3



THIS SYMBOL identifies the route of the Great River Road from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico.

Hasting, Minn., 5 miles to the west on the Minnesota portion of the River Road.

BOTH ARE PICTURESQUE in a way that only some river towns can be, gently ancient with an obvious concern for preservation. Hastings, for example, has a delightful, self-guided walking tour of 33 historic sites, many of them refurbished homes.

A mildly interesting point about Prescott is that, although it is on the Great River Road, most of it is not on the great river. Rather, it overlooks the lower end of the St. Croix River, actually a lake at that point formed by a partial sand impoundment created by the nearby Mississippi.

A bathing beach and picnic area at the lower end of the lake across the Prescott bridge would seem a perfect place to daily on a warm, bright afternoon.

In fact, there are many waysides along the Wisconsin portion of the road that are just right for picnicking, most of which have restrooms, tables and drinking water, some of which have grills and a few of which are only scenic overlooks but well worth the stops.

It should be pointed out that it is virtually impossible to get lost along the River Road. It is marked throughout its distance by white re-

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- Weekend Festivals Page 6
- Where people vacation Page 8

Travel

THE MILWAUKEE JOURNAL Sunday, October 8, 1982



The Delta Queen passing Perrot State Park

—Illustration by Marlo Cain, Journal Artist

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But back to Prescott. Philander Prescott, an interpreter of Indian languages at Fort Snelling, Minn., certainly could not have imagined what was going to happen to the site where he built a log cabin in 1827, above the St. Croix. But a town grew there, the westernmost in Wisconsin, and stands today as an architectural treasury, broadly reflecting Greek revival and Victorian influences.

IT ALSO BOASTS two antique bridges, side-by-side structures that feature a railroad swing bridge and an auto-traffic lift bridge, both built in the early 1900s.

If your timing is right, you might see — perhaps from a picture window in the Steamboat Inn where you can buy a bottle of imported beer for \$2.50 — both bridges in simultaneous operation, making way for a yacht on the river below.

Prescott is further blessed by businesspeople who have made an obvious and successful effort to dress up the community's downtown with tuck pointing, colorful paint and attractive building siding.

From Prescott, the Great River Road follows Pierce County Highways Q and E to Diamond Bluff, during which time you will not see much of the river but you will see some of the most beautiful coulee (valley) country in the western part of the state.

Almost as soon as you leave Diamond Bluff, the limestone cliffs engulf you and though I made the recent trip while the foliage was still lush with the fullness of summer, I have seen those same bluffs in the fall and I can guarantee that your mind will drown in the beauty of their autumn colors.

Just down the road, at Hager City, travelers may notice, on a distant Wisconsin bluff, the rock outline of a large bow and arrow that was discovered in 1902 by Minnesota archeologist. If it was made by Wisconsin Indians it is the only such formation known to exist in the state. But it seems impossible that it was created naturally.

Bay City is next, at the head of Lake Pepin, a 22-mile-long wide spot in the Mississippi, formed when the Chippewa River brought more glacial debris downstream than the Mighty Miss was able to carry away.

A delta, formed by the two rivers, created a natural dam backing up the water and widening it into Lake Pepin. Highway 35 hugs the western Wisconsin shore at this point and is said to be one of the most scenic drives in the United States, though in all fairness to Minnesota, the view from the other side is every bit as beautiful.

Regardless of which side wins the prize, the entire area, according to poet William Cullen Bryant "ought to be visited ... by every poet and painter in the land."

San Aug 3, 1982



Stoddard

Genoa

Victory

De Soto

Terryville

Lynxville

Minnesota
Iowa

Prairie du
Chien

Mississippi
River Flyway

Bridgeport

Wyalusing

Patch
Grove

Bloomington

Andover

Cassville

Tennyson

Potosi

Dickayville

Dubuque

E. Dubuque

Mark D. Case

THE OLD MILITARY ROAD
FROM FORT HOWARD ON
GREEN BAY TO FORT CRAWFORD
AT PRAIRIE DU CHIEN, 1835
ERECTED BY THE
MILITARY BIDGE CHAPTER
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION



The old Military Road

Photos and text by Gary Porter

BY TODAY'S standards the old Military Rd. would not even qualify as a bicycle path. But a century and a half ago, it was the route opening a new frontier: the heart of Wisconsin.

Built in the mid-1830s, it was a track about 12 feet wide from Green Bay to Prairie du Chien. The road was constructed by soldiers from Fort Crawford in

Prairie du Chien, Fort Winnebago in Portage and Fort Howard in Green Bay to connect the forts as a supply route.

But it did more: The road quickly became a thoroughfare of commerce, opening up the territory.

Most of the route followed well-worn Indian paths, where the earliest travelers spent many nights under the stars risking

Clifton Leix, owner of the property, accompanied us and pointed out names of early inhabitants dug into the rocks near the falls.

Farther down the creek was evidence of the cabin of a pioneer miner named Hitchcock. We found fragments of pottery and lead, and a well whose covering had deteriorated, opening up a view into the dark hole.

In 1850 Montfort was wiped out by a cholera epidemic. The cemetery attests to that. Nearly all inhabitants who didn't die fled for their lives.

Gradually, as new families built the town up again, memories of Thomas Parrish and Wingville were forgotten.

WE HEADED west toward the end of the old Military Rd., at Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin's second oldest city.

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OFFER EXPIRES 10/29/88



SAVE THE KICKAPOO

I would like to introduce you to Kickapoo Country. To date it has not been ruined by so-called "improvements". No large industries pollute the water, air, soil, eyes, ears, or nose. No smog lays its evil veil in the valleys. Only the fresh, cool fog from the Kickapoo River rises to fill the valley from rim to rim and if the breeze is right, some of the fog is pushed to the tops of the hills where it scuds across the crest like wisps of torn down.

In the fall a Persian carpet is woven across and up and down the valley and a blue haze blurs the distant hills. It is a quiet country. Most of the people aren't in a hurry because everything that tourists race around to find is already at their doorstep—beauty, solitude, and a quiet way of life that is fast becoming extinct. Even the names in the Kickapoo speak a language that tells of another era—Cheyenne Valley, Johnnycake, Biscuit Hollow, Lamb Valley, Brush Creek, Wildcat Mountain, Mt. Pisgah, Hay Valley, Jug Creek, Plum Run, Bee Hollow, Lowers Ridge, Sandhill Ridge, Potts Corners, Lizzies Knee, Burr Ridge, and Salem Ridge—all of these are snuggled within the 14 miles between Ontario and La Farge, Wisconsin. In that same 14 miles Highway 131 crosses the Kickapoo River 12 times. To bicyclists this can mean only one thing—a winding road, with each "wind" having its own panorama of beauty.

If you want to canoe, then put in at Bridge 3 just south of Ontario and float with the current. Many short, fast rapids keep the canoeist busy, hardly time to eat a sandwich. Nothing dangerous but there is a constant change of pace with fabulous changing scenery from flat pastoral to high precipitous cliffs that tower above and often over the canoeist. With easy paddling the river from Ontario to La Farge can be canoed in one day.

Now the Corps of Engineers proposes to kill the Kickapoo by building a dam at La Farge. The 40 foot dam for the permanent lake and an additional 30 foot flood control structure would create a lake that would completely destroy the natural valley from La Farge to Ontario. 10,000 acres of land would be taken over for "improvement". Natural areas are fast becoming "antiques" and the Kickapoo River Valley is one of the few large, natural areas left in Wisconsin. Free flowing canoeable water is fast becoming extinct. Natural beauty areas without "tourist traps" are few and far between.

Of course, the Corps of Engineers is building the dam under the guise of flood-control. The West Branch of the Kickapoo River is one of the greatest offenders for flooding and it empties into the main river below the site of the proposed dam. The dam at La Farge is supposed to cost \$26,000,000 but will not be adequate to protect Soldiers Grove and Gays Mills so additional \$1,000,000 projects will be constructed at both villages. The total admitted estimated cost then comes to \$28,000,000. With the usual governmental efficiency the total cost could be anyone's guess—\$40,000,000?

Admittedly, the Kickapoo River does flood but the land is only inundated for a few hours and the people who are flooded built their homes on the flood plain which is a violation of a natural law. The Corps plan will permanently flood 1,700 acres of prime, natural river valley and in the process, evict about 130 families from their homes. Where is the justice? About 20 of the homes are within Ontario, which is 25 to 30 feet above the permanent lake level but within the flood zone. The permanent lake level is to be at 840 feet sea level with the flood zone extending another 30 feet to a total of 870 feet sea level for the lake and its flood plain.

It has been stated that building the dam can save millions of dollars in property damage plus possibly some lives. Apparently the \$28,000,000 is not considered as costing the taxpayer money. Apparently killing the Kickapoo is not considered a loss in natural property values. As for saving lives, again apparently it has not been considered that someone might drown in the lake either through a swimming or boating accident.

Other factors that should be considered for not building the dam are several. The Valley is a geological wonder or museum piece that should be preserved in its natural state for all future generations. It lies completely within the Ice Age Driftless Area. The Kickapoo River and all of its tributaries flow and empty completely within the Driftless Area, which from the river source to its mouth is about 100 miles.

Even the flora has its rare members. In May and June, Arctic Primrose (*Primula mistassinica*) blankets many of the rock faces. It is found only in three other stations in Wisconsin—Bayfield County, St Croix River, and at Ridges in Door County. About July 20, Northern Monkshood (*Aconitum neveboracense*) is in full glory along the cliffs. It is found in only 16 other stations in the entire United States. Virginia Cowslips (*Mertensia*) forms huge beds of flowers along the river bank in early spring.

Several groups are in opposition to this project, such as Sierra Club, Citizens Natural Resources Assn., Wisconsin Campers Assn. pulls some canoeing groups and people within the Valley who are to be evicted permanently from their homes. Some of them are getting rather weary from the constant pressure brought on by the "public servants". The people of the valley are not used to high-pressure tactics and veiled threats. They are a gentle people inhabiting a quiet land. I slip back in time while in the valley and am always reluctant to return to the hurry, scurry of the so-called more modern way of life.

With the building of the dam would go a rare, segment of Vanishing America. The quiet solitude would give way to lines of campers, trailers, Sunday drivers with their garbage, power boats in the summer and snowmobiles in the winter.

The area should be set aside in its natural state. The land that has been purchased could be incorporated with Wildcat Mountain State Park or even more land could be bought to create a National Scientific Area, National Park, or National Monument—anything to save the valley.

To save the Valley is going to be difficult since stopping the Corps of Engineers is comparable to whistling at a tornado, but they have been stopped on other projects. Write to Senator Gaylord Nelson and Senator Wm. Proxmire at the Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C., write to your own Congressman and to Governor Patrick Lucey, State Capitol, Madison, Wisconsin and urge them to stop this project until further studies can be made under the present environmental crisis.

The expected life of this proposed lake is given at about 100 years by the Corps of Engineers but many competent observers feel that 50 years is the outer limit. Even at 100 years how can it be justified since that is such a speck of time when compared with all future generations. Are we to kill every river valley so that 100 years from now countless stinking, sediment-filled man-made cess pools will dot our land?

—Ronald A. Rich



WHO CAN GO

Anyone can participate in AYH canoe trips. The schedule describes the highlights of each trip and is planned to offer a variety of trips in type, length and interest. Membership in the AYH is not required on single-day trips. On all other trips, AYH membership is mandatory and the AYH pass must be in your possession at the time of the trip. Membership passes may be purchased at the start of each trip. A temporary introductory one-time-use pass for 50¢ may be used on your first trip.

COST

The cost varies as to the length of the trip and the services (canoes, transportation, meals) that will be provided for you. The expenses are kept as low as possible. The minimum charge on a one-day trip with no services is 35¢. Maximum transportation charge is 1¢ per mile.

WHAT TO BRING

On a one-day trip bring a pack lunch of food for a cookout, plus all your eating utensils. On an overnight, bring sleeping bag, blankets, and all your eating utensils: cup, plate, knife, etc.

RESERVATIONS

This schedule is tentative and subject to change. Other trips will be run through the season. Consult your monthly "HOSTELING IN WISCONSIN" newsletter for changes and additional trips. By making a reservation you will be assured of a canoe, transportation, and meals. Most trips have a maximum limit, and no reservations will be accepted after the trip is filled.

CANOE RESERVATION

Please make _____ reservations (male _____, female _____)

_____ weekend, date _____

NAME _____ PHONE (Home) _____

ADDRESS _____ PHONE (Business) _____

CITY _____ ZIP _____

Amount included _____. Make checks payable to trip leader.

TRANSPORTATION

____ I am willing to drive my own car and can take _____ passengers.

____ I am willing to help drive someone else's car.

____ I need a ride and can leave at _____ p.m., Friday night.

____ I have my own canoe.

____ I will need to rent a canoe.

A deposit of \$2.00/person must accompany each reservation.

The deposit will be retained by the leader to defray expenses for cancelled reservations.

Make reservations at least 10 Days before the weekend trip.



AYH CANOE SAFETY RULES:

Each trip will have a lead and a sweep canoe. No one is allowed to pass the lead canoe or fall behind the sweep canoe.

Each canoe is to keep the one in front of it and the one behind it in sight at all times.

There must be one approved life jacket or cushion per person in each canoe. All non-swimmers must wear an approved jacket.

CANOE RENTAL

1. On AYH trips: \$3/weekend per person
\$5/ 3-day weekend per person
2. Independent rental: \$3/day for members
\$5/day for nonmembers

W Canoe
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miles of wilderness lakes or stick to just one. It's a country where fishing is the thing and the investigation and discovery of nature is an adventure. For trip information write:

Wilderness Waters, Inc., Box 512-W, Grand Marais, Minnesota 55604

Couple canoe the Kickapoo and find their own Dells

By Ron Leys

Journal Outdoor Editor

Limestone cliffs, eroded over the ages into weird and wonderful shapes and figures, towered above the little river, casting its waters into cool, dark shadow on this sunny June day.

Green lichens and ferns modestly draped the lower rocks and pines and hemlocks clung tenaciously to the upper strata. Water dripped from springs here and there, and swarms of honeybees buzzed from cracks in the ancient rocks. Bright yellow and purple flowers dotted the tan and gray rocks.

Beautiful river

It was the upper Kickapoo River of southwest Wisconsin, and my wife Marilyn and I were canoeing the stretch from Ontario to LaFarge.

We had heard for years that the Kickapoo is the most beautiful river in Wisconsin, and now we were finding out the truth of the claims.

It was our own personal Wisconsin Dells, and we oohed and aahed at the silent beauty of those cliffs. But then we became our own tour boat guides and spiliers.

"That's Chief Grim Visage," Marilyn said, pointed to an outcropping, "and there's his daughter, Princess Fat Cheeks."

Another formation she labeled Flapjack Rock, but I insisted that wasn't classy enough. Paul Bunyan's Griddle is what I dubbed it.

We had launched our canoe at 9:15 of a Wednesday morning at a landing near Highway 33, just east of Ontario.

We found ourselves afloat on a charming, chuckling 30-foot-wide river. As is usually the case on a small river, it was the only world there was. Although we were in farming country, the 6- to 10-foot high riverbanks hid from view everything but the river, the willow, oak and maple trees reaching over to shade the water, and the birds that flitted through trees and serenaded or swore at us as we passed beneath.

Twists and turns

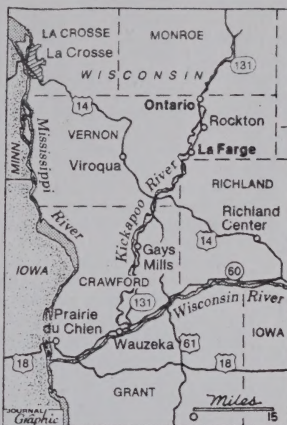
Then, from time to time, we'd round a bend and find the banks suddenly replaced by those sheer limestone cliffs, rising 30 to 50 feet straight out of the water.

The Kickapoo twists and turns as it snakes its way through the valley it created, crossing and recrossing Highway 131 by sliding under old iron bridges.

We passed Wildcat Mountain State Park, which has camping facilities and an excellent launching area, and we also passed smaller areas where canoeists sometimes camp for a night.

Milwaukee Journal

June 27, 1982



CANOE COURSE — Ron and Marilyn Leys canoed from Ontario to LaFarge.

With one or two exceptions, the river's banks were as clean as its water.

Bridges numeroed

Each bridge has a number on it, corresponding with numbers on maps published by several sources, including Michael E. Duncanson's excellent book, "Canoe Trails of Southern Wisconsin."

Because of the many road crossings, canoeists can tailor their trips to whatever length they want. Some people spot a vehicle at their downstream destination, while others simply hitchhike back upstream. There is little traffic on Highway 131, which must be the crookedest stretch of road in Wisconsin, but the people of southwest Wisconsin tend to be congenial folks and might more readily pick up a hitchhiker than would residents of some other parts of the state.

We paddled the 20-plus miles from Ontario to LaFarge in about 8 1/2 hours of water time.

The first half of the trip was most-

ly through relatively quick water interrupted by riffles and downed trees here and there. Interesting and fun, although not whitewater rapids by any definition.

The second half of the trip was through deeper, and slower, water. Deeper, in the Kickapoo, means waist deep rather than knee deep.

We had to make only one portage, a quarter-mile walk around a giant log jam. At one other place, just above LaFarge, there is a broken down and abandoned dam. We got out and scouted it on foot, then donned lifejackets and felt confident enough in our ability to shoot through a gap along the right bank. Inexperienced canoeists would be advised to portage around the dam.

Although we saw only one other couple on the first three-quarters of our route, the last section of the trip, from the hamlet of Rockton on downriver, was through a true no-man's land.

Because the Kickapoo is one of the most flood-prone rivers in Wisconsin, rising up in wrath every couple of years to smite the towns of LaFarge, Soldiers Grove and Gays Mills, the federal government 10 years or so ago decided to build a dam and reservoir just upstream from LaFarge.

Amid loud and angry debate over the merits and costs — financial and otherwise — of such a project, the government bought up farms, removed buildings and began work on a massive dam.

But the protests gathered force, especially when a study predicted that the water in such a reservoir would soon be too dirty to be of much use for recreation. The project was abruptly halted before the dam was closed.

The debate continues in southwest Wisconsin, but for now the area is deserted, a true wilderness. We floated and paddled through it for hours, the only sounds being the songs of birds and the rhythmic dip and splash of our paddles.

It was a voyage through a magic valley, a trip down what is surely the prettiest river in all of Wisconsin.

At the end of the day we were tired, but elated.

We'll do it again some day.

Kickapoo: fun river for novice canoeists

Although not a white-water river by any means, the Kickapoo is seldom more than knee-deep and it has enough current so you often have to pick your way through riffles, following small chutes of deeper water in order to avoid getting hung up on rocks or fallen trees.

A fun river for novices, I thought on a recent canoe trip from Ontario to LaFarge. Just enough fast water to be interesting and to make canoeists pay for mistakes, but they would never have to pay very much. The ideal place to learn the canoeing trade, providing that recent downpours have not turned the river into a torrent.

But my wife, Marilyn, who has a little less experience at that kind of thing, said it would be helpful to know some basics of canoeing, including some different strokes and instructions in how to read current, before launching a canoe on the Kickapoo. Such information would be helpful on any small river, including the Upper Milwaukee and other streams in southern Wisconsin.

So I'll follow her advice and list a couple of tips for beginners:

The most experienced canoeist should be in the stern — he or she will do most of the steering.

With each pair of forward strokes of the two paddles, the canoe's bow is turned away from the side on which the stern man or woman is paddling. To bring the boat back on course, the stern paddler drags his paddle for a moment at the end of each stroke in a ruddering action.

The stern paddler can also reach out to sweep the canoe around into a turn, or can hold his paddle deep and turn it in a ruddering motion.

The bow paddler normally paddles straight ahead, with the paddle vertical in the water. To move the bow quickly sideways, however, in order to avoid a rock or other obstruction, the bow man can reach far out, plant his paddle in the water straight up and down, and pull the canoe over to it. An awkward-feeling stroke, but very effective.

When a river passes over a sudden drop in elevation, its pace quickens and it becomes very shallow. On a river like the Kickapoo, where there are no life-threatening rapids, the main concern is to find enough water to float the canoe.

Watch for a flat, glassy V of water, with the point of the V facing downstream. Head into the throat of the V and ride the chute straight through.

When the point of a V faces upstream, however, and is accompanied by a bulging or splashing of the water, it is caused by a rock or snag just under the surface. Avoid that V or you might find yourself hung up or dumped into the water.

All canoeists get hung up or dumped once in a while, however, and on a shallow river like the Kickapoo it's usually no big deal.

It must be said, however, that several dozen boaters drown in Wisconsin every year. That number would be cut almost to zero if boaters always wore lifejackets. The choice is a personal one, although the law requires that each boat carry at least one lifejacket or floating cushion for each person aboard.

Like most Wisconsin rivers, the Kickapoo has few restaurants or stores along its banks, and the canoeist must carry his own supplies.

These should include drinking water or soda, a plastic bag for cans and other garbage, mosquito repellent, suntan lotion, lunch, spare paddle, jacket and raingear.

There are motels and restaurants, ranging from drive-ins to quality supper clubs, sprinkled throughout the area, but this is not a big tourist area and such facilities might not be as easy to find as in Eagle River or Wisconsin Dells.

Several canoe rental and shuttle services operate in the Kickapoo area. Here is a list drawn up by the Wisconsin Department of Development:

Beauty-View Resort — Route 1, Box 197, Highway 33, LaFarge, Wis. 54639; telephone (608) 387-4711 or (608) 489-3755.

Kickapoo River Canoe Rental — Route 2, Tunnelville Rd., LaFarge, Wis. 54639; (608) 625-2252.

Mick's Canoe Rental — Route 1, Highway 131 and 82, LaFarge, Wis. 54639; (608) 625-2490 or (608) 625-4449.

Canoe Rental & Outfitting — Route 1, Box 191, Wilton, Wis. 54670; (608) 385-6797.

Rent-a-Canoe — 1503 Chestnut St., Bos-cobel, Wis. 53805; (608) 375-5130.



—Journal Photo

Limestone cliffs help to make the Kickapoo beautiful

This tract of country upon the high lands is gently rolling but as you approach the larger rivers it becomes more and more hilly, terminating in high, calcareous bluffs along their margins. About one third is first rate farming land. Not more than a tenth is covered with timber, which grows in detached groves, the balance prairie. Springs of the purest water are to be found in abundance. The interior is healthy, no local causes of fever exist except immediately on the Mississippi. The climate is pleasant & desirable except during the spring months. Snow seldom exceeds 12 inches in depth during winter. All the fruits, vegetables and grain which grow in the same latitude in our Eastern States would succeed equally well here.

The mountains delineated on the map are natural formations rising several hundred feet above the level of the country, some one of which may be seen from almost every part of the mines, serving as natural beacons to direct the traveller in his course.

Amount of Lead manufactured in

In 1825	287 473
26	5660 536
27	6324 339
28	12457 100
19 th 29	24 614 444

Estimated number of inhabitants.

In 1825	400
26	1000
27	3000
28	10000

About to be annexed to 100 are for blacks.

The United States have the Fee Simple in part, and the right to occupy the whole of the country between the Wisconsin and the surveyed lands south of Rock river, and the line marked along sugar creek to the Mississippi. Commissioners are appointed for the purpose of extinguishing the Indian title to the whole in the course of the summer, for the sale of which the Government has made no provision except a section upon which stands the town of Galena.

The mines are worked by private individuals, who pay the Government for such privilege a tenth of all the lead manufactured. The Superintendent has the power of prescribing such rules as will prevent disputes and secure the Government against waste and fraud, to which all who engage in mining are bound to subscribe.

A lot of 200 yards square is allowed to every two mines, and one in addition for every two hands employed, to be located & staked off by the miners on any unoccupied ground, which may be abandoned at pleasure and another taken. The occupants have the exclusive benefit of their own discoveries, but are restricted in the sale of their mineral to a licensed smelter, who, is obliged to give bond in a penalty of \$50,000, to pay the Government a 10th of all the lead he manufactures. Leases of half a section, for three years, may be obtained on bonds of \$5000 with a like condition.

Miners are entitled to the free use of timber for building and fuel. Smelters are allowed sufficient to carry on their works. Leases can only use for smelting on their half sections, but if there should be no timber, they must sell their mineral to a smelter.

The same person may either mine, lease, or smelt, or all together.

Farming is permitted free of rent, where ever it can be done without interfering with the timber needed for mining purposes. Mining is as simple a process, as the common method of digging wells.

- REFERENCE.
- Furnaces or Smelting establishments.
 - Discoveries of Mineral or Lead ore.
 - Roads.
 - Copper.
 - East line of the purchase lately made at Prairie du Chien.



Galena is the seat of Justice of JO DAVIES CO of practical extent of the mines contains about 250 houses & 200 inhabitants. The main crosses nearly on stages from 15 miles of previous leads run from Galena to every part of the mining district.

In 1825 there were 89 arrivals of Steam boats & 24 boats at the port of Galena. Macomb is the Indian name for the river on which Galena is situated, and when translated into English means Small Fire, or more literally, a River that Blister, & was so named from the circumstance of several hundred of the natives dying from that disease and there being no characteristic to justify naming it River river, or Bear river, as translated from the French, no reason known why the original name should not have the preference.

Copper ore (Sulphuret) has been found in its original deposit, in such quantities and now such an extent of this country, as to justify the expectation of that metal being produced in considerable quantities.

WILCOX	62	252	F-14	2, 9, 10, Cisco
ittemberg	17	10	H-19	15
LOCK & DAM NO. 10	33	33		
Slough	66	66	G-16	15
Spring Branch	5	5	J-17	
Slough	31	2716	I-17	2, 3, 9, 10, 15
Slough	5	194	G-19	2, 9, 10, 15
Slough	82	9720	H-16	2, 3, 9, 10, 15, Cisco
Slough	64	3483	H-17	2, 3, 9, 10, 15, Cisco
Slough	15	39	H-19	9, 10, 15
Slough	15	195	I-17	2, 3, 9, 10, 15
Slough	8	223	I-17	2, 3, 9, 10, 15
Slough	5	104	I-19	2, 9, 10, 15

*Fish
 *Goose Pond
 Harriet
 Indian
 *Island
 *Kegonsa
 Marshall Millpond
 *Mendota
 *Monona
 *Mud
 Mud (Lower)
 Mud (Upper)
 Rockdale Millpond

WOODMAN
 GREEN COUNTY
 Decatur
 Zander
 IOWA COUNTY
 Avoca
 Blue
 *Cox Hollow
 Helen
 Kendall
 LAFAYETTE CO
 *Yellowstone
 RICHLAND COUN
 Bowen Millpond
 Brown
 Cazenovia Millpond
 Cruzen Slough
 Garner Lake
 Ithaca Millpond
 La Belle
 Lawson Pond
 Long
 Sand Prairie Slough
 Satterlee
 Smith

3A AERIAL CABLE CROSSING
 VERTICAL CLEARANCE ABOVE HIGH WATER OF RECORD 68.1 FT.
 VERTICAL CLEARANCE ABOVE FULL POOL 80.4 FT.
 3B AERIAL CABLE CROSSING
 VERTICAL CLEARANCE ABOVE HIGH WATER OF RECORD 72.9 FT.
 VERTICAL CLEARANCE ABOVE FULL POOL 85.9 FT.

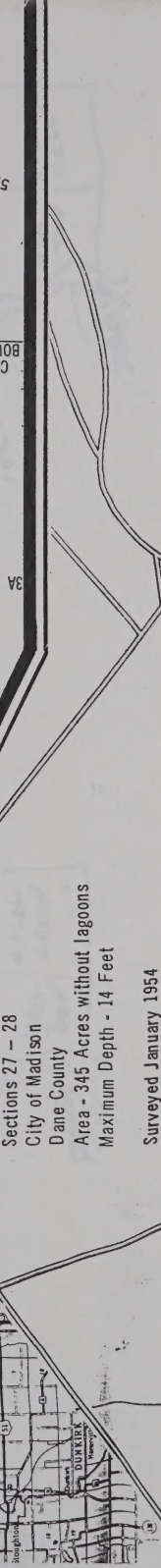
LEGEND
 3A AERIAL CABLE CROSSING
 VERTICAL CLEARANCE ABOVE HIGH WATER OF RECORD 68.1 FT.
 VERTICAL CLEARANCE ABOVE FULL POOL 80.4 FT.
 3B AERIAL CABLE CROSSING
 VERTICAL CLEARANCE ABOVE HIGH WATER OF RECORD 72.9 FT.
 VERTICAL CLEARANCE ABOVE FULL POOL 85.9 FT.

STAN'S LANDING
 DAIRYLAND POWER COOPERATIVE
 3B AERIAL CABLE CROSSING
 MUNICIPAL P.U.A.
 Cassville
 Furnace Branch
 WISCONSIN POWER & LIGHT CO.
 CASSVILLE TERMINAL CO.
 ISLAND NO. 192
 ISLAND NO. 189
 Turkey River
 Turkey River Jct.
 Turkey River
 HENSEL BOAT DOCK
 GOETZ ISLAND
 MINERS CREEK
 S.T. PAUL ENGR. DIST.
 ROCK ISLAND ENGR. DIST.

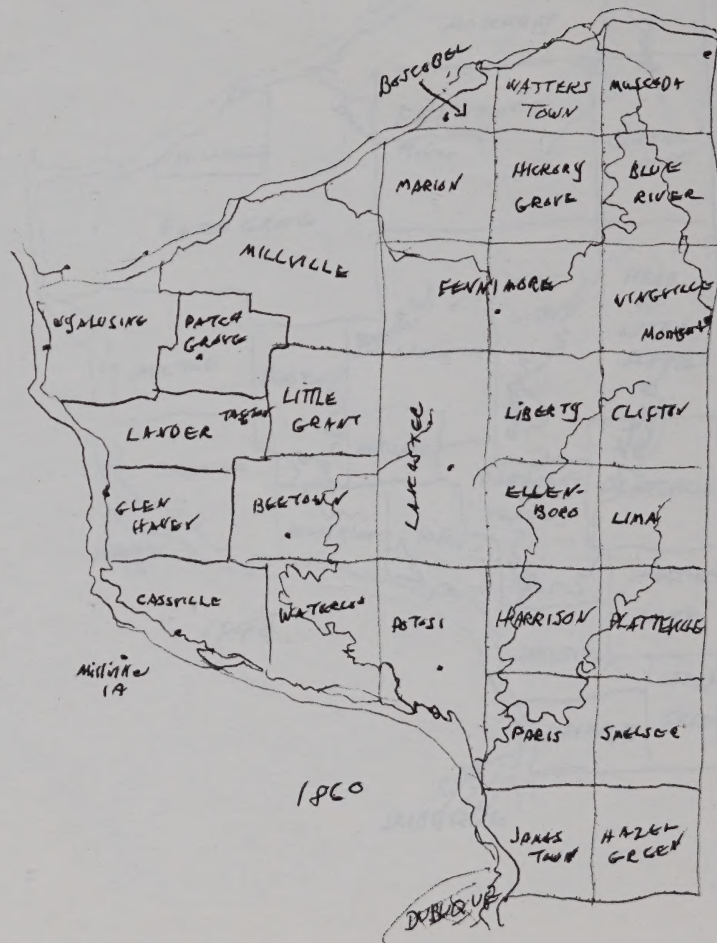
WISCONSIN
 GRANT COUNTY
 Mc Carney Br.
 Cameron
 Waupeton
 Bunker Chute
 ISLAND NO. 198
 ISLAND NO. 199
 ANTHONY'S BOAT DOCK
 ISLAND NO. 200
 ISLAND NO. 201
 3A AERIAL CABLE CROSSING
 HEFEL BOAT DOCK
 ISLAND NO. 195
 North Buena Vista
 IOWA
 CLAYTON COUNTY

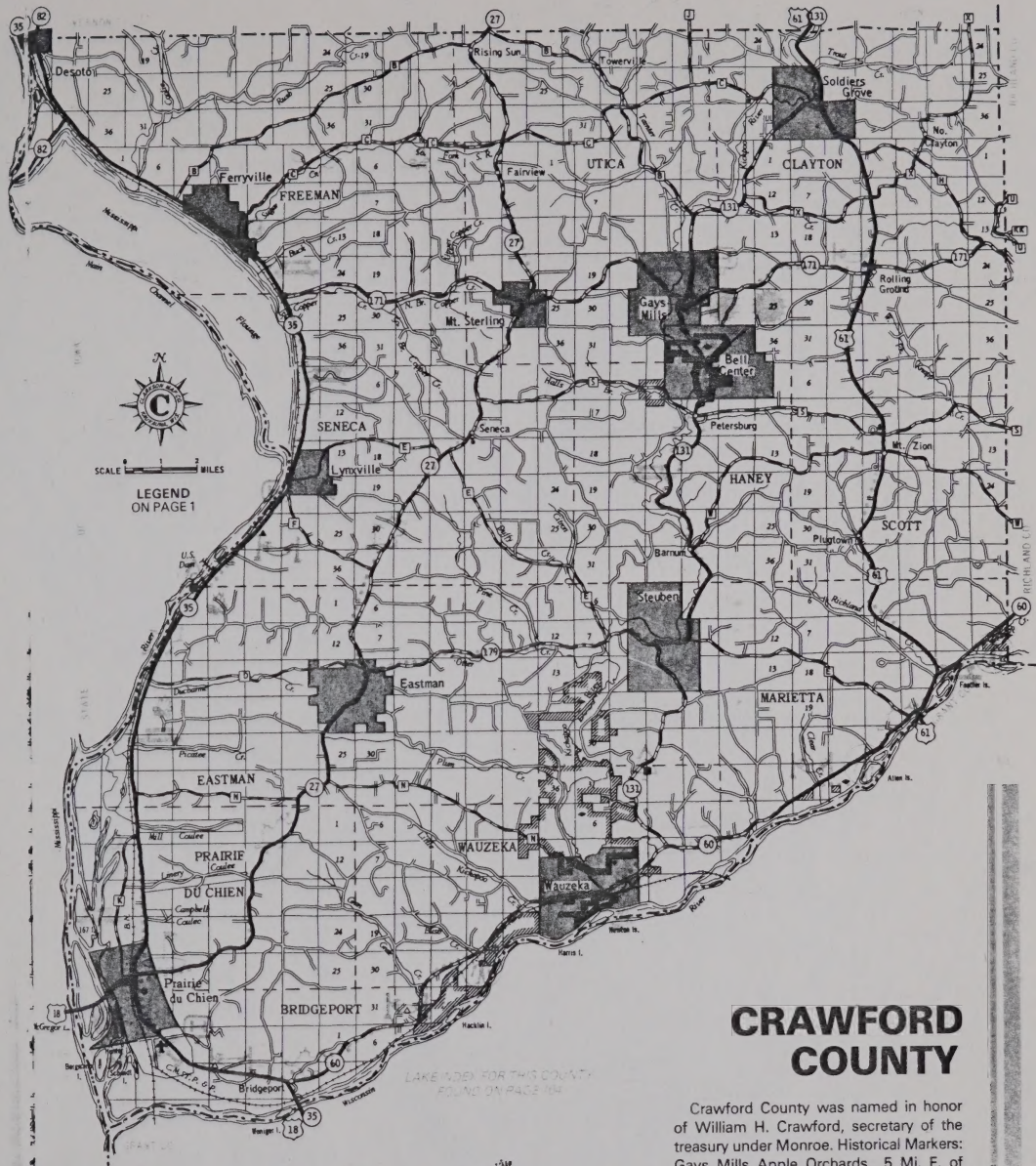
LAKE WINGRA
 T 6 N R 9 E
 Sections 27 - 28
 City of Madison
 Dane County
 Area - 345 Acres without lagoons
 Maximum Depth - 14 Feet

Surveyed January 1954
 Equipment - Grids on ice



Political boundaries of Grant County WI Townships - 1843-1860

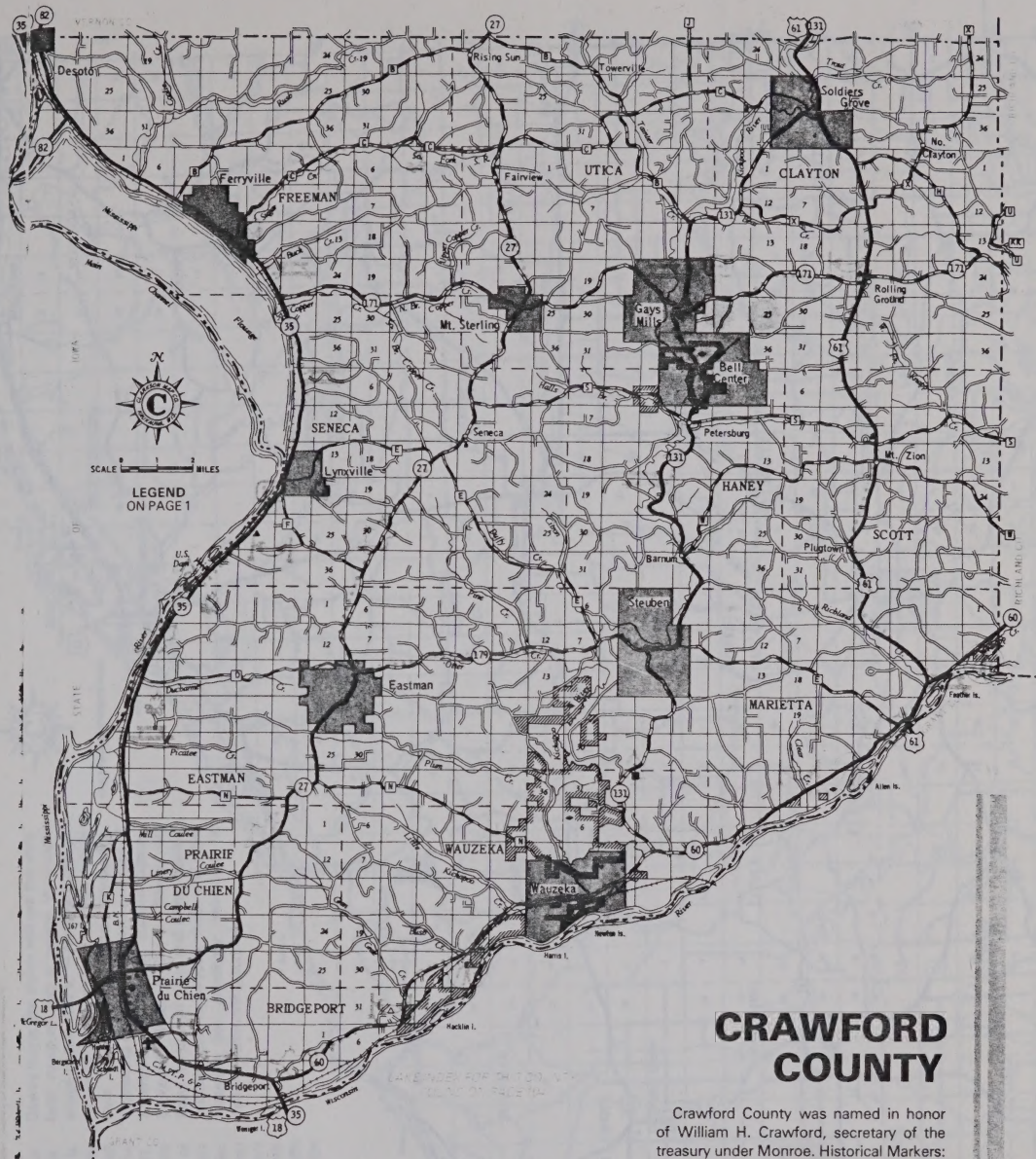




CRAWFORD COUNTY

Crawford County was named in honor of William H. Crawford, secretary of the treasury under Monroe. Historical Markers: Gays Mills Apple Orchards, .5 Mi. E. of Gays Mills on Hwy. 171. James Davidson, in Soldiers Grove on Hwy. 61. Museum of Medical progress in Prairie du Chien. Prairie du Chien, 2 Mi. S. of Prairie du Chien on Hwy. 18-35. Villa Louis in Prairie du Chien. War of 1812 on Villa Louis grounds. Wauzeka, Phetteplace - One mile north of Highway 60. Displays of gemstones and prize-winning, mother-of-pearl mosaics; fossilized sea life and petrified plant life. Kickapoo Orchards, Gay Mills area - More than 800 acres of apple trees grow in this area. Good view from observation tower.

The Museum of Medical Progress in historic Prairie du Chien is housed in the reconstructed military hospital of the second Fort Crawford, a U.S. government outpost built here in 1829. Displays trace medical progress from the days of Indian remedies to the wonders of modern surgery and space age medicine. The Museum is operated by the State Historical Society of Wisconsin and is open daily May through October.



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CRAWFORD COUNTY

Crawford County was named in honor of William Crawford, Secretary of the Treasury under President Andrew Jackson. Crawford was born in 1792 in Pennsylvania and died in 1834. He served as Secretary of the Treasury from 1823 to 1829. Crawford County was established in 1829 and is located in the northwestern corner of the state of Missouri. It is one of the most fertile and productive counties in the state. The county is bounded by the state of Illinois to the north, the state of Arkansas to the south, and the state of Kansas to the west. It is a large county, covering an area of 1,000 square miles. The population of Crawford County is approximately 100,000. The county is divided into 100 townships and 1,000 sections. The county is a major agricultural center, producing a large amount of wheat, corn, and other crops. It is also a major manufacturing center, with a large number of factories and mills. Crawford County is a beautiful and fertile area, and it is a great place to live and work.

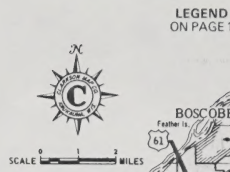


The history of Crawford County is a story of growth and development. It was one of the first counties established in the state of Missouri, and it has since become one of the most important counties in the state. The county has a rich history, and it has many interesting landmarks and attractions. It is a county that is full of life and energy, and it is a county that is always growing and changing. Crawford County is a county that is proud of its history and its future, and it is a county that is always looking for ways to improve itself. It is a county that is a great place to live and work, and it is a county that is always making progress.

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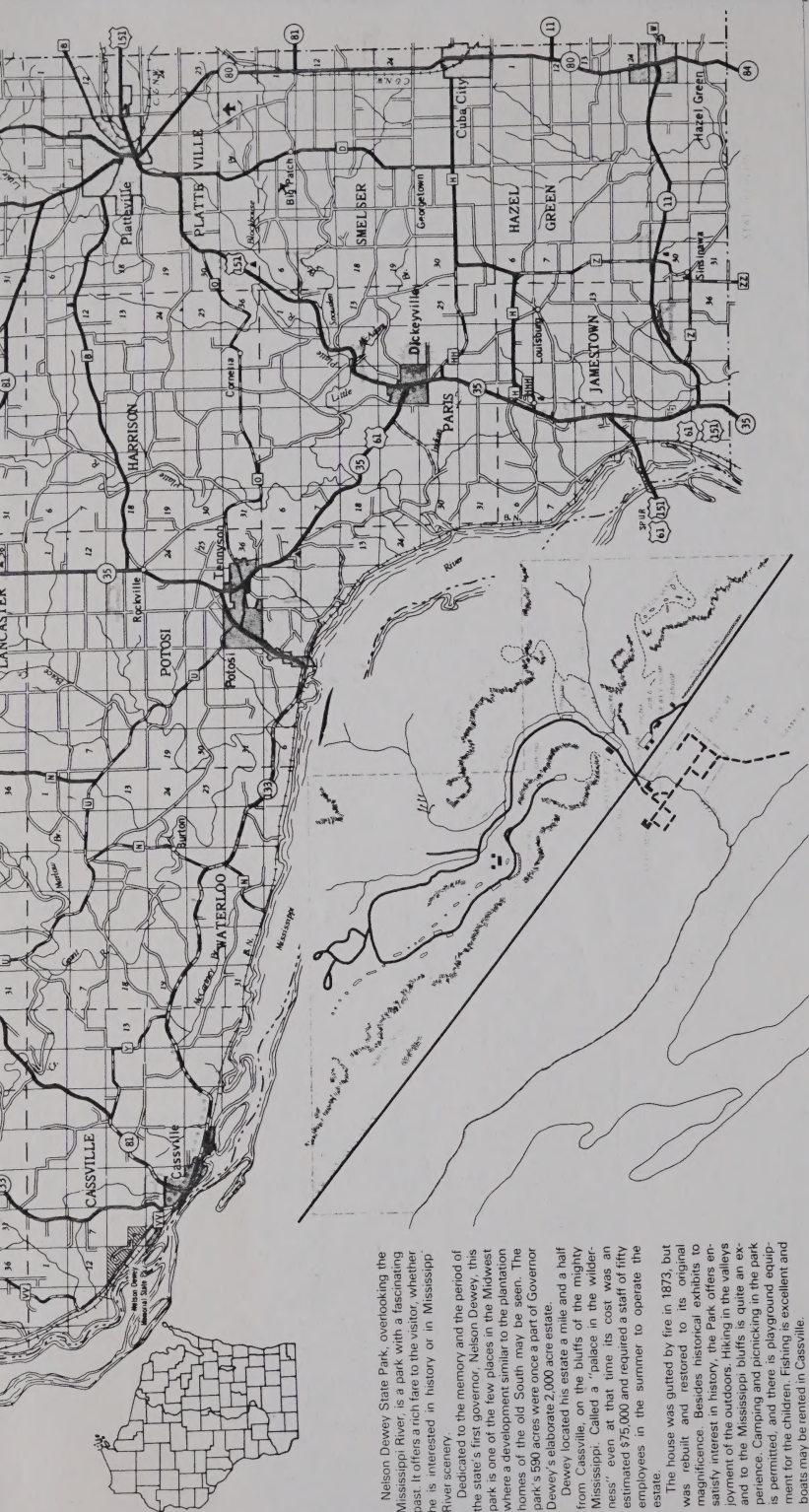


Nelson Dewey State Park, overlooking the Mississippi River, is a park with a fascinating past. It offers a rich fare to the visitor, whether he is interested in history or in Mississippi River scenery.

Dedicated to the memory and the period of the state's first governor, Nelson Dewey, this park is one of the few places in the Midwest where a development similar to the plantation homes of the old South may be seen. The park's 590 acres were once a part of Governor Dewey's elaborate 2,000 acre estate.

Dewey located his estate a mile and a half from Cassville, on the bluffs of the mighty Mississippi. Called a "palace in the wilderness" even at that time its cost was an estimated \$75,000 and required a staff of fifty employees in the summer to operate the estate.

The house was gutted by fire in 1873, but was rebuilt and restored to its original magnificence. Besides historical exhibits to satisfy interest in history, the Park offers enjoyment of the outdoors. Hiking in the valleys and to the Mississippi bluffs is quite an experience. Camping and picnicking in the park is permitted, and there is playground equipment for the children. Fishing is excellent and boats may be rented in Cassville.



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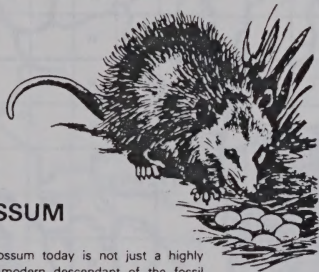
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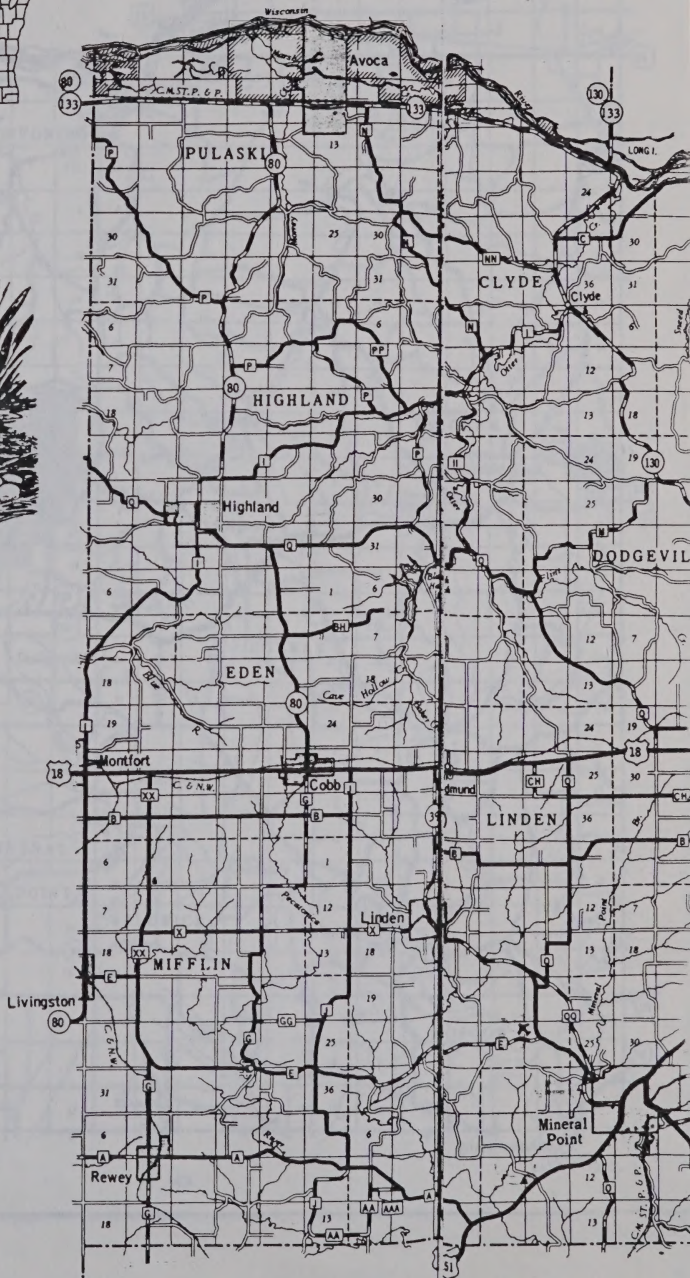
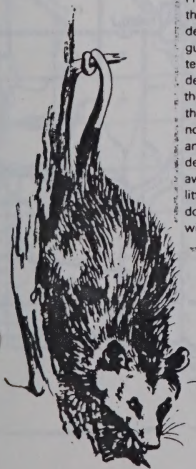


OPOSSUM

The 'possum today is not just a highly modified modern descendant of the fossil 'possums of a million years ago, he still looks just about like his remote ancestors.

Opossums are marsupial mammals, that is, the females possess a pouch in which the young are carried and nursed during infancy. This characteristic is shared only with the kangaroos and other mammals of far away Australia and nearby islands. Every native mammal of Australia is a marsupial, but the only other marsupials on earth are the opossums of the America's.

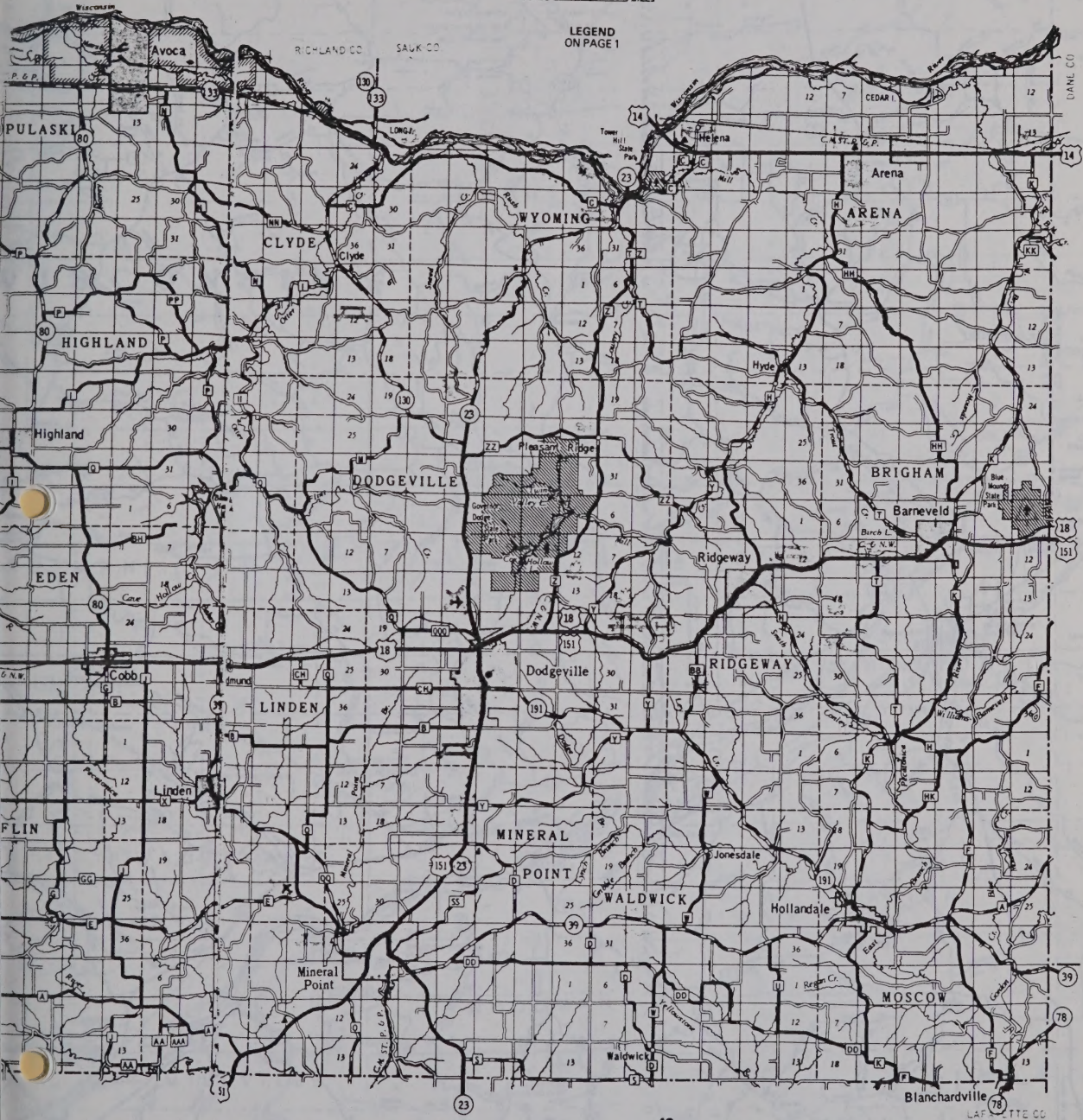
One of the peculiar characteristics of the 'possum, which has given rise to endless speculation, is his habit of "playing 'possum." Frequently, when a 'possum is attacked, or thinks he is about to be attacked, he will suddenly fall limp and inert, and draw back the gums from his long rows of glittering white teeth until he looks as if he might have been dead a month. One can roll him about with the foot, pick him up and carry him away with the tail, or offer him any indignity and he will not make a move. Were it not for his warmth and pulse one might really believe he was dead. But put him down and walk quietly away a few steps, then watch him closely. His little, shoe-button eyes will open, and if he doesn't see anything dangerous looking he will get up and go calmly about his business.

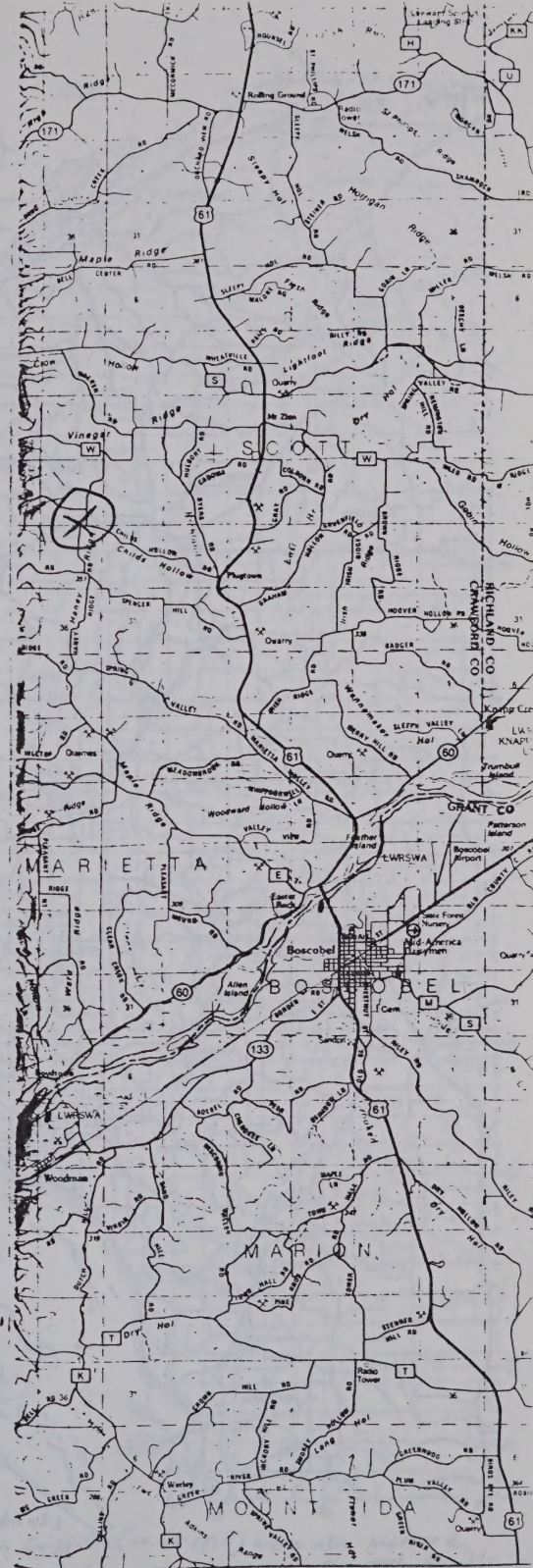
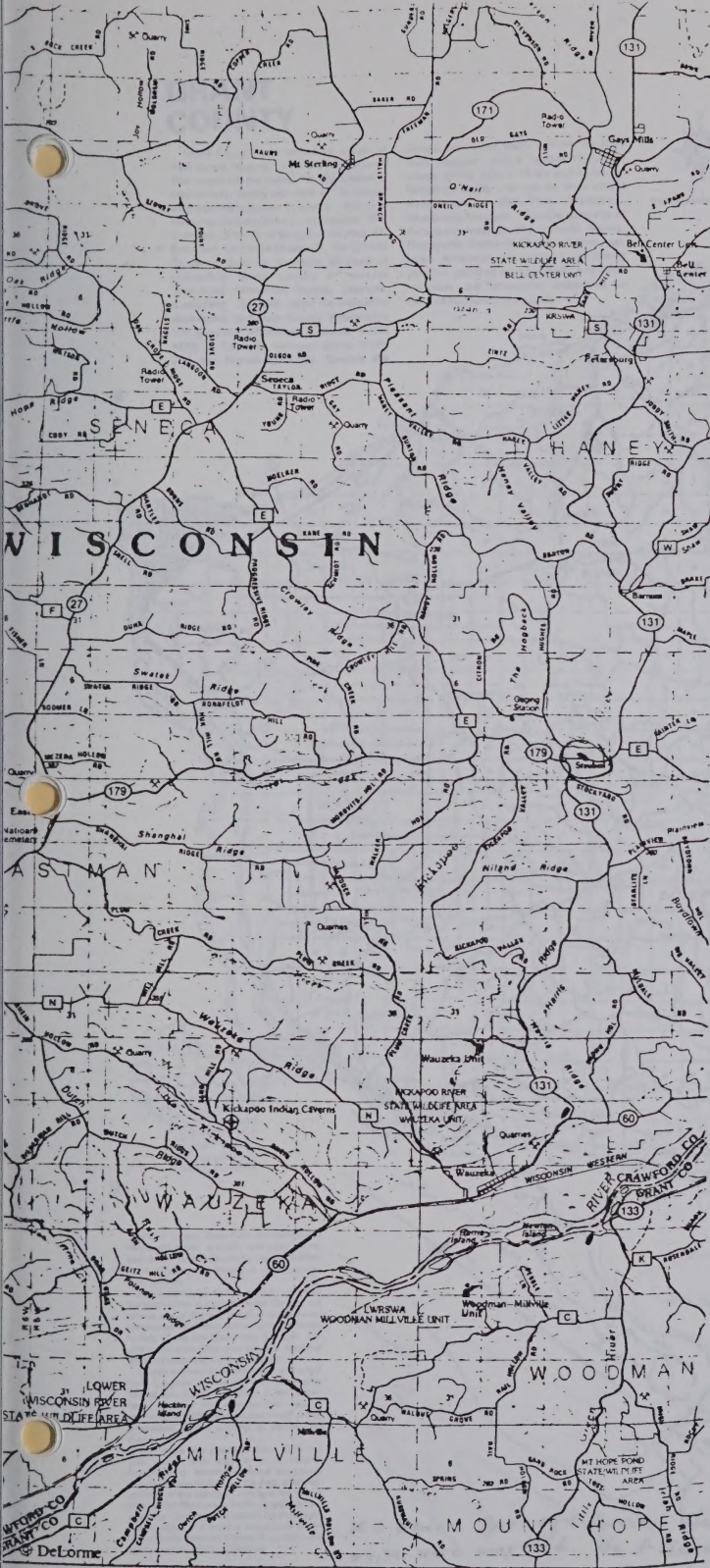




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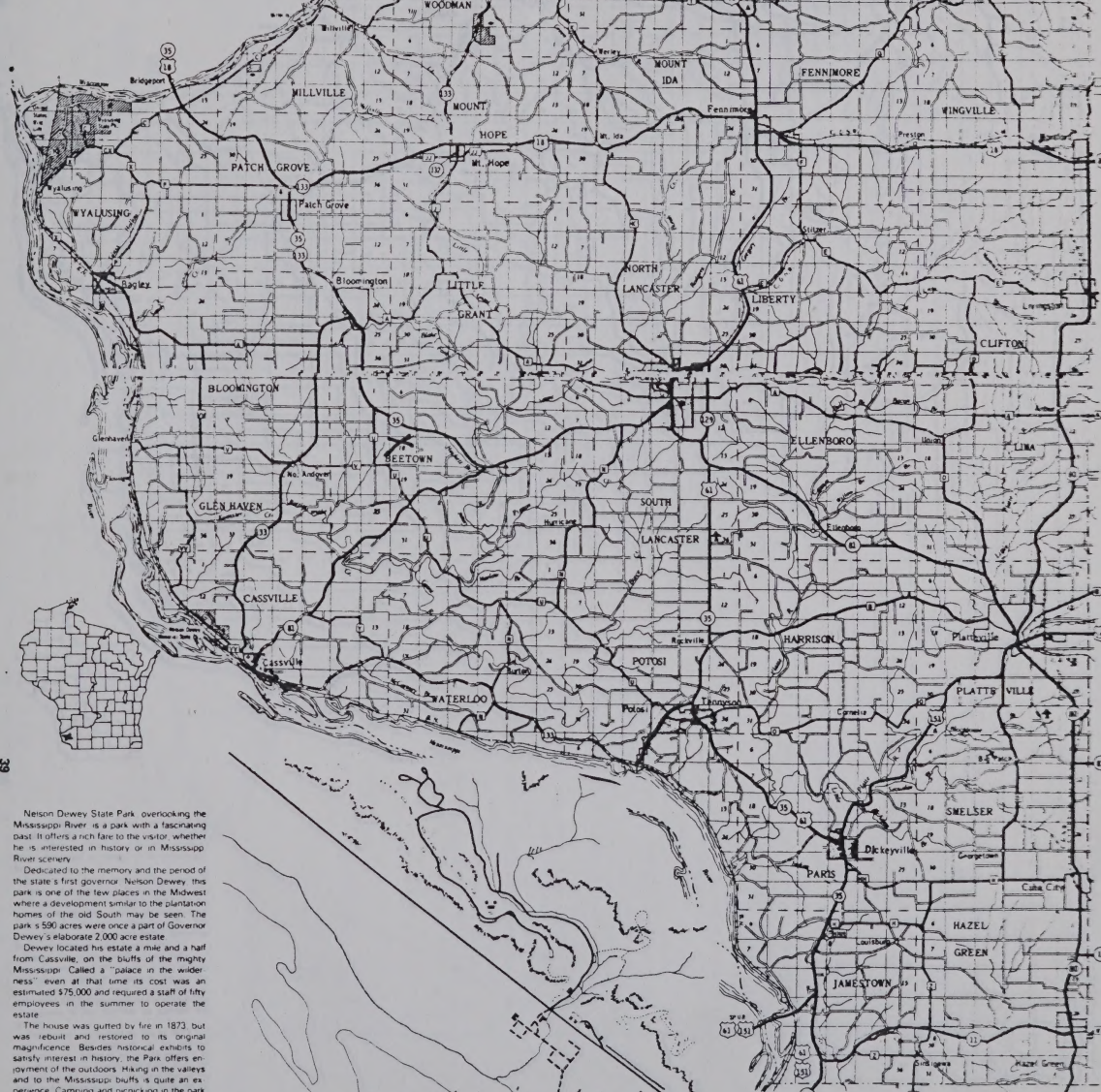


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X = Where Barney & Marie Habanks white were married. He & Susan Griffiths (or Griffin) were also married in this county in 1842 but the exact town not known as of Feb 1991. Possibly near Paris or Potosi, near the Mississippi

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This level of country upon the high lands is gently rolling but as you approach the upper water courses it becomes more and more hilly, terminating in high, barren hills, sometimes in high, barren hills, sometimes in high, barren hills. Not more than a half is covered with timber, which grows in detached groves; the balance prairie. Springs of the pure water are to be found in abundance. The interior is healthy; no local causes of fever exist except immediately on the Mississippi. The climate is pleasant & desirable except during the spring months. Snow seldom extends 12 inches in depth during winter. All the fruits, vegetables and grain which grow in the same latitude in our Eastern States would succeed equally well here.

The mounds delineated on the map are natural formations rising several hundred feet above the level of the country, some one of which may be seen from almost every part of the mines, serving as natural beacons to direct the traveler in his course.

Amount of land manufactured

In 1825	429 473	Ac.
"26	6360 836	"
"27	6324 359	"
"28	6257 060	"
"29	7464 444	"

Estimated number of inhabitants.

In 1825	400
"26	10000
"27	4000
"28	10000

About 600 families, 300000
free blacks.

The United States have the Fee Simple in part, and the right to occupy the whole of the country between the Wisconsin and the surveyed lands south of Black river, and the line marked along sugar creek, to the Mississippi. Commissioners are appointed for the purpose of extinguishing the Indian title to the whole in the course of the summer for the sale of which the Government has made no provision except a section upon each stands the town of Galena.

The mines are worked by private individuals, who pay the Government for such privilege a tenth of all the lead manufactured. The Superintendent has the power of prescribing such rules as will prevent disputes, and secure the Government against waste and fraud; to which all who engage in mining are bound to subscribe.

A lot of sayward square is allowed to every two miners, and one in addition for every two heads employed, (to be located & staked off by the miners on any unoccupied ground) which may be abandoned at pleasure and another taken. The occupants have the exclusive benefit of their own discoveries, but are restricted in the sale of their mineral to a licensed smelter, who is obliged to give bond in a penalty of \$50,000 to pay the Government a 10th of all the lead he manufactures. Leases of half a section for three years may be obtained on bonds of \$5000 with a like condition.

Mines are entitled to the free use of timber for building and fuel. Smelters are allowed sufficient to carry on their works. Leases can only be for smelting on their half section, but if there should be no timber they must sell their mineral to a smelter.

The same person may either mine, smelt, or smelt & all together.

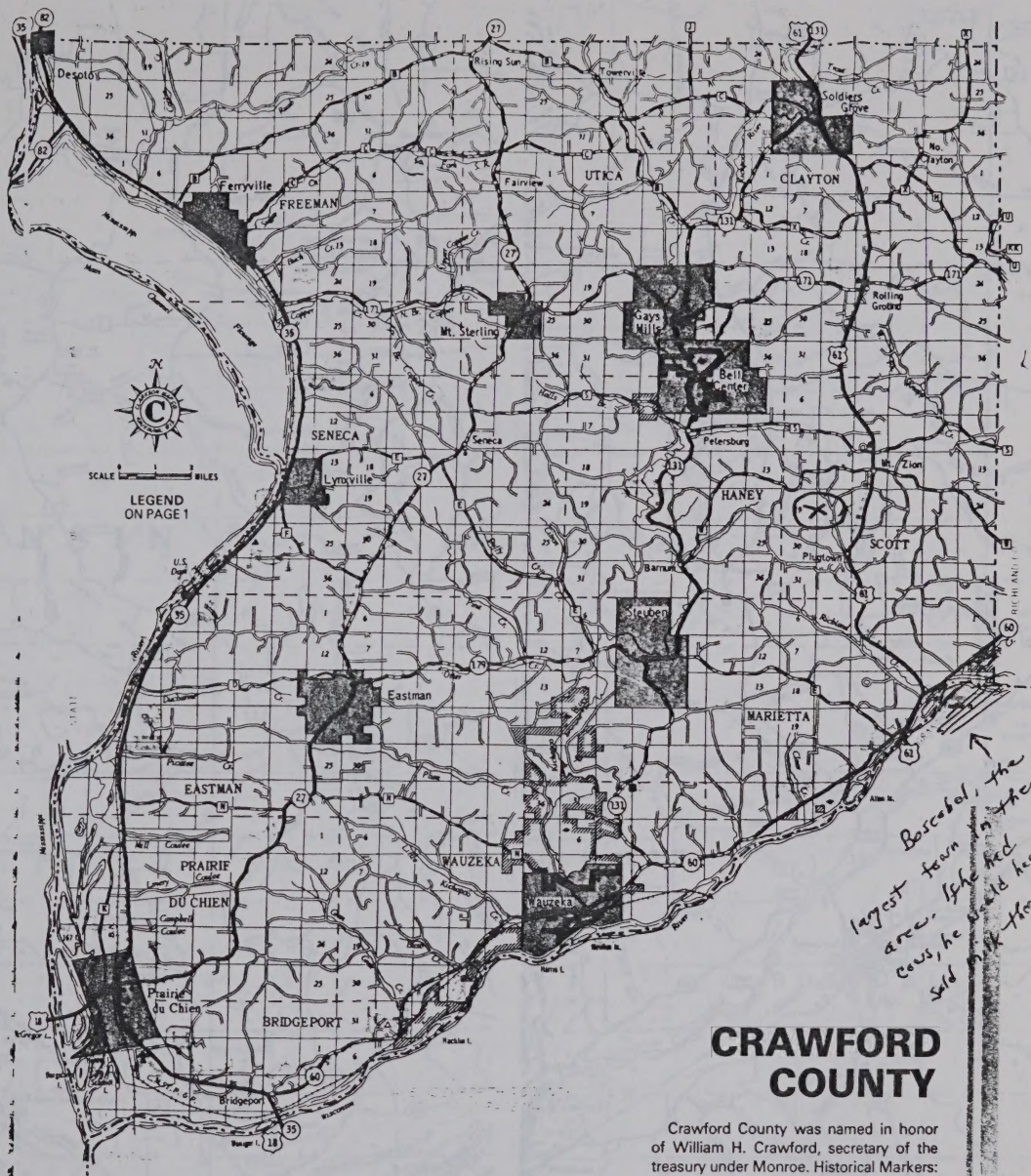
Farming is permitted free of rent, where ever it can be done without interfering with the timber, and is to be for mining purposes. Mining is as simple a process, as the common method of digging wells.



Galena is the seat of Justice of J. LATTIN (C) 3 personal slave of the same. Contains about 250 houses & 800 people. The most active trade runs from Galena to every part of the west, and is the most important of the west. In 1825 there were 80 arrivals of slaves, but only 74 boats at the port of Galena. Mississippi is the Indian name for the river on which Galena is situated, and which is the source of the Mississippi. When translated into English it means "White Water," or more fully, "the White Water of the Mississippi." The current of annual headwaters of the river during the spring months, and there being no characteristic to particularly naming it, there river, or then river, as translated from the French, no reason is given why the name should not have the preference.

Copper ore (Sulphure) has been found in the original deposit, in such quantities and pure as to be the source of the most important product in the Mississippi territory.

MAP OF THE UNITED STATES
LEAD MINES
ON THE
UPPER MISSISSIPPI RIVER.
Drawn & Published by
R. M. CHANDLER OF GALENA.
1829.
NEW YORK: J. M. BENTLEY & CO. 111 N. 3rd St. CINCINNATI.
COPY RIGHT RESERVED.



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Approximately
X = Where Barney White's
later years were lived &
where he & wife Maria
died in 1899. 15

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● = Mineral Point, where the Hubenks family lived in 1850 - Maria then 13 years old. (Iowa County)



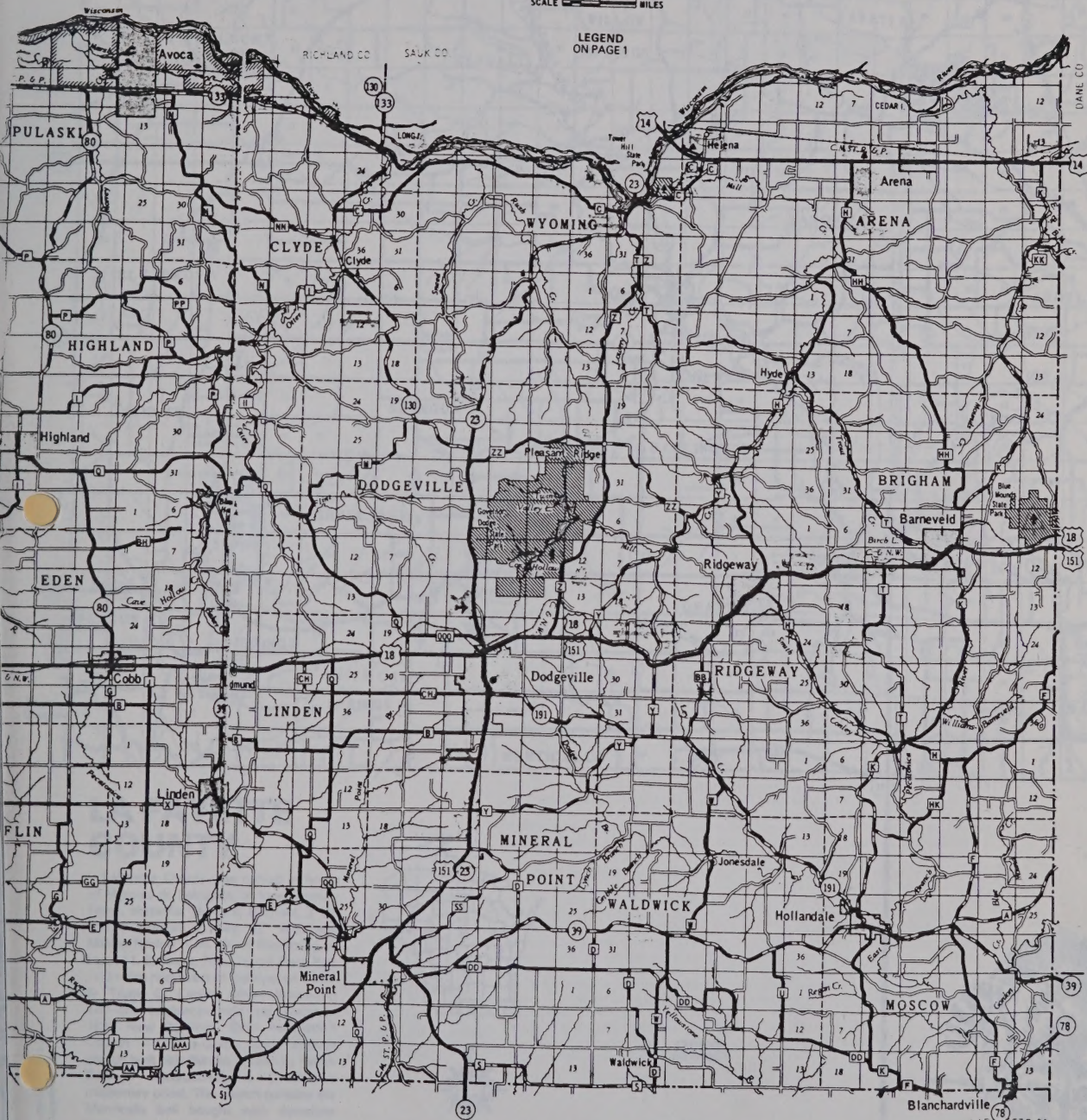
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
KILOMETERS
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
MILES

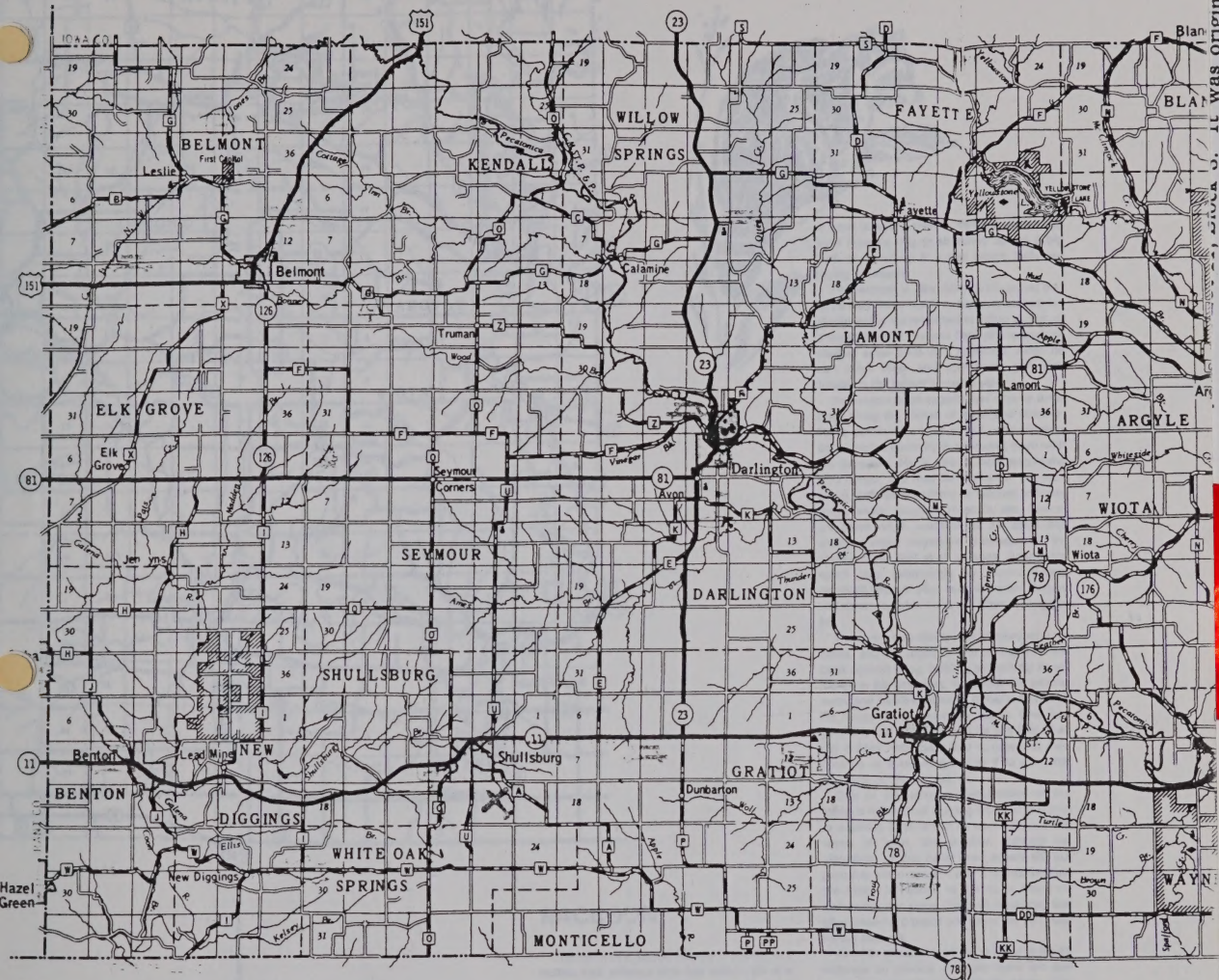
X Perhaps Barney White lived near here

Scale 1:150,000



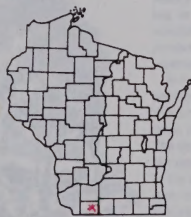
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LA FAYETTE COUNTY

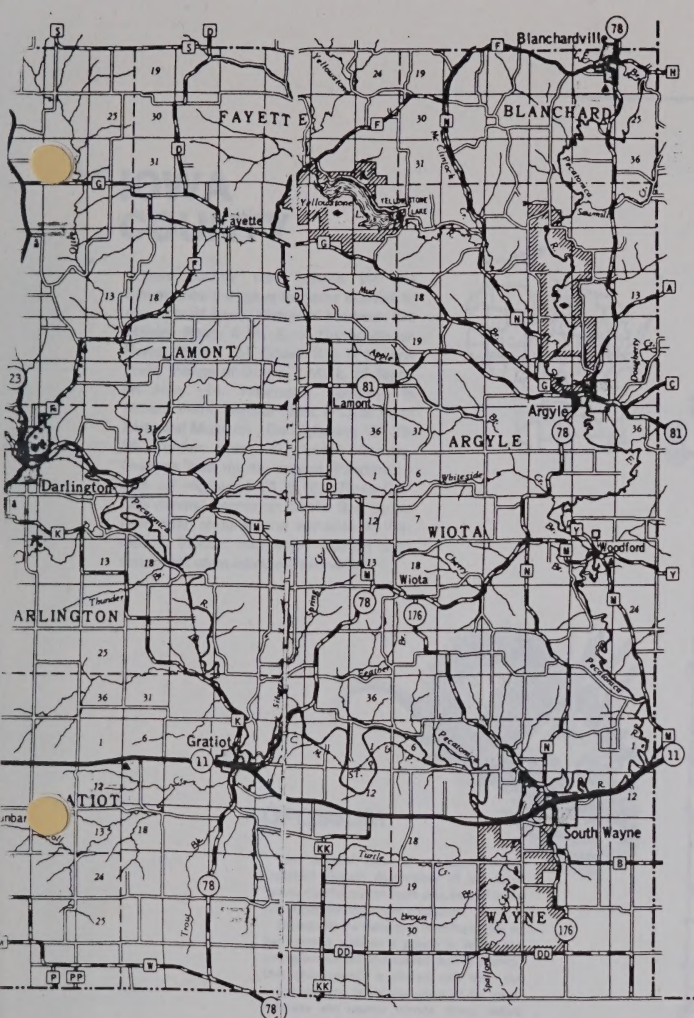
Lafayette County was named in honor of Marquis de Lafayette, of Revolutionary Fame. Historical Markers: Belmont, 3 Mi. NW. of Belmont on Hwy. "G". Wis. Lead Mining Region, 1 Mi. W. of Shullsburg on Hwy. 11. Belmont, First Capitol State Park — 3 miles northwest of Belmont on County Trunk G. Capitol where Wisconsin Territorial Legislature held first session in 1836. New Diggings, Saint Augustine's Church — Greco-Gothic style wooden church built near Benton in 1844 by Father Samuel Mazzuchelli, a Dominican missionary priest. The church contains the Menneally bell bought with donations from townspeople. Restored recently through efforts of the Knights of Columbus members in the area.



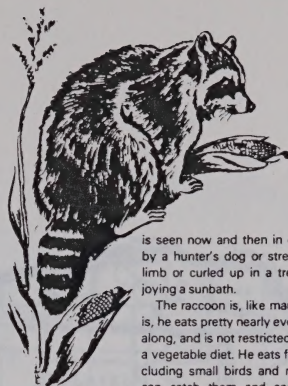
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Lafayette Co WI



is seen now and then in daytime, scared up by a hunter's dog or stretched out on a big limb or curled up in a tree crotch lazily enjoying a sunbath.

The raccoon is, like man, omnivorous; that is, he eats pretty nearly everything that comes along, and is not restricted to either a meat or a vegetable diet. He eats flesh of any kind, including small birds and mammals when he can catch them and sometimes gets into trouble in the farmer's poultry yard.

He devours eggs eagerly, and digs up turtle eggs along the shores of lakes and streams. He is particularly fond of fish, and displays considerable dexterity in capturing them with his forepaws. He is also a most successful frog hunter, and may be tracked in the mud along creek banks, where he catches and eats frogs, snails, crayfish, mussels, etc. Insects are eaten when available, as are slugs and snails. Various vegetable products are included in the diet at all seasons. Acorns are eaten very extensively by 'coons during nearly all times of year, even in winter. Grapes and other available fruits are eaten during the fall.

The 'coon is as clever as a monkey with his paws, and the sight of one sitting with his back against a log, holding something to eat between his hind feet, while daintily picking away and handing morsels to his mouth with his forepaws, is irresistibly comic. Give him part of a loaf of bread, and he will first of all dig a deep hole down into it, now and then cocking up a knowing eye as if to ask what you think of his method.

One of the singular peculiarities of the 'coon is his habit of dipping his food in water, or washing it, to which he owes his specific name of lotor, the washer. Various explanations of this have been advanced, but probably the simplest - that it wants to clean the food - is nearest to the truth. Bears do somewhat the same thing on occasion, and often soak hard bread and other dry stiff food before eating it.

Another peculiarity of the raccoon is his insistence on privacy. Ringtails have left den trees to establish new homes when temperatures have hovered near the zero point and snow has been two feet deep in the woods, after investigators have approached the dens close enough to allow the 'coons to catch a sniff of the intruders. In one instance, a female raccoon took her family from a den so situated that she had to go through flooded waters to get to a new location.

The world's prize delicacy in the 'coon's opinion is Indian corn, when in the milky condition of sweetness which so attracts squirrels, mice, birds (and you and me). He strips back the husk neatly and disposes of the soft kernels with ease and dispatch.

Certainly no one would like to see the raccoon disappear from our woods and fields, for he is peculiarly a native American, and is a vital part of our heritage and tradition.

RACCOON

The home of a raccoon family is usually in a hollow tree, where a limb has broken off or a trunk hole has rotted large enough for their accommodations; but now and then a place is selected on or near the ground, like a hollow log, or even in some cases a tile drain or a woodchuck hole. However, the 'coon is primarily a woodsman, and rather prefers swampy woods.

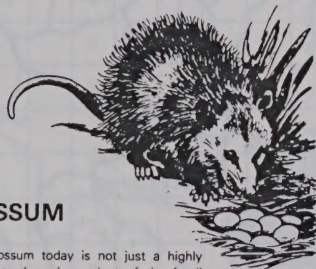
In the 'coon's chosen retreat the young are produced, usually in April and May here in Wisconsin. The gestation period is about 63 days, and the average per litter is about four. The young are ready to leave the den at about ten weeks of age. Raccoons do not hibernate in the strict sense of the word, but "den-up" most of the winter, and becoming active upon the slightest disturbance, or whenever mild weather comes along. Deep snow seems to be the chief factor causing 'coons to den up. As raccoons have become more plentiful one



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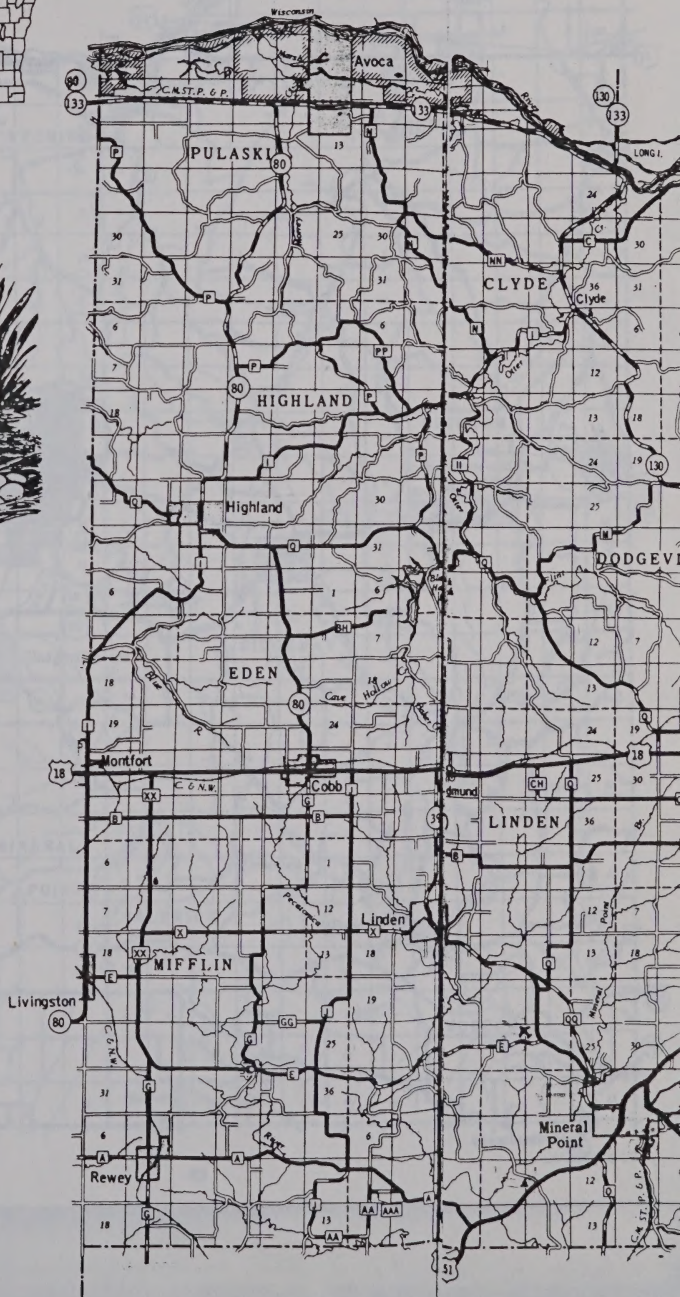
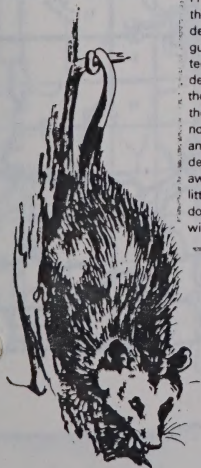


OPOSSUM

The 'possum today is not just a highly modified modern descendant of the fossil 'possums of a million years ago, he still looks just about like his remote ancestors.

Opossums are marsupial mammals, that is, the females possess a pouch in which the young are carried and nursed during infancy. This characteristic is shared only with the kangaroos and other mammals of far away Australia and nearby islands. Every native mammal of Australia is a marsupial, but the only other marsupials on earth are the opossums of the America's.

One of the peculiar characteristics of the 'possum, which has given rise to endless speculation, is his habit of "playing 'possum." Frequently, when a 'possum is attacked, or thinks he is about to be attacked, he will suddenly fall limp and inert, and draw back the gums from his long rows of glittering white teeth until he looks as if he might have been dead a month. One can roll him about with the foot, pick him up and carry him away with the tail, or offer him any indignity and he will not make a move. Were it not for his warmth and pulse one might really believe he was dead. But put him down and walk quietly away a few steps, then watch him closely. His little, shoe-button eyes will open, and if he doesn't see anything dangerous looking he will get up and go calmly about his business.



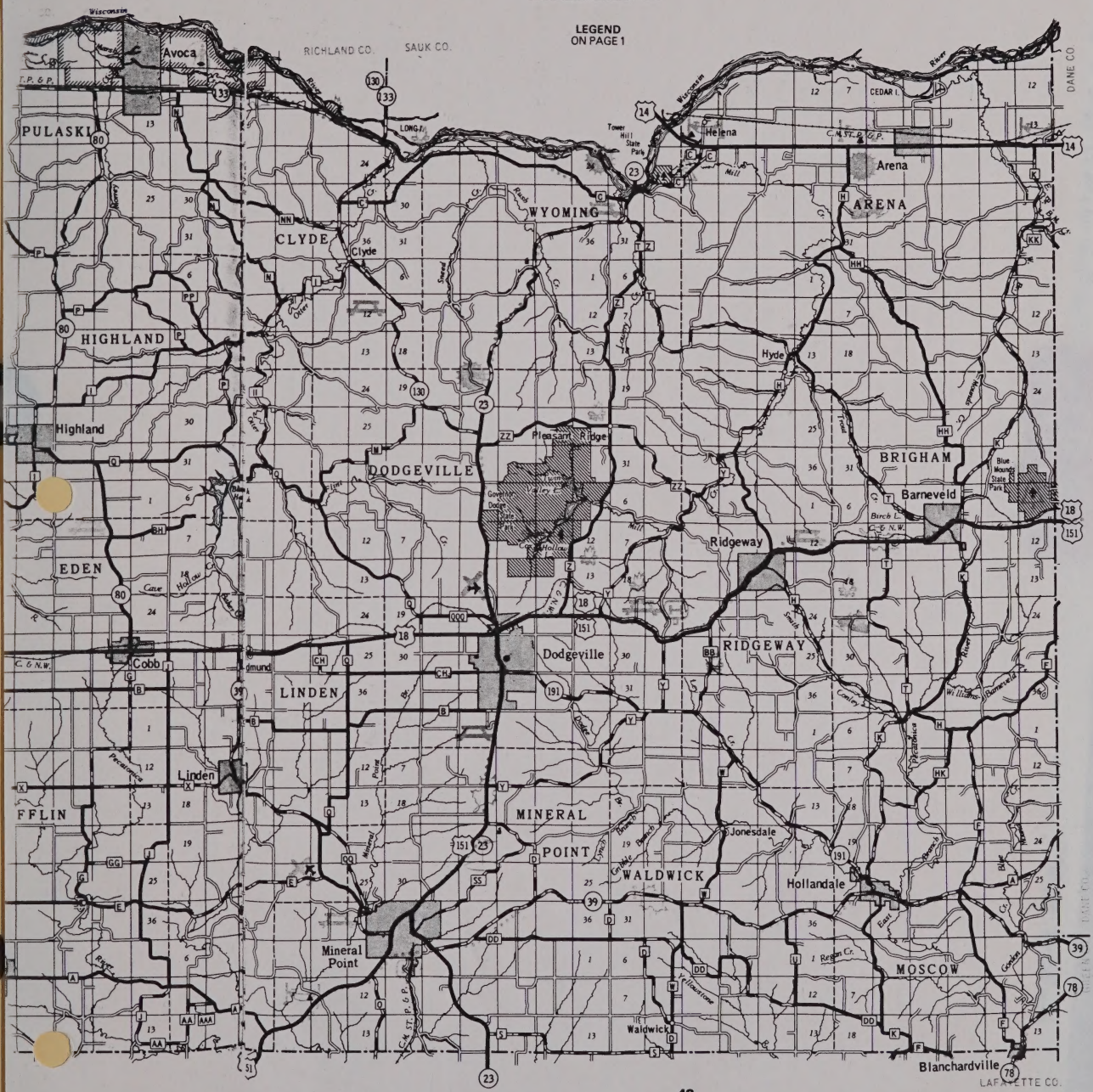
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SCALE 0 1 2 MILES

LEGEND
ON PAGE 1



CHAPTER IX.

CASSVILLE.

Early History and Growth—Town Officers—Village Officers—
Newspapers—Churches—Societies—Schools—Biographical.

EARLY HISTORY AND GROWTH.

Captain Shaw landed at this place in 1816, as mentioned on page 9. Thomas Hymer, afterward of Potosi, on his return from a trip to the Selkirk settlement stopped at this place in 1824, occupying an old cabin, probably built by a French trader. Levi Gilbert came to the place in 1827 and has stated that Judge Sawyer put up a furnace there that year, and was to give a free Fourth of July dinner, but hearing of the Indian troubles, he left July 3. The same year Orris McCartney and Alexander D. Ramsey came and settled a few miles from the village, where they opened farms. The next spring McCartney went to Beetown and spent a few months there and then returned to his farm. A. K. Barber and Woodward Barber also came in 1827. Thomas G. Hawley is credited with building the first house in the new village. Henry Hodges and Thomas Shanley came in 1828, but did not stay long. They are said to have built a log warehouse.

Nothing further can be learned of the young settlement until 1831, when Glendower M. Price, a young man of considerable means, came there from Philadelphia with his newly married wife and opened a store in a log building on the river bank, on the site of Grimm's warehouse. When the Black Hawk War broke out Price, with his young wife, held his position, improvised a fort out of a large log house, raised a company of scouts from the refugee miners and commanded them, and after the war was always called Major. Sometimes in his absence his wife commanded the refugees and friendly Indians at the fort, being called Captain Price.

In 1834 Benjamin F. Forbes, afterward postmaster at Lancaster, came to Cassville. His wife was a sister of Major Price's wife.

About the time of Major Price's coming Daniel Barber, Henry Lander, Isaac Lander, Richard Ray, and William W. Wyman came.

↑
Cassville in law

Isaac Lander preempted land at the mouth of the hollow, Ray took up the southwest quarter of Section 20, and Price Section 29. The land, however, did not come into market until 1834.

Wisconsin was made a territory July 4, 1836, taking in all the present States of Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota, and part of the Dakotas. Months before the bill passed and was approved by the President persons in the East pitched upon Cassville as an eligible and central location for the capital of the new territory, and laid out a city here, buying the claims of Price and Ray, except three lots reserved by Price. The new town company was composed of Garrett V. Denniston, a lawyer of Albany, New York, and Lucius Lyon, who had been Surveyor-General of Michigan Territory. There may have been others in the company, but no other names appear as grantors on the records of deeds to the lots sold by the company. The company immediately began the erection of a mammoth brick hotel, five stories high, which was to shelter the legislators and State officials to-be. Daniel Banfill, afterward a Lancaster landlord and contractor for the shoddy court-house of 1837, appears to have been the contractor. It cost \$45,000. But before the great building was completed, or nearly completed, the great fight for the location of the capital was over and Cassville had lost, and the "big brick" long stood with lonely halls and vacant rooms, a monument to blighted hopes and failing ventures.

In the debate in the first territorial legislature of Wisconsin on the location of the capital Col. Wm. S. Hamilton said:

"Cassville stands on the east bank of the Mississippi, surrounded by very pretty scenery. The eye can rest on the soft and soothing, the grand and sublime. There will be found everything necessary for the promotion of man's comfort and the exercise of his energies. In a word, nature has done all in her power to make it one of the most delightful spots in the far West."

Nelson Dewey came in 1836 as clerk for the town company. Writing in 1887, he thus describes early buildings and builders of Cassville: "Daniels, Denniston & Co built in 1836 the two houses in which G. Prior and F. M. Cronin now live. Clovis A. Lagrave and Charles L. Lagrave built in 1836 the present frame building adjoining Geiger's brick store, and Charles Bensill in 1836 built the now old building on the alley on Block 11. G. M. Price in 1836 built the building now owned by Holloway Stephens on Lot 11, Block 3. It was originally

built on Lot 10, Block 11, and Ezra and John Gleason kept store in it in 1837 and 1838. The latter died in Prairie du Chien. The former was living in Chicago when I last heard of him. Charles L. Lagrave now lives in Minneapolis and Clovis A. Lagrave lives in California."

A correspondent of the New York *Commerical Advertiser*, under date of June 20, 1836, gave this glowing description of Cassville:

"This town is situated on the east bank of the Mississippi River five hundred miles above St. Louis, forty-five by land above Galena, and about the same distance below the mouth of the Wisconsin River. The site is upon a beautiful prairie, twelve or fifteen feet above high water-mark at the shore, and extending back five hundred yards, ascending in this distance eight feet to a precipitous bluff two hundred feet high. The prairie is about four miles long, slightly broken by ravines above and below the town plat; but the plat itself is of so uniform a surface as not to require the cost of a dollar to grade either a building lot or a street. The plat is four hundred yards wide, by eleven hundred and ninety long, or nearly one-fourth of a mile by two-thirds of a mile. In this bluff, about fifty feet above the surface of the plain below, are two bold springs, which discharge water enough to supply a population of ten thousand

"The present population is not numerous, but immigrants and settlers are daily arriving. The carpenter's wages were about five dollars a day; but the physician, there being but one in the village, does not make more than his board.

"The few roving Indians who still linger on the east bank of the river supply the inhabitants with venison from the forests and fish from the river.

"The inhabitants are fashionable, liberal, and attentive to strangers. They are chiefly from Philadelphia and western New York. There is no church, though religious service is held occasionally in a private house by a visiting Methodist, and Presbyterian.

"Such is a brief notice of Cassville, *as it is*. But I look upon it as the germ of a great city. Its commercial position is unquestionably the best in the territory, on the east side of the Mississippi. It must become the emporium for all the trade above the latitude of 42° 30' (the Illinois line), and extending on either side one hundred miles into the interior. Steamboats are constantly arriving at this point from St. Louis and other towns on the river. During our visit of five days, the arrivals of steamboats were daily, as no regular line had yet been

established. One of the first acts of the territorial legislature will be to grant a charter for a railroad from Milwaukee, on Lake Michigan, to Cassville, passing through a highly fertile region, the line of which, in ten or twenty years, will resemble the thoroughfares of New England. The greater portion of this land can now be purchased at the government price—\$1.25 per acre. Following upon this improvement, a canal will be constructed from the waters of Green Bay along the Wisconsin River to the Mississippi, the trade of which will descend to Cassville as its nearest market. Opposite Cassville, lying along Turkey River, is one of the most fertile regions of the West. This river is navigable for keel-boats forty miles; and tho' the land is not yet surveyed, and, consequently, not in market, yet such are its attractions to the immigrant, that this whole distance of forty miles is already 'taken up' by settlers—and this is less than four years after its purchase from the Indians. Indeed, I see no reason why Cassville shall not become the emporium of as great an inland trade as Boston, Albany, Buffalo or Detroit, in whose latitude it is situated."

William Hall entered land in Section 28 in 1836, but soon sold it to John Bantram. Thomas Nagle (afterward of Patch Grove) came this year. Simon I. Daniels was a prominent comer in 1836. It is thought that he was one of the proprietors of the town site. He was a lawyer from Michigan. He bought a press and type from St. Louis (the first to be brought into the county) to print a paper at Cassville. The issue of the paper was delayed; Daniels went to Patch Grove on business, was taken sick and died at the house of Moses Hicklin, March 11, 1837; the business prospects of Cassville vanished, and Cassville, instead of being the first place in the county to have a newspaper, did not get one until more than forty years after Platteville had one. The press and type were stored in the basement of the big brick, and years afterward the wondering boys found some of the type scattered in the sand of the river bank.

Among the new comers in 1837 to the village or vicinity were Thomas A. Adkins, David and William Richards, Leander Judd, Geo. H. Morris, John T. Tower, Wm. H. Cash, Ezra Hall, Richard Hamer, William Whiteside, Ferah B. Farnsworth, Clovis A. and Charles L. Lagrave, John Ryan, Robert Campbell, George H. Cox, Allen Breed.

In February, 1837, a post-office was established at Cassville with Richard Ray postmaster. *after* *Cassville m. l. l.*

In 1838 came Luther Basford (now living in Lancaster), Daniel

Great-Grandpa John W. White mined at
Beetown as a youth (early 1860s)

CHAPTER VI.

HAZEL GREEN.

Origin and Growth—Town Officers—Village Officers—The Great Cyclone—Minor Tragedies—Schools—Churches—Secret Societies—Biographical Notes.

ORIGIN AND GROWTH.

This is the first place in Grant County which was occupied by the miners who swarmed out from the Galena settlement. John Bonner was the first miner in the place of whom there is any record. He was sent out by Moses Meeker, a wealthy smelter of Galena. In one published statement Meeker says it was in the year 1824, and in another 1825. The latter appears the more probable date. Bonner discovered an old Indian mine, and on the second day took out a large quantity of mineral—Meeker said 17,000 pounds.

In the spring of 1826 Major Adney, who had been an officer in the regular army, came in and built a cabin. With him was his daughter Mary, the first white female in the present Grant County, and also William Billings. He soon discovered the famous "Adney Lead." The same spring came James Groshong, Henry W. Hodges, Thomas Shanley, Eli Perkins, and Kidge Williams. A trio of partners—John Ewin, Steven Thrasher, and McKnight—came in that spring and built a cabin in which the three lived. A Frenchman, who had a Menominee squaw for a wife, came in and built a cabin. Christian Eversoll and his family came this year. Mrs. Eversoll was probably the first white woman in the new settlement. She was a true pioneer's wife. She had come with her husband to the Hudson Bay settlements, and thence to Pembina. Concluding to get into the United States, they came to the head of the Minnesota River and thence in a flat-boat to St. Louis—a voyage of great hardship and peril. The next summer Eversoll put up a log house—the first, and for some time the only one in the settlement. The other cabins were made of rough stones, sods, sticks and clay, and some of them were dug-outs. As the logs had to be hauled a great distance, the building cost a good deal of labor.

About 1845 Beetown became very prosperous and many stores were put in, among them those of Gleason & Kirkpatrick, Goodpel Lamson, H. C. Marsh, William Cole, James H. Brown, John B. Turley, Bazelle Rounds, John Welsh, Thomas Crocker, Mr. Phelps, Horace Catlin, and David Stewart, the last being opened in 1847. "Groceries" flourished greatly. In the latter part of the forties the word "saloon" began to come into use and the old "Eagle Saloon" was one of the first to put up such a sign, and a hall of loud revelry and high betting it was for several years.

About 1847 a furnace was built on the creek bottom near the lower school-house by W. O. Schmidt, who had as his principal business man a Swiss named Conradi, called by the Americans "Major Coonroddey." This person came to the lead mines as the clerk of John Flanagan, a government Superintendent of Mines, and was a pompous and not very popular person.

About 1870 a furnace was built by Chris Hutchinson at the mouth of Hull Hollow at the lower end of the village, and run by him until about 1883 and afterward by other persons until about 1890, when such parts of it as were worth moving were moved to Lancaster.

Among the comers in the forties was Adam Jamison, who came from Missouri and put up a good stone dwelling which yet stands. He lived there a great many years, being called "Squire" Jamison. He died in 1882. Thomas Platt came in from Potosi and built the brick house now occupied by John Patterson. He went to California and was killed in a mine in 1852. William Grant and his sons Hiram and James, the latter afterward a prominent citizen, came in 1846. In the latter part of the forties several settlers located on the prairie north of the village along and near the Prairie du Chien road, to make neighbors for the old pioneer-Hudson. Among them were Carter Hickok and his married sons Benjamin and John, M. B. Gillis, Dr. John Dodge, William Wright, Joseph Cooper, Mark Hadley, Jesse Wagner, Philander Stephens, and Josiah Pratt. Four or five of the then grown and married sons of John Woodhouse (John, Levi, Samuel, and Simon) about this time left the mines and opened farms about five miles north of the village, on and near the Prairie du Chien road. Most of these settlers were from Pennsylvania. Another old pioneer of the place was James Starrett, who came in 1844. He was a great hunter and when other hunters chased a deer and lost it they used to say: "That is Starrett's deer." Other comers in Beetown were several of the Ste-

phens family, brothers of Philander—Ritner, Heater, Holloway, and lastly, Jesse; also a cousin, Almon P. Out in the hills east of Hackett Creek, Henry Roberts settled in 1848, and, I believe, one or two of his brothers-in-law, the Mileses. James Tindell came to the village in 1846, Jesse Brooks and William Beers in 1849, Robert Hicks in 1852.

Although Beetown had been a flourishing settlement for several years, it was not surveyed and legally laid off as a village until 1848, as it was built on mineral reserve lands to which a title could not be obtained by would-be lot-owners. But in 1848 two hundred acres in Section 30, Town 4, Range 4, having, in pursuance of an act of Congress, been entered by the Judge of the District Court of this district in trust for the use of the inhabitants of Beetown, Nelson Dewey, M. K. Young, and Clovis A. Lagrave were appointed commissioners to execute the trust, by causing the land to be surveyed into lots and streets, and to hear and decide upon claims to such lots. The village has never been incorporated.

The period of Beetown's beginning of 1850. Its many ter on the east, Cassville on the north. Among the towns of tosi and Platteville. The villa the Thomas Hotel, and the A for its horse-races. There we sons present at these races. described: "Five three-year-o more, a sorrel colt by S. McK sorrel colt by Henry Webster, lena. Distance one mile. Th Kee's colt distanced the rest. Among the horse-owners and Gordon Day and William Hammond were prominent.

*Great-great grandfather
Jesse (Griffith) ~~was~~
White and 3 children
evidently died of an
epidemic - possibly the
late for children but
very ~~late~~ killed -
Jesse White was my
child to survive*

THE CHOLERA.

The year 1850 was a dark one for Beetown. With the opening of spring came the tremendous exodus to California. This and its effects have been repeatedly described in this work, and it remains only to be said that Beetown suffered more from it than any other place in the county. Late in the summer came that fearful scourge, the cholera. It has been stated that the disease was introduced into Beetown by

people of the place who attended a circus at Cassville; but it does not appear that any of these attendants had the cholera immediately after attending. Three Beetown miners, William Barnett, Captain Holloway, and John Kirkland, were induced to attend a sick family in the McCartney neighborhood, in the town of Cassville. All three were attacked with cholera; Kirkland and Holloway never returned to Beetown. Barnett returned and recovered, but those who attended him were attacked and some of them died. One Saturday in August seemed to be particularly a time for the inception of the disease. There was a district convention in the place. Some of the delegates were attacked with cholera, among them John Fletcher, of Lancaster, who died suddenly. Many farmers came in to trade that day. Among them were Albert Francis and Frank Oxley from the prairie in what is now Bloomington. They assisted in removing a sick man from a saloon to his home, and both were taken down with cholera. Oxley died and Francis recovered, but his father took the disease and died. That Saturday night Daniel Derring thought to ward off the disease by riding up and down all night on a horse, but he died the next morning. Matt Edwards, the landlord of the Beetown House, went to bed that night apparently well, and the next morning was a corpse. A. O. Coates, a lawyer, and Cassius Brooks, a school teacher, died. They were young men of very temperate habits, in contrast to the great majority who died. Of the many who died, about forty-five, all were men except three—Mrs. Roberts, Miss Knotwell, and a child of Dr. Brooks. The physicians were E. M. Sala and R. C. Brooks, the latter lately arrived from New York. They were without experience in the disease, but worked faithfully through the epidemic. The deaths succeeded each other so rapidly that the corpses were hauled to the graveyard in loads so heavy the horses could hardly draw them up the hill. Of course, there was a terrible panic in the village. It was almost depopulated. What with those who had left as gold-seekers, those dead and sick of cholera, and the refuges from the afflicted place, there were at one time in that once peopled place, only three men left (besides the two doctors) to care for the sick and bury the dead: William Atkinson, William Holford, and Wood R. Beach. It is remarkable that only two women died of the cholera in Beetown. It is generally recognized that intemperance and fear are allies of the disease. Women are supposed to be exempt from the former and particularly subject to the latter, but Beetown women did not succumb

to either. In other places, however, a considerable proportion of the deaths from cholera were of women.

THE FLOOD.

In 1851, in addition to its other woes, Beetown was afflicted with a flood. It came one summer night. The narrow valley was filled with a great torrent. In many of the dwellings the water was knee-deep. Buildings were carried away and the gardens of the villagers were covered deep with stones swept down by the waters. Among the buildings carried away were Hough's harness-shop, Cole's warehouse, the ten-pin alley of the Alex House, a livery stable, and the dwelling of a widow named Hammond. This house, a substantial log one, was undermined by the creek and plunged over into ten feet of water just as the old lady and her family got out of the front door.

At this time Beetown had seven stores, three blacksmith shops, one tavern, and one church, but the place was declining. In 1867 the Graham Mining Company began mining operations on a large scale at Muscalunge, employing several men. O. C. Hathaway was the superintendent until 1877, when he purchased the company's property and carried on the business alone for a few years. Before this time most of the accessible mineral had been worked out. Among the last large strikes was that made by James L. Woodruff, Jerry and Wash Garner, and David Brittenham, in March, 1855. They took out about 12,000 pounds a week for a considerable time.

When the great agricultural development came and the prairies of the northern and western parts of the township became fields of waving grain, it did not revive the village. The farmers went to trade at Cassville, Glen Haven and Bridgeport, where their grain could be shipped, or at the new town of Tafton, or at Oliver's Mill. The village continued to decline until now it contains two stores, two hotels, a blacksmith and wagon shop, three saloons, and a cheese factory, started in the fall of 1898.

Beetown was one of the original towns created in 1849. It was first six miles square, Town 4, Range 4, but in 1850 two tiers of sections in Town 4, Range 5, were taken from Cassville and added to Beetown, so that it has now forty-eight square miles. The census does

SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES.

The teaching of the first school has been mentioned. The first schools were maintained by subscription and were taught in houses rented for the purpose. When the Methodist church was built it was used as a school-house until about 1857, when Beetown was divided into two school districts and a school-house built in the lower part of the village near Schmidt's furnace, and another in the upper part of town. School-houses are still located at those points. Among the teachers prior to 1851 were Cyrus Parr, Cyreno Lamson, and Cyrus Sargent. In 1850, the cholera year, the school was taught by Cassius Brooks and Miss Ellen B. Chaffee. Mr. Brooks died of the cholera, and Miss Chaffee is still living in Lancaster. Among the teachers in the fifties were P. V. Wise, R. C. Bierce, Goodpel Lamson, and Byron Lamson. Wise and his misfortunes have been mentioned in the history of Hurricane. Bierce was a young lawyer from Vermont. He was a talented young man, but being a tenderfoot from

Lloyd was convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to two years in the penitentiary, but was pardoned before he reached the prison.

On the night of October 23, 1853, William Sincock, an English miner, was burned to death in his cabin by his clothing catching fire while he was intoxicated. No one was with him at the time except his son about ten years old.

Lewellen Arthur, a well-known resident of the place, was killed by the caving in of a mine near the village in April, 1884.

Jesse Miles, a native of the township, committed suicide April 30, 1889.

Considering that Beetown has long been a declining village, and well-insured houses might have been burned profitably to the owners, the place has had very few fires. The Alex Hotel and John Cull's house were burned March 28, 1876. James H. Brown's fine residence at Diamond Grove, near Muscalunge, was burned September 24, 1872.

"SLABTOWN."

In 1857 Campbell, Herring & Campbell built a saw-mill in the southwest corner of Section 10 town of Beetown, on Grant River. Two or three persons besides the employees at the mill settled near the mill. Reuben Ward and Erastus Noble were among them. In 1858

CHAPTER VIII.

JAMESTOWN.

Settlement of Town and Village—Town Organization and Officers
Schools—Post-office—Churches—Fairplay—The
Harney Murder—Sinipee.

SETTLEMENT OF THE TOWN AND VILLAGE.

A number of miners from Hardscrabble came into the vicinity of Jamestown in 1827. In that year James Boyce discovered mineral near the present village and James Gilmore with his family came and opened a farm in the same neighborhood. Boyce is said to have discovered the lode by noticing a large growth of mineral weed or Masonic weed as he sat down to rest, and digging down five or six feet, he came to a fine body of mineral, which eventually yielded 1,150,000 pounds.

The McKnight mine in the "Lower Diggings" was discovered that year. It yielded 1,200,000 pounds. Most of the miners and prospectors went away on the approach of winter. In 1828 Silas Brooks and Benjamin Kilbourn settled near the village site. A few years later the latter opened a farm. In the spring of 1832 Horace Smead opened a farm on the Mississippi bottom a few miles above Dunleith. When the Black Hawk War began he took his family to Galena. In 1846 he opened a farm a few miles northwest of Fairplay where he lived until his death, December 27, 1876, aged 82. He was long a prominent citizen of the town. In 1833 Kiren Murray settled on his farm near Sininawa, where he died in 1874. In 1835 Bartimeus White, who has long been a resident of Lancaster, settled in Jamestown. Cuthbert Bradwell came the same year. About 1838 Thomas Webb came into the town and in 1840 he built a log house which afterward formed part of the residence of Warden Anderson. It was the first house built on the site of the present village. About the same time James Gilmore built a residence a short distance north of Webb's and Henry Van Vleck a residence a little south of Webb's. In 1836 Warren Hannum settled in Section 23, and Abner Merrill in Section 14. David W. Jones came into the town in 1837. Thomas Dudley, afterward a well

not st This Bartimeus White was not added to our
being White. I checked him out!

people of the place who attended a circus at Cassville; but it does not

JAMESTOWN.

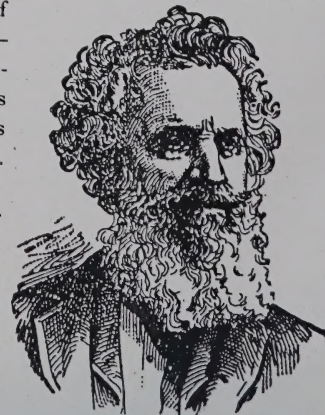
583

known resident of Beeton, came to Jamestown about 1840. George W. Babcock settled in the northwestern corner of the present township in 1839.

In 1840 Peyton Vaughn established a ferry across the Mississippi at a point called Vaughn's Landing a few miles above what is now East Dubuque. Allen Taylor came to the mines in 1840 and remained until 1849, when he went to California by way of Cape Horn. He returned in a few years and became quite prominent. He was several times elected to the legislature and was noted there for his incorruptibility at times when railroad companies were free with bribes. He died October 11, 1886.

The mines about the future village continued to produce large quantities of mineral. They were called the Menomonee Diggings. An account of the yield of these mines will be found in Part III. In 1837 a post-office called Menomonee was established at the mines of that name. The name was afterward changed to Jamestown, after James Gilmore, the first postmaster. When the county was organized this part was made the precinct of Menomonee. In 1843 it was divided into Jamestown and Fairplay precincts (see map on page 135). In 1839 it had filling the humble office of constable quite an eminent man—George W. Jones, who had been Delegate in Congress from the Territories of Michigan and Wisconsin, and was afterward U. S. Senator from Iowa. (See sketch on page 122.)

In 1844 Sylvester Gridley, of Platteville, put in the first store, which was located opposite the Webb place. Among the new comers that year was James A. Jones, afterward of Lancaster, who came there to teach. The residents of that time, excluding those already mentioned, were Rufus Hannum, Benjamin Kilbourn, James Kilbourn, Alexander



HON. GEORGE W. JONES

Bartemius White

B 1811, settled Grant Co in 1835 when was Michigan Terr., forests not felled, soil unbroken. Traced ancestry back to Braintree 1635-6 & Weymouth MA. Parents Samuel & Mary (Haywood) White of Braintree where he was b, & spent early years. One of 7 ch. of Fa. 1st m. Fa m x 2 had 5 or 6 more ch. & d. Braintree is 8th yr. Died when?

(Widow) Phoebe Cheeseman b 1822 has s. & d. both l. & s. has 2 ch.)

When Bartemius was 10 he was appr. a shoemaker, w'd as Journeyman sev. yrs. Health failed - took long sea voyage then headed west Oct 1834, reached SW WI spring 1835, worked byrs in lead mines then farmed. 1st farm Semestown Grant Co. Moved to Lancaster (just S) 1842. Married 45 years to wife Mary Leach b 28 Feb 1822 E. Bridgewater MA. 2 ch d. infancy - dtrs living - Abby F Franklin, Hattie, was Mary Marks, Mrs Ida King, was Marcia Hall. S - John White, now living in Kansas not far from Kansas City. John White went to Calif. but came back to K's, has wife & 3 ch. (is 1901)

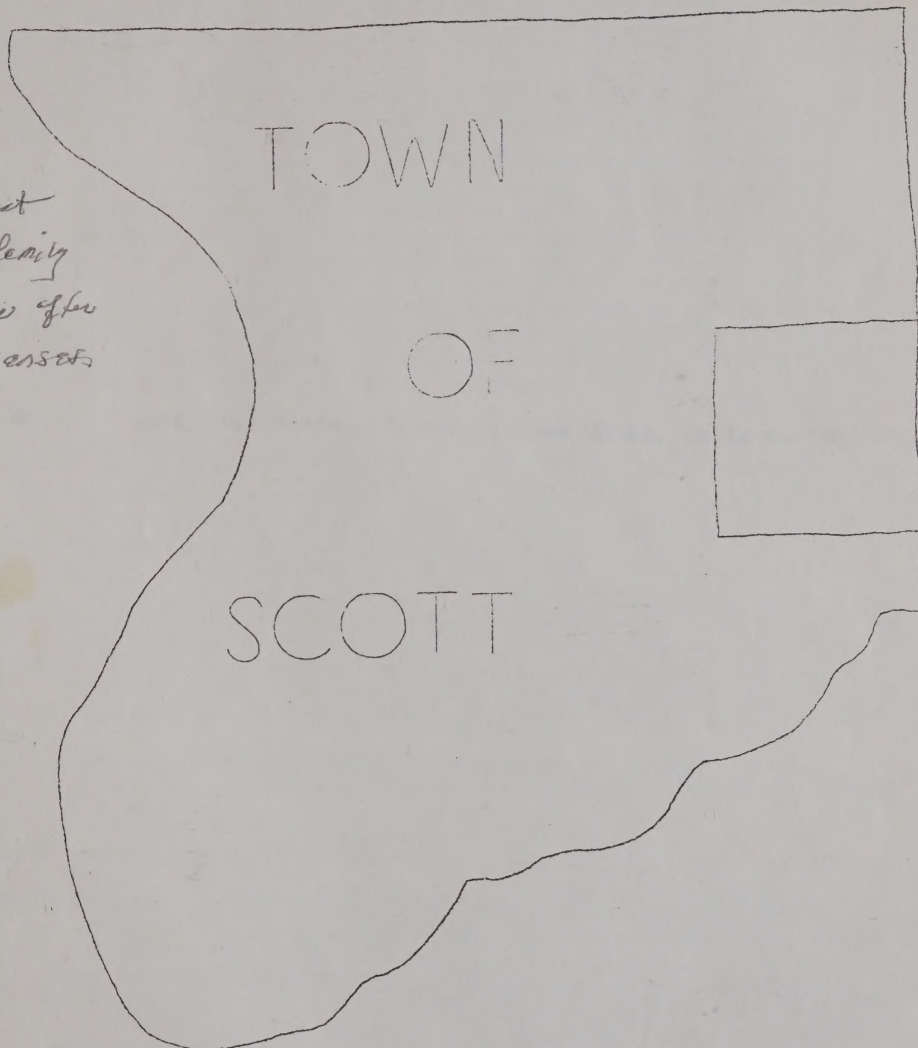
(Book mentions William White (laborer) of Mt Hope in Grant Co., B Scotland 1831, son of Alexander & Jane Walker White, served Civil War. Not ours - noted so time will not be wasted later on when name crops up.)

Mention of any Barney White. Not likely brother since he was raised in Braintree & Barney born in New York 1815.

Bartemius is not Barney for the wives names are different.

From: Crawford County, Wisconsin Histories (1969)
(O.W. Heiterville ^{Elton} Harshman Library)

Case # (MPL) 2977,574
C 879



Mrs. Frank Rickli
Historian

District No. 5, The White School - Roscoe and Ed Spencer
Historians

PJ 124
Whites buried here }
The Decoration Society was organized in 1882, by an energetic young man living in the locality, Ira Hurlbut. He was ably helped along the way by such capable men as Martin Roan, who sleeps in St. Philip's; David Haggerty, C.F. Coalburn, J.R. Spencer, D.B. Curtis and A.L. Hurlbut. Honorable mention must be given to W.B. Walton, grandfather of H.M. Walton who lives in our township, who compiled the Civil War Honor Roll, riding on horseback from house to house to obtain the necessary facts and names. This writer can remember Memorial Day at the Methodist Church at Mt. Zion when this Honor Roll was called, and Civil War Veterans, then living, proudly answered "here". After an appropriate program we marched outside through the cemetery, following the band. Here children placed flowers on the graves of the departed veterans and other loved ones. In later years, this Honor Roll was thought of as the "Gold Starred Honor Roll" and the names of men who gave their lives in all wars were read. The last Memorial Day Services were held here in May, 1962. The founders of the society named their organization "Union Hill Decoration Society". The name, Union Hill, was given to the cemetery and may still be seen in the iron gates that form the entrance to the sacred place. It is known today as the Mt. Zion Cemetery.

PJ 122
In 1959 the one room schools in the Town of Scott closed their doors for the last time. This area became attached to the Boscobel District. State laws were so, it seemed necessary to do this. Then, too, many felt it was to the advantage of the children to attend a school where they had the same experiences as their neighbors in more thickly populated areas. A new school was built north of Mt. Zion on Sec. 9 at a cost of \$30,000 consisting of three classrooms, a kitchen and an auditorium. This school has an enrollment of 70 children in grades one through six. The seventh and eighth grade pupils attend Junior High in Boscobel. Twenty-five pupils attend Junior High in Boscobel from the Mt. Zion Area School in 1969.

A comparison of enrollments in this same area by school districts as of 1884 is interesting and follows: Quote:

District No. 1, Hurlbut School; is provided with a log building, located on Sec. 20, value \$50. Number of Pupils, forty-two.

District No. 2, Coalburn School has a frame house, situated on Sec. 16, valued at \$400. Number of Pupils, fifty-nine.

✓
District No. 5, White School is provided with a good frame building, located on Sec. 29, valued at \$500. Enrollment list, eighty-six.

✓
PJ 123
The White School, District No. 5, is located in Sec. 29 in the town of Scott. One of the first settlers in this area was John Collins who came here in 1854. He bought 40 acres of land from the United States Land Office. This is part of the farm now owned by George Smith. Another part of the Smith farm was first owned by F.W. Bailey who came in 1856.

Tom Spencer is thought to be the first settler on the farm now owned by Shields and Price.

Other early settlers and the farms on which they lived were: Ren Calver -- the Perry Childs farm; Bill Hubanks -- the Knesting farm; Bill Reynolds -- the Gilbertson farm; Z. Mitchell -- the Walker farm; and George Patterson -- the Quint Childs farm.

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Mrs. Joe Walton, formerly Emma White, tells us that the school was organized and named before her family moved here in 1876.

This first school building was located about 80 rods east of the present school site. This was about the same place where Gerald Child's service station is now located.

P.A. Lathrop was one of the first teachers. He taught here in the fall of 1869. During the period from February, 1870 to August, 1870, there were five different teachers. The sum of \$208.25 was spent for running the school between September 1870 and March 1871. During this period there were three different teachers and an enrollment of 86.

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Note - N2
#2493

Aunt Lois (White) Walton
was a school teacher. Her
daughter, Florence "Flossie"
m. a Lathrop, lived
in Bascomb, Idaho.

* Children of Joseph +
Emma (White) Weston:
William, Alfred, Raymond,
Millard, Paul, Ruth
(Mrs. Sam Ayers)
* Millard m. Hazel Rose

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was faint

✓

Wisconsin
Puzzle.

V

Grand Grandpa John Wesley White and
standing vacation on the his white
man a large dairy farm in Wisconsin.

In an effort to glean information concerning the Christian Church on West Fork, Sec. 12, I contacted the editor of the Boscobel Dial. He was most helpful and entered a short story in his weekly publication. In response, I received the following letter from Mrs. Edith Mickelson, Fennimore, Wis. from which I quote: "I indeed do remember the old log church at West Fork. It was built before my time but used up until the turn of the century in 1900 or a year or so longer. I have been there at Church, Sunday School, weddings, funerals, and Christmas gatherings.

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We have at hand a copy of "The History of Crawford and Richland Counties" published in 1884 and wish to state Town of Scott's boundaries are the same as they were then and the people, too, are much the same. Many are descendants of those pioneers who carved their livings from the wilderness. Some families so much written about in that volume have no descendants living in this area at the present time, 1969.

Therefore it is this writer's intent to introduce some families who lived in the town of Scott in the late nineteenth century who have grandchildren and great grandchildren carrying on the duties and responsibilities of life but were overlooked at that time as well as those who were cited. We shall try to bring our town's history up to the present day.

We find descendants of some of those early settlers still living in the town to be: Kenneth and Hubert Kast who live on the farm settled by their great grandfather, Chancey Kast, and his son, William, in Section 8, in the year of 1850. William's son, Emmett, married Kate Childs and they lived on this homestead until his death in 1953. They raised seven children. This is a Century Farm.

Hazel Rose Walton, wife of H.M. Walton, is a great granddaughter of William Elliott, who settled in Scott about 1845 on Sec. 18. 1845

Lisle Eyers and his sister, Vera Eyers Knobbe, grandchildren of Robert Eyers both lived in the Town of Scott. Vera married Peter Knobbe and has two sons, Millard and Leonard, living here.

John R. Spencer has a grandson, five generations removed, in the person of Earl Schwert. Earl and his wife, Carroll, have four small children and live on the former Marion Spencer farm in Sec. 32. He is a patrolman for the town.

James Turk whose name appeared many times in the early writings of this area has but two granddaughters in the town at present. They are Mrs. Otto McCullick and Mrs. Ruth Martin. Mrs. Linda Martin Bray is a great granddaughter who lives on Sec. 4.

John Pittsley who settled on Sec. 28 in 1869 was the father of Theodore and Ervin Pittsley. Theodore has a grandson, Eldon Pittsley Jr. who lives in the town and Ervin a daughter, Ruby, who married Bernard Moran and lives on Sec. 14. The Morans had six children, four girls and two boys. All have left the town except their son, Thomas, who married Sandra Yahn. They have three small children and live on a farm in Sec. 13 next to that of his parents.

The name, Coalburn, so prominent in the earlier writings is not found in the Town of Scott at this date. All through the years we noted they held school and town offices and were active in church and community affairs. To this writer's knowledge there is a granddaughter in the person of Mrs. Eldon Dowling living on Sec. 31, who has lived here all her life,

Herritt Pickett, grandson of Theodore and Arvilla Blakeslee Pickett who owns and operates the Mt. Zion Garage, has lived his entire life in Scott. He married Marie Glessner. They have a son, David, who lives in Minnesota and a daughter, Darleen, Mrs. Duanne Gebhard, now living in Grant County.

William Mindham settled in Scott on Sec. 30 while his brother, Harry, settled just over the town line in Manoy township but owned land in Sec. 19 of Scott. Harry has a number of descendants now residents of Scott. Russell Mindham married Evelyn Van Natta and lives on Sec. 17, the original John R. Spencer farm. They have five sons at home and a daughter, Gloria, who married Keith Swenson and lives on a farm in Sec. 20, a farm joining that of her parents. The Swensons have two boys.

Hayman Mindham married Lorene Conroy. They live on Sec. 15 and have five children, three girls and two boys. The two boys own land and live in the town. Wayne married Caroline Ellenbolt and lives on Sec. 23. They have three young daughters. John married Linda Staskal. They bought the former A.L. Murlbut farm in Mt. Zion, Sec. 16, and live there with their two small daughters.

William Walton and wife settled on Sec. 5 in April, 1859 where he farmed and kept a Post Office. They raised six children. Their son, Joseph, married Emma White and lived on the home farm. They, also, raised a family of six children - William, Alfred, Raymond, Millard, Paul and Ruth, Mrs. Sam Agema. Millard (M.M.) and wife, nee Hazel Rose are the present owners of the old homestead. They have two children, Robert, postmaster at Platteville, Grant County and Peggy Kospical who with her husband, Don, own and operate the Boscobel Hotel. This is another Century Farm.

The name, Childs, has been familiar in the town for over a century. Their ancestors were: Nelson B. Childs and Mary Jane Church Childs who migrated here from Green Bay area about 1865 and settled on Sec. 29. He was a brickmaker by trade and one could see traces of his work throughout the neighborhood. They raised a family of seven children. All but two of the sons, Carl and Sidney, answered the call of: "Go West young man" and sought their fortunes elsewhere. Carl and wife lived on Sec. 29 and raised four children - Fern, Mrs. Vincent Smith now in Missouri, John who died in his teens, Seth, who married Lela Childs and lived in Plugtown at the time of his death in 1965, and Ed living in Boscobel.

Sidney Childs took Jenny Lathrop as his bride on December 29, 1878 and settled on a farm in Sec. 30 where they spent their lives. Their children were Lottie, married Andrew Rosenbaum, Harrison, married Eliza Thomas, and Mina, married Lib Brown. All left the town. The other four lived in and around Plugtown. Perry married Queenie McDowell and lived on their farm in Sec. 32. He was town treasurer from 1943-53. Quint whose wife was Cora Mc Dowell resided on their farm in Sec. 32. They had three children. Jack Brown now owns this farm. Arbie married Carry Chilson. They raised eleven children. Two are now living in Plugtown, Gerald, whose wife was Pearl Evans, operates a garage and store and Lela married Seth Childs. She survives her husband and resides in the

"Town of Scott" (13 pages) - "Crawford County - Wisconsin Histories" (1969)

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Page 121 etc. told about "Union Hill Cemetery." That name is still on the iron cemetery gates, though today known as Mt. Zion Cemetery. The former name was in honor of those of the vicinity who had fought in the Civil War (Union army), and was site of Decoration Day yearly ceremonies starting 1882. (Since area only sparsely settled in 1860's some came after then but before 1882.)

(Explains "name of Cemetery mixup" on B. White's death certificate - n3)

Crawford County

Haney TWP Place Names

Bar num - Early family

Burton Ridge - " " (aka Vinegar)

Dry Hollow - from Bell's Cr to B.C. Ridge
it is a dry run

{ Hall's Branch - Early Hall fam
? { Hall Bottom (Richland Co - Geo. Hall
given 60 acres in lieu of money for
Mexican War - sold in 2 yrs.)

Haney Ridge - John Haney 1st settler
in 1844. He was buried in Haney
Valley Cemetery near same spot.

Haney Valley - for same

Herpel Hill - for Herpel fam.

Hog's Back - unusual land formation

Juddy Smith Hill - His Bra. astrk W

Root River Bridge Crossing - Root fam
Barnham to Haney Valley

Shaw's Hill (Seneca Twp) ^{for} Thos. S. Shaw

Shaw Hollow - from Barnham ^{Shaw fam,} east

Taft Ridge - Taft fam

^{also Burton}
Vinegar Ridge - grapes were poor.

Crow Hollow - Henry Crow had sawmill

Gays Mills

McGregor Hill - he came from Iowa,
bought land, carved name on trees left

Quaker Bluff - Early settlers reminded
of Quaker churches

Sugar Loaf - looks like lump
of sugar

Scott TWP

Gabin Hollow - for Gabin Fam.
- just ~~off~~ Steepg Hollow + Light Foot H.

Hurl-But Corner - only location where
natural millstones occur for early fam.

Irish Ridge - large number Irish fam.
our winters buried there

✓ Mt Zion - Church built 1866

Plug Town - Also known as Child's Town -
given name by early horse trader
who traded in common work stock - "plugs".

Tierney Hill - for Tierney fam.

Tom Kirs Green - " Tomkins "
(on Irish Ridge)

Barnham & Scott Hill - (Richland Co -
listed because of name Scott - Ab. 1900

John T. Scott owned farm at foot of hill &
O.S. Barnham farm + orchard at top.)

Along the River

Barren - rocky hill
Benton Ridge - (see notes)
Dry River - from hill to S. 1/2
It is a dry river

(Hill) - Barren. Early hill
Hill B. (see notes) - low hill
green to brown in color (see notes)
Hill B. (see notes)

Along ridge - when along the river
interior the soil is a sand
Hill country - see notes

Along ridge - see notes

Hill B. - see notes

Hill B. - see notes

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2nd trip

Barren hill - see notes
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Daney White's last farm was in Town of Scott!

■ Hill Country

Chronicles

America likes country boys

By Ron Leys

VOTING in the Town of Scott, Crawford County, Wisconsin, United States of America, is like stepping into a Norman Rockwell painting. Marilyn and I were the first voters, about 45 minutes after the American flag had been run up the flagpole in front of the tiny, faded building that once had been a one-room schoolhouse but now serves as Scott Town Hall.

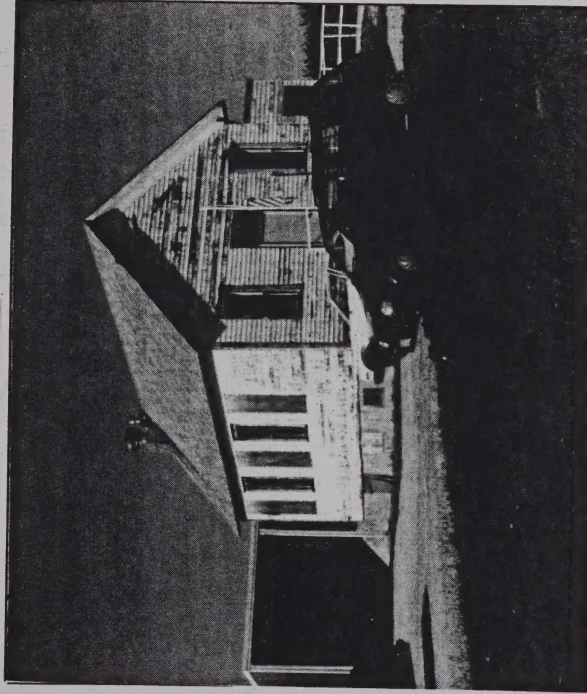
Two women were seated at a long table at the front of the room, and a man was standing, all ready to check us off their list of registered voters and to help in any way they could.

Along with the official business, there was time to chat, too, to ask how things were going on our new farm. Then there was a discussion on how best to run this primary election.

That settled, we stepped into separate curtained booths and marked ballots containing names of candidates for the US Senate, Crawford County sheriff and a number of other offices. Then we strolled outside, stopped to talk with Township Clerk Janice Johnsrud and soon were on our way back to the farm.

IN JUST such rural polling places America was born something over 200 years ago, as yeoman farmers chose the men who would shape our country.

In these waning days of the 20th century, however, big cities and big media dominate American life, their



Ron Leys

Casting a ballot in Crawford County's Town of Scott is classic grass-roots politics. The polling place is a former one-room schoolhouse.

numbers and power simply overwhelming country folks who read small-town weekly newspapers and who vote in those little clapboard shacks.

Us hicks might be cute, but we don't

count for much in the bigger scheme of things. Or so it would appear. Maybe, however, those little township and village and small-city scenes are more powerful than they might seem.

Not long ago, my father-in-law, Ben Shapiro, a lifelong Philadelphia resident, and I were driving through the southwest Wisconsin countryside during his first visit to our farm. We passed a historical marker in Soldiers Grove and I commented that the marker noted that a former governor, James Davidson, once had lived there. Davidson, I said, was one of about five Wisconsin governors who hailed from this sparsely populated corner of the state.

The tradition began with Nelson Dewey, Wisconsin's first governor (1848-'52), from neighboring Grant County, then continued through Davidson of Crawford County (1906-'11), John Blaine of Grant County (1921-'27), Vernon Thompson from Richland Center in Richland County (1957-'59) to Patrick Lucey from tiny Ferryville in Crawford County (1971-'77).

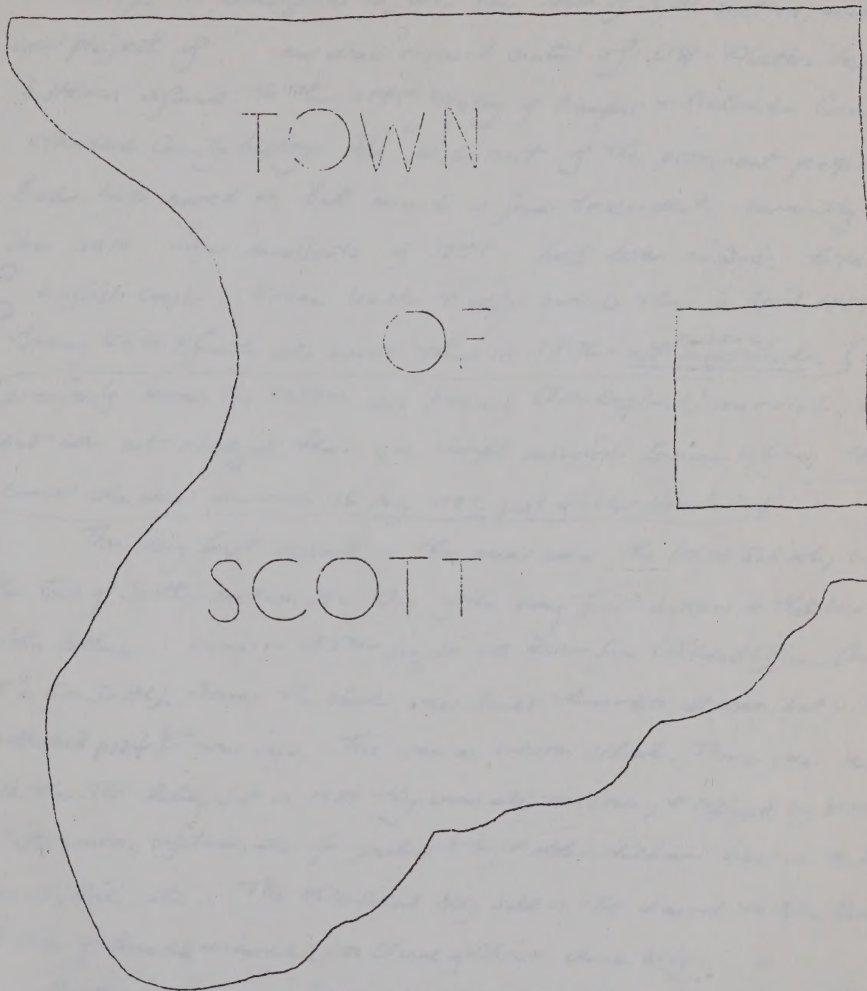
That's more governors than grew up in Milwaukee County (Fred Zimmerman, 1927-'29, Martin Schreiber, 1977-'79, and Lee Dreyfus, 1979-'83).

Looking into the matter further, I noticed that a couple of governors were from Madison, one from Green Bay, but the vast majority were exactly like the present governor, Tommy Thompson of Elroy — just country boys.

My father-in-law attributes this to the stranglehold that he believes country boys have on state governments, passing out high offices to their own.

From: Crawford County, Wisconsin Histories (1967)
(Ow Attieville ^{Elton} Karsman Library)

Case # (MPL) R977.514
C 879

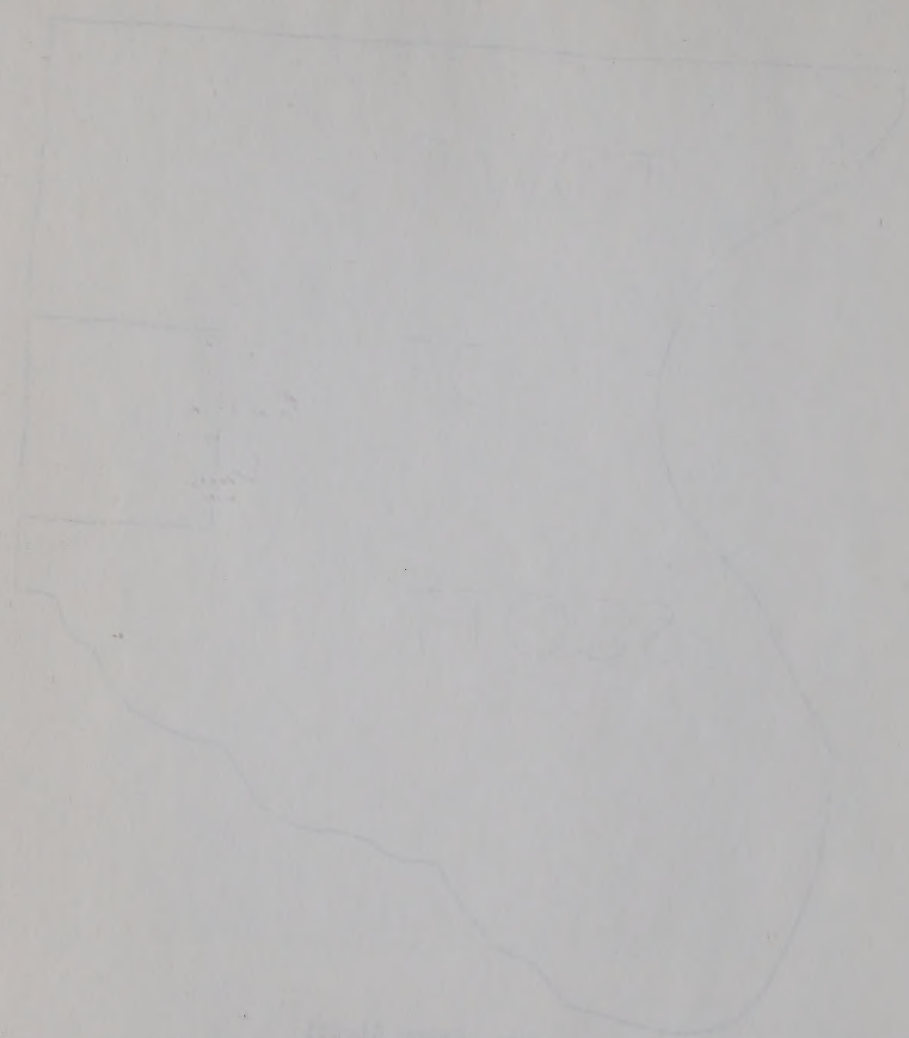


Mrs. Frank Rickli
Historian

District No. 5, The White School - Roscoe and Ed Spencer
Historians

Page 1 of 1

Project: [illegible]
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4/4/53

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✓
This solves
the "dairy
farm in
Wisconsin"
puzzle.

✓ Scott has had two dairy processing plants; one, a creamery, built on Sec. 12 in 1896 on land owned by George Kippin. This was converted to a cheese factory in the early 1920's and operated as such until 1945. About this time John Kippin sold his farm and fancied the location as a retirement home. He purchased the property and built a house on it. This home stands beside a beautiful spring branch. After John's death, Mrs. Kippin sold the property to Edgar Nerby and moved to Boscobel.

The second processing plant was a cheese factory built on Sec. 16 on land owned by A.L. Hurlbut at about the same year, 1896. Frank Merwin was the first cheesemaker. Some farmers preferred to market their cream to be processed into butter. This left the separated milk on the farm. It was valued highly as feed for their young pigs. However, all soon turned to marketing whole milk to be processed into cheese since it netted them a better profit. As a result the factory at Mt. Zion was too small, and also in need of much repair.

✓ The farmers met and formed "The Mt. Zion Cooperative Dairy Association" in 1919. They bought the buildings and more land from A.L. Hurlbut. Shares were sold which raised money to erect a new factory. The original factory was torn down. However the residence was retained and has been used as a home by succeeding cheesemakers.

In 1954, Richard Kidd purchased the Association's interest and has since operated it as a privately owned business.

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STOBER

Rain/Downpours making life miserable

Wikes lived at Steuben

Page A 21

From page 1

stalled over the Illinois border, Helman said, Wisconsin has been stuck in a weather pattern that ensures flooding.

"Low pressure systems hit that front and then the frontal boundary got dragged back and forth across the state," he said.

Don't expect clear skies until sometime late Friday, when a Canadian cold front that brought snow to Alaska on Tuesday will be strong enough to kick the whole mess south of Wisconsin, Helman said. Unfortunately, the front may be strong enough also to bring a killing frost as far south as central Wisconsin.

The National Weather Service predicted the Kickapoo would crest Thursday in Viola about 3 feet above flood stage, 7 feet above flood stage Friday at Soldiers Grove and 3 feet above flood stage Saturday at Steuben.

The Trempealeau River was expected to crest Thursday at Arcadia near the brim of the town's dike, and downstream at Dodge 2 feet over flood stage Friday. The Baraboo River was expected to crest at 2 feet over flood stage Friday.

Rainfall amounts since Monday commonly ranged to 6, 7 and 8 inches in much of western Wisconsin.

In Richland Center about 400 people were evacuated Wednesday from 80 homes in the Pine River floodplain. Flood waters covered three city blocks when the river crested at 2 a.m. Thursday, according to Larry Allen, project engineer for the US Soil Conservation Service.

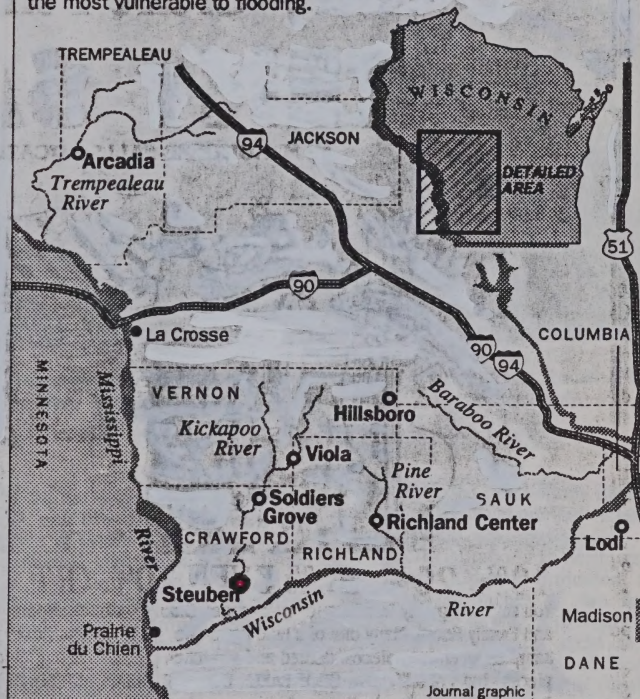
Volunteers in extension cranes on public utility vehicles reached out to haul huge floating rolls of hay, which threatened to plug bridge underpasses and increase flooding.

Farther north, Jackson County's emergency government office put its mobile command post into action for the first time in 11 years.

"We have roads and bridges shing out all over the county," emergency government director Fred Schoonover said.

Swollen rivers threaten lowlands

Although rain has been falling heavily in most of Wisconsin, the southwest corner of the state has been the most vulnerable to flooding.



A 4-inch rain forced officials to cancel the last two days of Farm Progress Days near Eau Claire for the first time in the 39-year history of the annual show of farm technology.

The show, which opened Tuesday on two adjacent farms 16 miles southeast of Eau Claire, had been expected to draw 100,000 to 150,000 people. Its 65 acres of exhibits were so far underwater that exhibitors were afraid to move their equipment lest they further damaged the fields.

With the killing frost possible by Saturday morning, farmers and agriculture officials fear that retrieving harvests from some fields in central Wisconsin will be next to impossible.

SERIES OF MISHAPS

Dry, cool weather early in the summer has already retarded growth. Now, sodden soil will keep farmers from reaping their harvest at the optimal time. Corn stalks, a major source of feed, could wither and lose value before harvest.

That doesn't even consider damage to the more important grain crop.

As much as 70% of the state's \$376 million grain corn could be at risk, according to Lyle H. Pratt, state agricultural statistician. Only 5% of the grain now is fully mature, while normally 36% has matured by this time. No more than 25% of the grain has dried to the dent stage



KEN ZICH of the Augusta Fire and Rescue Department crosses some high water Wednesday at Farm Prog-

ress Days near Eau Claire. Heavy rains forced the annual technology show to close two days early.

at which a dimple forms in the head of each kernel. Normally 75% of the crop has reached dent by this time.

Not only does the heavy rain set back the drying, Pratt said, flooded fields mean that the already dented or mature corn could just be washed away, he said.

"We're already a few weeks behind here because of the cool spring and dry start to the summer," said Jim Radke, with the US Soil Conservation Service in Vernon County. "This could be a critical blow."

In the ridge and valley country of southwestern Wisconsin, two days of blinding rain scoured dry-run creek beds and allowed virtually every stream and river to break the tether of its banks. Lowland fields were swamped. Boulders, mud and flood water blocked hill roads.

So many roads were flooded Thursday that harried State Patrol officers abandoned efforts to keep up to date the official list of road conditions. Officers recommended that would-be travelers telephone relatives or business associates at

their intended destinations instead of calling the usual number on state road closings.

Unofficial reports in northwestern Sauk County indicated as much as 11 inches of rain had fallen in two days. A University of Wisconsin Extension agent said saturated soil in parts of Sauk County also would prevent timely harvests.

Officially, the National Weather Service reported 4 to 7 inches in Marquette County and up to 5

inches in Dane County, 2.3 inches in Eagle River, 3 inches in Wisconsin Rapids and 3.86 in Chippewa Falls on Wednesday. At Lodi, in Columbia County, 4 inches fell in three hours Wednesday.

Rainfall in the Milwaukee area ranged from an official .74 since Sunday at Mitchell Airport to 1.75 at Wind Point in Racine County.

Excerpts from Book

Wisconsin: Road to Statehood

Author Spent 7 Years on Book

In 1929 Alice E. Smith packed her bags and left Minnesota to return to her home state of Wisconsin.

Upon joining the staff of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin in Madison, she looked around for a comprehensive history of the state and was quite upset to find that there wasn't any.

"There was none and there has been none," Miss Smith declared in a telephone interview recently from her retirement home in Laguna Hills, Calif.

Over the years as she worked as curator of manuscripts and director of research at the historical society, the lack of a comprehensive history gnawed at her.

Interest Sparked

In Minnesota she had helped to research a multivolume history of that state while a graduate student at the University of Minnesota and had become interested in local history in general. So while at the State Historical Society of Wisconsin she delved into the past to write books on James Duane Doty, Wisconsin's frontier promoter, and on the origins of Neenah-Menasha and countless

articles on territorial history.

Then in 1964 the break came to begin work on a multivolume history of Wisconsin. Western Publishing Co. of Racine gave a grant to the historical society to plan for such a history.

By 1965, many Wisconsin businesses had been approached for their support of the project, an advisory committee had been formed and the authors had been selected. The first volume, "The History of Wisconsin: From Exploration to Statehood," was assigned to Miss Smith.

Seven Years of Work

Almost seven years went into the research and the writing, and when she finally turned in the manuscript to William Fletcher Thompson, general editor of the history series and director of research for the society, she retired.

"I knew what a job it would be," she confessed.

Thompson said the first volume would be released on June 14 at the annual meeting of the society. The remaining five are to be released through 1976.

The second volume will deal with the period from

1848 and statehood through 1873. It is being written by Richard Current, a former professor of history at the University of Wisconsin — Madison and now a professor of history at the University of North Carolina in Greensboro.

Other Volumes

The third volume, by Robert C. Nesbit a Wisconsin specialist at the UW — Mad-

The fifth volume, by another UW history professor, Paul W. Glad, will look at Wisconsin from 1915 through 1940.

Thompson himself will write the final volume and take the series through 1965.

Supporters Listed

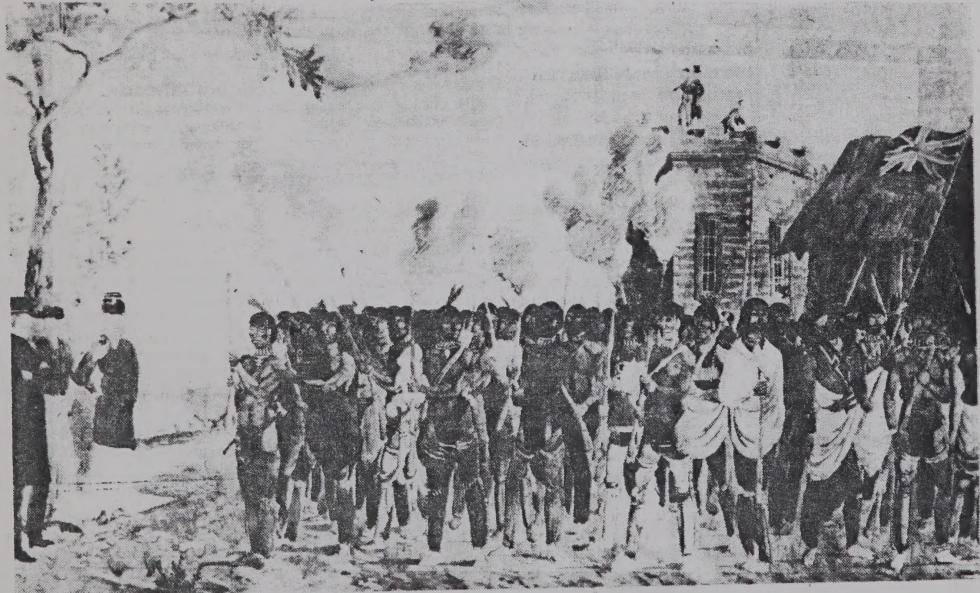
In addition to the society and Western Publishing, others contributing financially to the project are: UW, the First Wisconsin Foundation, The Journal Company, the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co., Pabst Breweries Foundation, Schlitz Foundation, Appleton Coated Foundation, Appleton Wire Works Corp., Banta Company Foundation, Bergstrom Foundation, Falk Corp., Fox River Paper Co., Kimberly-Clark Foundation, the Marine Foundation, Marshall & Ilsley Bank Foundation, Thilmany Pulp & Paper Co., Wisconsin Electric Power Co. and subsidiaries, Johnson's Wax Foundation, Miller High Life Foundation, Nekoosa-Edwards Foundation, Wisconsin Public Service Corp. and the Charles W. Wright Foundation.



Alice E. Smith

son history department, will cover 1874 through 1893.

E. David Cronon a professor of history at UW — Madison, will look at the Progressive Era in Wisconsin and take the series through 1915.



Indian troops left Fort McKay after the War of 1812-14 in this drawing attributed to Peter Rindisbacher. The original is in the McGill University Museum in Montreal.

Land, Fur Drew White Men

By Alice E. Smith

By way of New France one could easily reach "the kingdom of China and the East Indies, whence great riches could be drawn," wrote Samuel de Champlain in February, 1618.

As governor of New France in North America he was addressing his reports to King Louis XIII and to the French Chamber of Commerce, urging an extension of the program in which he had been engaged since his first expedition to the St. Lawrence River 15 years earlier.

Never Saw Wisconsin

Should the opportunity be neglected and the settlement on the St. Lawrence be abandoned "for want of bestowing upon it the needed attention," Champlain warned, either the English or the Flemings would enviously seize upon it.

Although he wrote so confidently of the Canadian doorway to the riches of the

Orient by way of those lakes and the great river of Canada, Champlain never set foot on the soil of what became Wisconsin.

What white man first landed on the region bordered by the two uppermost of the Great Lakes, or when that landing took place, no one can say with certainty, but he may have reached Wisconsin under a direct assignment by the great governor-explorer.

A prime necessity for survival in the New World was adaptation to the ways of the native inhabitants. In 1610 Champlain instituted a policy of sending young Frenchmen to live among the Huron, to



WISCONSIN: ROAD TO STATEHOOD

learn their ways and language, to help carry on the trade in furs, in short to serve as interpreters and liaison between French and natives.

First to Visit?

The first young apprentice allowed to join the Huron was Etienne Brule, who may well have been the first white man to set foot in Wisconsin, some 10 years later. Brule left no personal account and few records of himself and his experiences.

Brule also failed to find a sympathetic chronicler among his contemporaries. Many found his way of life as alien as that of his Indian teachers. Furthermore, when the English attacked Quebec in 1629, Brule deserted Champlain.

Back among the Huron after the defeat of the English, Brule met a savage end three years later when, for reasons unknown, his Huron hosts clubbed him to death and ate him.

For all involved in the explorations, the trade in furs permeated every feature of existence.

For the Indian, the ques-

tion was purely one of survival. Without the white man's weapons, he was no match for his armed competitor, in war or on the hunt. To get such goods he had to find some product equally desired by the Europeans, and that product soon proved to be the skin of the beaver, which the white man used in making felt hats.

The competition among Indian tribes for the furs grew intense. As wildlife in the East diminished, many tribes moved west into the territories of other tribes.

By 1665, a large part of the immense cargos of furs that reached Montreal must have been coming from the region west of Lake Michigan. Green Bay became a favorite location for the Indians, for there they had direct access to the traders.

Indians at War

The final eight decades of French control in North America were characterized by more or less continuous warfare with the Indians — a fact not lost on the British.

The Indians, by a growing acquaintance with the variety and quality of European manufactured goods, also had become critical of the quality of the French goods at the same time as they eagerly expanded their range of wants.

A consequence was a willingness to listen to the blandishments of the British. Turn to *Explore*, page 6, col. 1

An Unspoiled Wisconsin . . .

Look out your window and imagine Wisconsin without its streets, buildings, cluttered landscapes and pollution. Think of fields of uncut grass, trees planted by nature, not by hand. You are now ready to explore Wisconsin the way the first white men saw it and the way it is told in *The History of Wisconsin: From Exploration to Statehood*.

This is the first in a series to be published on Sundays in the *Accent* on the News Section and based on a new book to be published June 14 by the State Historical Society of Wisconsin.

European Control Lost in Wars

From page 1

dishments of English traders, whose merchandise was undeniably cheaper and of superior quality.

The keen competition with the British, as well as among themselves, tempted unscrupulous French traders to get the Indians drunk and then sell them goods at extravagant prices. An attempt to remedy this was a restoration of the license system at some posts in 1749.

No Turning Back

For the Indian, however, there was no turning back the clock. He had lost many of his primitive skills and now must have the white man's goods. With the declining supply of beaver, the hunt became more difficult, the incentive to war with rival tribes more acute.

In the final analysis it was the British, hungrily eyeing their rivals' occupancy of the St. Lawrence, Great Lakes, and Mississippi regions, who were to profit most from the foundations laid by the French.

The French had built up a trading organization, established major and subsidiary posts, explored routes, trained voyagers in the techniques of trade and habituated them to the rigors of wilderness life, developed markets, and rendered the native Indians dependent on the continuation of the system.

A New War Develops

The British were more than capable of managing such a system. As for the Indians, they cared not at all which European nation furnished their indispensable merchandise.

A new war between France and England, known in British America as King George's War (1744-1748), accentuated the problems that beset the French colonies in North

of a peace treaty at Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748, the French found it was almost impossible to stop British inroads upon French territory.

Indian Ties Strained

From every angle the situation was serious. The Indian wars had severely strained the French ties with many Indian tribes. British naval successes had also reduced the supply of French trade goods and raised their cost.

Taking advantage of the situation, the British colonists worked to undermine French influence further, extending their trading houses and bestowing presents on the Indians. To meet this challenge, the French finally dispatched a military expedition in June, 1749, to counter British influence among the tribes.

For the history of Wisconsin the expedition was of special interest for the forces were led by Charles Langlade of Mackinac, who became known as Wisconsin's first permanent white settler.

Tensions Grow

British — French tensions continued to grow and by May and June of 1756 the two nations formally declared war on one another. In the resultant Seven Years' War (1756-1763), called in British America the French and Indian War, the French were defeated.

But if the victors expected that the transfer of the western wilderness from New France to New Britain would be effected smoothly, they were in for a rude shock.

In May of 1763 Indian tribes west and south of the Great Lakes staged a bloody and widespread uprising against the new regime.

Many factors contributed to the uprising. Sir William Johnson of New York, who had been appointed superintendent of Indian affairs,

disciplinarian, turned a deaf ear. Presents, he maintained, were merely bribes; if the Indians did not behave properly, they were to be punished, not pampered. Moreover, at the close of the war, Amherst cut off the supply of ammunition, which the Indians direly needed for hunting.

Lt. James Gorrell at Green Bay, however, heeded Johnson's warning that he must "please the Indians," and he accordingly dispensed corn, flour, tobacco, and a small amount of powder.

The blood shed in the Indian wars showed the British the need to consider the wilderness as well as the seaboard settlements in planning the administration of British America. Peace and a continuing fur trade could be maintained only by reassuring the Indians of the inviolability of their lands.

Fur Trade Intensifies

During the dozen years when the British ministry was trying to devise a policy that would satisfy Indians, traders, frontiersmen, and eastern colonists, the fur traffic had become a big business.

At Green Bay the British trade opened in the fall of 1761, when James Stanley Goddard from Montreal arrived with Gorrell. Too long deprived of the goods and ammunition that had become indispensable, and eager to dispose of their accumulated furs, the Indians were glad to see traders of any nation.

Although there were no fortified posts west of Lake Michigan, Chequamegon Bay, Green Bay, Prairie du Chien, Milwaukee and Chicago soon became well known trading centers, and the rivers tributary to the three waterways bordering Wisconsin became busy highways for canoe traffic.

canvassed the area for recruits.

At war's end, the new nation of the United States failed to establish a policy and to make agreements with its Indian population, and for a number of years unrest pervaded the recently wartorn region north and west of the Ohio River, a situation that provided the British with an admirable opportunity to influence the natives.

Although the United States was not quite strong enough in the 15 years after Yorktown to terminate the influence of the British, the new nation was showing the evidence of internal stability.

Jay's Treaty Signed

A treaty with the British ratified in 1795 — Jay's Treaty — arranged for the British to withdraw from the border posts on June 1, 1796. All traders and settlers were to continue "the unmolested enjoyment" of their property around the posts.

As the years passed, however, increasing friction developed among the Indians, the British, French and American traders and the westward moving frontiersmen who sought to carve out new lives. To the north, the British in Canada readied for war, and while many Americans agitated for war, the new nation made no special preparation of men or supplies.

On July 8, 1812, the British commandant at St. Joseph's, Charles Roberts, was notified of the declaration of war; accordingly, he set out on July 16, with fur company men and Indians to lead an attack on Ft. Mackinac.

Fort Surprised

Lt. Porter Hanks, the American commandant at Mackinac, had heard only rumors of the impending war. Not until he discovered the enemy hauling a cannon to the height above his fort and

America.

The war situation brought into focus the inability of France to maintain close commercial and military connections with her vast western empire. Importation of goods was almost impossible; prices rose almost 150%, and although licenses were offered without cost, there were few applicants.

By the time of the signing

urged a continuation of the French practice of maintaining friendly relationships through gifts to the Indians, a policy particularly needed at the outset to establish and cement new ties.

Advice Rejected

To this sage advice Sir Jeffrey Amherst, commander in chief of British forces in North America and a stern

Rebellion in America

By 1775 when open rebellion erupted in British North America, all elements in the diverse population of the West had some reason to be satisfied with the status quo. Neutrality, however, was impossible to maintain, and although no battles were waged on Wisconsin soil, British and American agents

received the summons to surrender did the surprised Hanks know that his country was actually at war. Without a single shot, this key to the West and its riches fell into British hands.

At Prairie du Chien, Lt. Joseph Perkins was in charge of the newly built Ft. Shelby. On June 19, 1814, he and his force of 60 regulars raised the first American flag to fly over a Wisconsin building.

On July 17, British forces arrived, "making a very formidable display for that quiet place," according to Augustin Grignon, another lieutenant.

Surrender Refused

The British demanded surrender; Perkins refused, thereby opening the only battle of the War of 1812 fought in Wisconsin. It was more noisy than deadly, with the only effective shooting done by the British.

Only July 18 the siege continued with sporadic firing and little injury. On the third day, Perkins decided to capitulate. The brief beginning of American control of the upper Mississippi thereupon ended at Prairie du Chien, leaving five Americans and three Indians wounded, some local damage to the town, and the British with a new American built fort, renamed Ft. McKay.

After the many years of threatened war, the coming of peace seemed abrupt. The Treaty of Ghent, concluded on Dec. 24, 1814, did little more than terminate hostilities and restore the status quo.

The War of 1812 may have settled few problems, but in the region that became Wisconsin, it ended the domination of Great Britain.

Excerpted from "The History of Wisconsin: From Exploration to Statehood," by Alice E. Smith. Copyright, 1973, State Historical Society of Wisconsin.

Next Sunday—Fur Means Money



—By a Journal Artist

Any stretch of water deep enough to float a canoe became a highway for the early settlers in Wisconsin. Forts and trading posts set up along the banks often became established communities.



This was Cheever's Mill on the St. Croix River about 1845, painted by Henry Lewis. The original is in the collection of the Minneapolis Institute of Arts.

condition of his investment, Astor's decision in the early 1830s to retire came as something of a jolt to his associates.

The announcement of Astor's intended withdrawal obliged Crooks, if he wanted to continue in the trade, to join him in purchasing the part of the company's trade that he had done so much to build — the Upper Great Lakes — Mississippi River trade.

Crooks raised \$100,000 and a few investors put up amounts totaling \$200,000. In the reorganization the name was retained, and in April, 1834, Crooks became president of the American Fur Co.

Coincidental with the exit of John Jacob Astor from the fur trade came other changes that marked the passing of an epoch in Wisconsin history. After consultation with informed western administrators and review of earlier leg-

islation, Congress in 1834 enacted some important measures connected with Indian affairs and the guarding of the frontier.

The removal of the Indians to the west of the Mississippi became an accepted policy, although no definite Indian Territory was created.

Lands Ceded to US

The codification of Indian policy, however, had little relevance for the region south and east of the Fox — Wis-

consin line. By this time Wisconsin tribes in that section had ceded their lands to the United States making the old water route a dividing line between the races.

Oldtime traders were acquiring new interests: lumbering, land speculation, townsite promotion, and mining.

In the ceded territory the tide of immigration had set in, the first public sale of land in Wisconsin began in the fall of 1834.

In 1835 the Army constructed the first road across Wisconsin, the famed Military Road, connecting Ft. Howard at Green Bay with Ft. Crawford at Prairie du Chien by way of Fond du Lac and Ft. Winnebago.

The forces devoted to conquering the environment had at last gained the ascendancy, and the fur trader receded northward and westward before them.

Next Sunday—Indian Affairs

Fur—The Gold Caught in a Trader's Eye

By Alice E. Smith

On Feb. 14, 1815, John Jacob Astor of New York wrote to his lieutenant, Ramsay Crooks:

"You will have heard of the word of peace; this will not lessen the value of the muskrat skins. At the same time, I wish that you could

sell them all, and come on here, as I shall probably engage in the Indian trade."

This cautious, low keyed message of the president of the American Fur Co. was more than an order to a member of his staff. It foretold the entrance of the fur magnate directly into the upper Great Lakes trade, where he would

establish a monopoly that endured for nearly 20 years.

Astor's projected enterprise called for a continuation of natural conditions as they existed in the upper Lakes and upper Mississippi.

Key to Success

Success in the Indian trade depended on the maintaining of a wilderness sanctuary where the natives could hunt and trap wild animals, as they had done since time immemorial.

But the majority of the victorious Americans had other views. The time had come to subdue the wilderness and adapt the land to the needs of their civilization, not merely to use it in its existing form.



WISCONSIN: ROAD TO STATEHOOD

The new era envisioned woodsmen and farmers, miners and shippers, city builders and manufacturers, in place of Indians and fur traders.

Both sets of invaders would exploit natural resources for commercial purposes and private aggrandizement; but one would alter the face of nature, the other

would — in most respects — leave it untouched.

Return of Peace

Like Astor, the agents of civilization prepared, with the return of peace, to move into the wilderness beyond the Great Lakes. As an introductory purveyor of civilization, the government extended its military arm to the

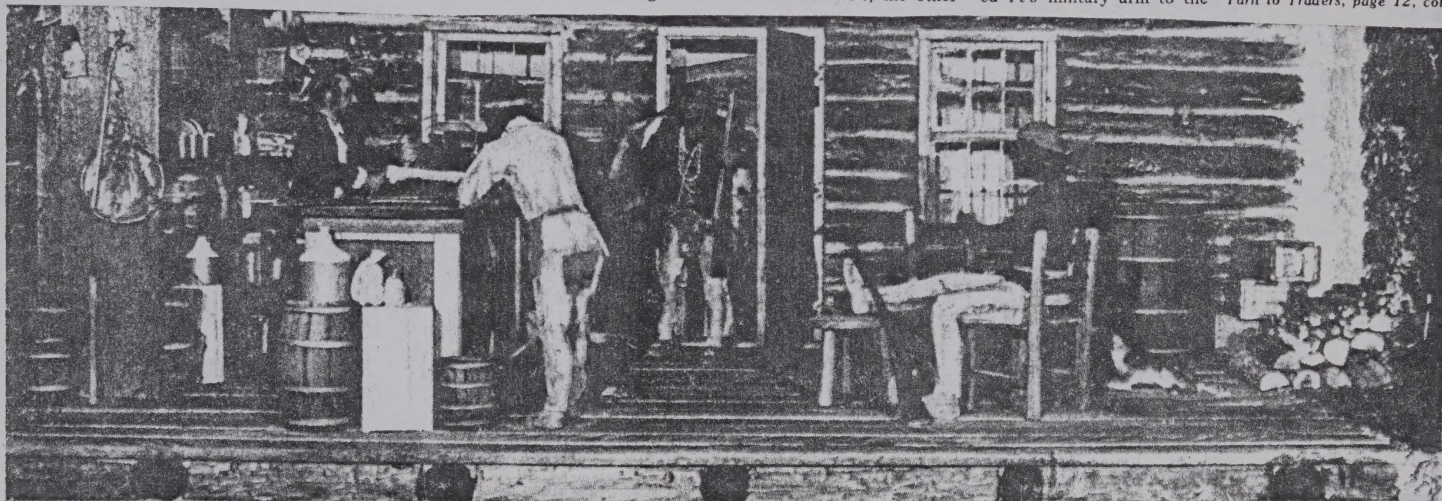
meeting place of the two cultures.

By May of 1815 the War Department had adopted plans for the forts that would block the British use of rivers and the Great Lakes as entrances to the interior.

By the middle of the following year the 8th Infantry had established three posts on the east bank of the Mississippi: Ft. Edwards opposite the mouth of the Des Moines River; Ft. Armstrong at the mouth of the Rock River, on Rock Island; and Ft. Crawford, above the mouth of the Wisconsin.

On Lake Michigan construction of a new Ft. Dearborn was begun. Turn to *Traders*, page 12, col. 1

The first white men to visit what is now Wisconsin came looking for adventure and riches. For most this meant trapping or trading in furs. How some became rich and others became heavily in debt is told in this installment based on "The History of Wisconsin: From Exploration to Statehood." The book is to be published soon by the State Historical Society of Wisconsin.



THE FUR STORE—Indians brought their furs into a trading post in this diorama depicting those early

days at the Villa Louis Museum at Prairie du Chien. The diorama is one of 11, each about 3½ feet long,

showing scenes of Wisconsin from prehistoric times through the 1850s.

—Journal Photo by George Cassidy

More Trappers, Traders Required More Troops

From page 1

born at Chicago was started on July 4, 1816, and at Green Bay, troops from Ft. Mackinac erected Ft. Howard just above the mouth of the Fox River.

Another Fort Needed

A Winnebago Indian outbreak in 1827 made a third fort in Wisconsin seem necessary, and the next year, Ft. Winnebago was established



Ramsay Crooks:
fur trader

at the portage between the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers.

Each post had a hospital and surgeons' quarters situated a short distance from the fort. Poor and inadequate though the facilities were, the hospital was an important part of the military complex.

Men at the low lying Wisconsin forts were subject to malaria, the disease often reaching epidemic proportions in the later summer months. At Ft. Crawford in the third quarter of 1830 there were 154 cases of malaria among the 199 men stationed there.

More dreaded was cholera, which periodically spread with terrifying swiftness from contaminated food and water, and often left death in its wake.

During 1832, smallpox

raged through the Indian population of Wisconsin. When the disease struck again in 1834, Andrew Vieau believed that one-quarter of the Winnebago fell victim.

The average peacetime Army recruits were rather a sorry lot; they could scarcely have been men of enterprise, or they would not have enlisted for the pay of \$5 a month and no promise of advancement.

Their officers were of a higher caliber; many had been educated at West Point. Their existence was unsettled; in the first 10 years, seven officers commanded at Ft. Howard and 11 at Ft. Crawford.

Yet, despite the vicissitudes of frontier existence, the Army served its purpose well. In some three decades of existence in Wisconsin, the garrisoned posts provided security for trader, Indian, and pioneer, and worked significant changes in the areas in which they were located.

Indian Agents Assigned

Another move on the part of the government at the close of the war was to place Indian agents at or near the forts. The position of Indian agent had developed with the growing need for an official to mediate between the two races. Among his duties was the very important one of granting licenses to traders within his territory.

Like military commanders, Indian agents were part of the Department of War, and were expected to report on conditions within their agency to the secretary of war, the post commander, and the superintendent of Indian affairs.

Green Bay was the summer gathering place of an estimated 1,500 warriors, yet no branch of the American War Department was installed

there until the early summer of 1816.

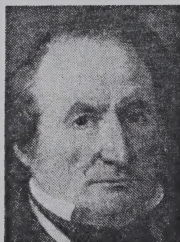
At Ft. Winnebago, the Indian agency was short lived. John Kinzie, born and raised in the upper Lakes country and familiar with Indian tongues, served from 1829 to 1833. Thereafter Army officers continued to carry on the duties until the fort was abandoned in 1845.

Trading Posts Set Up

With the return of peace in 1815, government trading factories were set up for the first time in Wisconsin — at Green Bay and Prairie du Chien.

As early as 1795 the United States had initiated the plan of selling goods to Indians at public trading houses, known as government factories. The object was to furnish needed materials at just enough above cost to prevent actual loss, and thereby to hold down exorbitant charges imposed by private traders.

By 1816, Astor was concentrating his trading efforts on the upper Lakes region, where a new law convenient-



Solomon Juneau:
American Fur Co. agent

ly shut out powerful British rivals. Mackinac Island became the point from which all men and goods were dispatched and to which all furs were returned.

Ramsay Crooks was put in charge of traders in the field; Robert Stuart was made his assistant. A year later Crooks signed a three year contract as principal agent for Astor at an annual salary of \$2,000 plus expenses and profit or loss on 5 of the 100 shares of stock in the American Fur Co.

Outcasts in Milwaukee

South from Green Bay, on the Lake Michigan shore, was Milwaukee, a polyglot

community where Indian outcasts from every Wisconsin tribe seemed to have congregated.

They were supplied by French Canadians and, after the war, by American based traders. The post was too close to white man's country to steer clear of smuggled liquor, and two traders got themselves into trouble on that score: Michael Dousman quit the post for Prairie du Chien; James Kinzie, trading for the American Fur Co., was ousted in 1821 and ordered out of the country.

Before that time a French Canadian who was to become a permanent fixture at the site had taken up the trade. He was Solomon Juneau, who entered the employ of Jacques Vieau in Milwaukee in 1818, married his daughter, and took over the American Fur Co. agency there.

Pelts Were Sought

For all traders, pelts of all species of animals were the prime objective. The beaver was still the most popular fur, but it was probably entirely eradicated in southern Wisconsin by 1825. The marten, a luxury fur, was still taken but in declining numbers; the same applied to its larger sized cousin, the fisher.

During the years that the American Fur Co. was in operation, muskrat, raccoon, fox and mink were on the increase, as well as deer, otter, wolf and bear.

Over the years, the American Fur Co., the "Fist in the Wilderness," was damned as a monopoly, feared and reviled on the Lake Michigan frontier — and with reason.

Employees were paid starvation wages with no prospect of improving their status. High ranking traders were dropped at the company's convenience, or might, after a lifetime of service, find themselves in debt to the company. Rivals were ruthlessly shoved aside. Civil and military officials were subjected to scorn and humiliation.

A Plus Side, Too

On the credit side, untrained French Canadians earned a livelihood in the new country; Indians were supplied with blankets and ammunition; British influence was weakened; and American knowledge of the region beyond the lakes was widened.

In view of the unchallenged supremacy of his fur company and the healthy

Whites-Indians Peace Pact Fails

By Alice E. Smith

A cannon shot from Ft. Crawford on the morning of Aug. 5, 1825, proclaimed the opening of a great council of Indians and whites.

For days canoe loads of natives had been approaching Prairie du Chien from three directions, and now their teepees and wigwams lined both banks of the river above and below the little village.

Indian agents had issued the summons to meet and arranged for the gathering of caravans and for provisions for the long journey. Not only chiefs, headmen and warriors, but also their wives and children came, decked in colorful finery.

Drawing Boundaries

The white man, too, had made preparations for the event. Congress had appropriated \$10,400 to cover the costs and later added \$2,500 to make up a deficit. The president had appointed Governors William Clark of Missouri and Lewis Cass of Michigan Territory, which included what is now Wisconsin, as commissioners to conduct the negotiations.

The purpose of the gathering with its solemn ceremony and lavish display, as declared in the treaty signed on Aug. 19, was to promote peace among the tribes and to establish boundaries to their territorial claims. Lines were agreed upon between the Indian nations represented.

White control of small reservations at Ft. Snelling and Ft. Crawford, and on the Fever River, and at Prairie du Chien and Green Bay were recognized. "Perpetual peace" between various tribes was assured.

Although the avaricious American frontiersman was little concerned with the niceties of negotiation, he was prevented from rushing pell-mell into Indian lands by the government's insistence on formal purchase.

2 Key Issues

Two considerations entered with increasing frequency into treaty negotiations: the government "civilization" program and Indian removal. The expectation that the Indians would give up semi-sedentary life and become farmers and homemak-

Through the St. Lawrence and into what is now Wisconsin came the white man, carrying with him his fur traps, his gunpowder and his lust for adventure. He was met by Indians who struggled to become a part of the white man's world only to discover that the price was the loss of their land and their ability to sustain life without outside help. The struggle is described in this installment from "The History of Wisconsin: From Explorations to Statehood," to be published soon by the State Historical Society of Wisconsin.

ers in fixed location was general in the early years of the Union.

Successive presidents and secretaries of war heartily endorsed programs to bring about the "civilizing" process, and the government diverted funds and incorporated clauses in treaties for the promotion of civilization.

Most commonly, the Indians were to be provided agricultural implements, blacksmith equipment, hogs and cattle, seeds, looms and spinning wheels, and saw or gristmills. Schools that would introduce Indian children to reading and writing and to Christianity were another objective.

The other issue, the handling of Indian affairs, was clearly deteriorating. This discouraging truth, together with the availability of huge open spaces in the Louisiana Purchase tract, brought humanitarian thinking into line with the proposition long advanced by land greedy whites, namely: "The Indian must go."

Wisconsin Affected

The debates over removal were of special significance for the region west of Lake Michigan, where treaty making was under way to clear the Wisconsin area for the oncoming white settlers, and where two Indian tribes shed blood in resisting American intrusion into their domain.

The council of 1825 had

promised peace, but there was no peace on any tribal border as the American frontiersman "discovered" Wisconsin and overran the Indian lands. His first invasion in numbers was in the lead mining region, an area reaching into present Iowa, Illinois and Wisconsin.

Ownership of the region was confused: the Sauk, Fox, Chippewa, Ottawa, Potawatomi and Winnebago all held claims, but it was the Winnebago who reacted most vigorously to the white infiltration.

Family Murdered

Without any apparent personal malice, individuals or groups of Winnebago Indians began retaliatory action against the intruders. In the spring of 1826 they murdered a family of whites making maple sugar not far from Prairie du Chien, and the tribe refused to assist in ferreting out the murderers.

In late June, 1827 the Winnebago chief Red Bird, and three companions entered a home on the edge of Prairie du Chien and murdered two men and scalped a child. The panic stricken villages sent frantic appeals for help to Gov. Cass.

In an amazingly short time troops were converging on the offending Winnebago. In charge of the forces was Gen. Henry Atkinson, a seasoned Western fighter who preferred, he said, to preserve peace rather than spread death. By combined persuasion, threat and negotiation, backed by an awesome concentration of troops, he brought about the peaceful surrender of the culprits at the Fox-Wisconsin portage in early September.

Another Conference

In the summer of 1829 American commissioners again gathered at Prairie du Chien to negotiate with Indian tribes — this time for land.

Chief after chief rose to express his reluctance to part with territory, as the Americans moved their line farther and farther into the Indian domain. But finally the Indians were persuaded to sell their lands.

The entire lead country had now been cleared of Indian title. Surveyors moved into the ceded tract to draw the boundary between Illinois and the future Wisconsin. Then, quite without warning, a new and bigger Indian revolt — involving the Sauk and the Fox — erupted in the summer of 1832. This time the conflict began south of the border and spread up the Rock River, terrorizing the entire Mississippi Valley.

Believing that he headed a moral crusade to regain what he considered his tribe's homeland, Black Hawk led an estimated thousand Sauk warriors, old men, women and children east across the Mississippi River in the first week of April, 1832.

Unknown to Black Hawk, a formidable force was then on the way to quiet red disturbances on the upper Mississippi before they could mushroom into war. Gen. Atkinson, hero of the Winnebago uprising five years earlier, was in command of the expedition.

Throughout the Illinois-Wisconsin frontier, settlers herded together in hastily stockaded cabins and blockhouses, repeating flesh creeping tales of butchery by roving warriors.

Reaching Lake Koshkonong on July 3, Atkinson found a deserted Indian encampment. Seriously short of supplies, he called a halt and dispatched Henry Dodge of the militia and James D. Henry of the 3rd Brigade with their men to get supplies from Ft. Winnebago.

There the two learned through some Winnebago the location of Black Hawk's retreat on the upper Rock, near the present Hustisford.

From that time on the initiative belonged to the Americans. Moving without orders, Dodge and Henry found the trail of the fugitives, now retreating west toward the Mississippi.



BATTLE SCENE—The water was high this spring at the confluence of the Mississippi and Bad Axe Riv-

ers. It was here in 1832 that the Army caught up with part of Black Hawk's tribe. Many women and

children were killed as they tried to cross the river in the bloody Battle of Bad Axe.

—Journal Photo by George Cassidy



—State Historical Society of Wisconsin

This lithograph 'painted on the spot' by James Otto Lewis, depicts the Treaty of Prairie du Chien in 1825

Indians

Frontiersmen Foil Peace With Indians

Indians Escape

The pursuit led across the site of the future capital and university campus of Wisconsin to the Wisconsin River. There after a brief but sharp encounter, the fleeing Indians managed to escape by night to the north shore and continue their flight to the Mississippi.

Reaching the Mississippi on Aug. 1, Black Hawk's band fashioned some crude rafts, and some Indians had managed to cross the river when the steamboat *Warrior* appeared and opened fire, ignoring the white flag of truce displayed by the Indians.

When the boat left after two hours of bombardment, about 50 of Black Hawk's band followed him north. A handful escaped across the river, but most of the survivors, including women and children, remained and were slaughtered the next morning by Atkinson's army, reinforced by the returned *Warrior*, at the short and bloody Battle of Bad Axe.

Black Hawk Surrenders

With the approval of the US government, parties of Sioux, Menominee and Winnebago scoured the countryside, bringing in scalps and prisoners, including Black Hawk, who had surrendered to a Winnebago chief. Black Hawk eventually died while awaiting trial.

The chiefs of the tribes that had taken up arms against the United States were summoned to treaty sessions at Ft. Armstrong. There the Indians got the bad news about reparations. From the Sauk and Fox, that "formidable band" that had warred upon "unsuspecting and defenseless citizens," the United States purchased on Sept. 21, 1832, a 50 mile strip fronting the Mississippi in Iowa, with the stipulation that it be evacuated by the following June 1.

Eastern and central Wisconsin was the home of the Menominee Indians.

Gateway to the Valley

Against this peace loving tribe no war reparations, such as those demanded of their neighbors to the south, could be exacted. But the Menominee commanded the entry to the Fox River, the gateway to the Mississippi Valley, and their territory was coveted by the whites.

Yet it was red men, not whites, who made the initial inroad on Menominee lands, when small segments of Eastern tribes, known collectively as "New York Indians," entered the already complex Wisconsin Indian situation.

The incoming Indians were themselves the victims of white pressure. In a treaty in 1821 the Menominee permitted the New York Indians to occupy a small tract bordering the Fox River above the present Kaukauna.

The next year a slow migration of New York Indians began, but soon the Menominee began to protest the treaty on many counts.

Whites Object, Too

The white residents of Green Bay also looked askance at this added impediment to prospective American acquisition of the region.

The treaty of Little Butte des Morts in August, 1827, discussed the subject of the New York Indians at great length, and referred the dispute to the president. After delays, a Menominee treaty was negotiated in Washington in 1831. The Menominee ceded to the United States the land between Lake Michigan and Lake Winnebago, from Milwaukee north to Green Bay and the lower Fox.

White men moved into the land. In 1836 the occupants of the region west of the lake were separated from Michigan and formed a territorial government with a capital city in the heart of the former Winnebago country.

Lust Unsatisfied

This rush of activity by no means meant that no Indians remained below the Fox-Wisconsin line, or that the white man's lust for Indian territory was satisfied. Tribesmen continued to frequent their old dwelling places and hunting grounds.

Potawatomi wigwams were familiar sights around Milwaukee until 1838, when by treaty provision many of them were moved farther west; and for many years thereafter blanketed Indians

roamed the streets of the city.

In 1836 white inroads into territory north and west of the Wisconsin River began. The Menominees, the first to be called to negotiate, consented to sell all their lands as far west as the Wolf River for \$20,000 annually over 20 years, plus \$80,000 for half-breeds, and other considerations, which brought the total to more than \$700,000.

Chiefs Meet

On Nov. 1, at Washington, D.C., representative chiefs of the Winnebago tribes signed away all their remaining land east of the Mississippi. But promises made in Washington were broken in Wisconsin. The Winnebago clung to their old haunts, raiding settlers' homes and stealing stock. Two years after the treaty only a few tribes had crossed the river and Gen. Atkinson was ordered to remove the rest by force, if necessary.

At two treaties held in the late summer of 1837, the United States purchased the territories of the Chippewa and the Sioux.

Five years were to elapse following the wholesale purchases of 1837 before Wisconsin Indians were again disturbed. This hiatus was undoubtedly because the only remaining unacquired territory — the Chippewa and Menominee land along the Lake Superior coast in the upper Wisconsin River Valley above the portage, was remote and inaccessible, and because lumbermen were fully occupied in exploiting the timberlands just opened to them.

Copper miners, another pressure group, precipitated the purchase of 1842.

Little Hope

The Menominee, buried in central Wisconsin, might have hoped to escape the long arm of the Great Father, but in October of 1848 their turn came.

The occasion was ostensibly the annual payment at Lake Poygan. The commissioner of Indian affairs, William Medill, appeared at the conference, prepared, as he informed the approving editors of the Green Bay Advocate, "to delay no longer in throwing open Indian lands to settlers."

On Oct. 18, the Menominee signed away their last tract in Wisconsin in exchange for 600,000 acres in Minnesota and \$350,000. Like the Winnebago, the Menominee reacted violently against occupying the substitute tract, and in 1851 they succeeded in obtaining a fair sized timbered reservation on the Wolf River, where they have remained.

A Traumatic Period

The quarter century following the Treaty of 1825 at Prairie du Chien had been a traumatic period for Wisconsin Indians. At the outset all the land between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi had been theirs, but, tribe after tribe, they had been summoned to the conference table and forced to relinquish it all.

Their manner of life had changed. The long era of the fur trade was virtually ended; the lumberman, the miner, the farmer had driven out the game and ruined the hunt. For the Indian, the future lay in trying to adapt himself to the conqueror's ways, dragging out a precarious existence among his people, a ward of the federal government, a resident of Wisconsin, but disassociated from its citizens.

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Next Sunday: The Settlers



—By a Journal Artist

The rivers were roads and many of the early outposts became places of business for the Indians and the fur traders.

Farms, Mines Draw Settlers to State

By Alice E. Smith

The first quarter of the 19th century witnessed a great migration westward across the Appalachian highlands into the region north and west of the Ohio River.

Homeseekers drove their cumbersome wagons along rough highways or guided their crude flatboats down

stream until they reached the newest frontier settlement.

The successful outcome of the War of 1812, construction of the National Road and auxiliary highways, development of the steamboat, and the rise of urban centers in the new land, combined with disturbed economic and social conditions to the east

Behind the fur trappers came those who wished to settle in what is now Wisconsin. The new settlers did not search for adventure as much as they sought the opportunity to build a new life. What these settlers found when they arrived here is told in this installment from "The History of Wisconsin: From Explorations to Statehood," to be published soon by the State Historical Society of Wisconsin.

and southeast, gave impetus to the migration of restless Americans seeking to better their lot.

Chesterboard squares became farmsteads, river bend and waterpower sites became villages, territories became states.

For a while the region north of the tier of states bordering the Ohio River shared but little in the trans-Appalachian migration. As late as 1820, Michigan Territory, which included present day Wisconsin, contained fewer than 9,000 inhabitants, and in 1830 the population was still only 31,600, of whom about 3,000 lived west of Lake Michigan.



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But the surge that was to increase Michigan proper sixfold in the ensuing decade had already begun, spurred on by the Erie Canal, completed across the breadth of New York state in 1825, and which quickly became the most important westward route.

Wisconsin was next on the onward march.

Green Bay and Prairie du Chien were Wisconsin's only villages; a few isolated settlers lived on the route between them.

Everyone was connected in one way or another with the fur trade, and virtually everyone was of Canadian French origin, most of them mixed with Indian blood.

The headmen were seldom

in their villages; they wintered in the Indian country and spent two to three months of the summer season at Mackinac.

Neither the settlement at Green Bay nor the settlement at Prairie du Chien had adequate waterpower close at hand. About 1809, Jacob Franks built a sawmill, later adapted to grind grain as well, two or three miles east of De Pere on the Devil River, and four years later Pierre Grignon Jr. started another on the west side of the Fox. Grignon's mill closed in dry weather.

In 1818 an enterprising trader named John Shaw set

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ing of the steamer Phoenix only a few weeks earlier.

In that catastrophe, an inept crew had sent the boat to the bottom within sight of Sheboygan, drowning 250 immigrants, mostly Hollanders, who were almost at the end of their 4,000 mile voyage.

Although stories of such disasters must have made many Europeans apprehensive as they embarked on their trips, most reached their destinations safely, and considered the hardships of their journey an acceptable price to pay for the chance of a new life.

After strenuous experiences in reaching their destinations, a pioneer family must have longed for the amenities of settled life in a comfortable home. But a log hut that could be built in a few days' time was the best that most of them could hope for.

Most immigrant families found money problems as harsh a challenge as crossing the ocean and establishing a homestead in the wilderness.

More Money Needed

The immigrant had to pay passage for himself, his family and his belongings, if he brought any; he had to replenish his provisions when he neared his destination — enough to carry him through to his first harvest. Furthermore, he had to purchase land, which was often selling not at the advertised government price of \$1.25 an acre, but at a higher speculator's price.

Of course, if he ran short of money, he might negotiate a loan. If he borrowed, likely as not it was in an inflated market and he received an inflated currency; his payments, in turn, might come due in a tight market.

For all recent arrivals to Wisconsin, native born and foreign born alike, the stress of relocation was severe; but it was more severe for women than for men, and was perhaps worst of all for the new immigrant women from Europe.

Long Hours of Work

Except for the privileged, moneyed few, the first years of settlement in a new land meant long hours, endless hard work, and often the harrowing cycle of bearing and burying children.

Any chore that a woman could possibly perform was left to her, to free her husband and any older sons for the all important tasks of clearing, plowing, and planting.

Freedom for self fulfillment and "good society" was rare for most married women; it was practically nonexistent for non-English-speaking immigrant wives.

For them, the sheer physical burden of keeping house on a raw homestead was coupled with a sense of rootlessness that must at times have deepened into despair.

An Immigrant's Dream

Yet, in 1845, some Norwegians in the Muskego settlement of southern Waukesha and western Racine Counties sent a document to Norway in which they expressed continued faith in their new homeland despite the hardships they had endured in getting established there.

This so-called Muskego Manifesto may have spoken for many new Americans:

"We have no expectation of gaining riches, but we live under a liberal government in a fruitful land, where freedom and equality are the rule in religious as in civil matters, and where each of us is at liberty to earn his living practically as he chooses. Such opportunities are more to be desired than riches."

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Next Sunday — The Public Domain

Religions Followed Settlers to Wisconsin

By Alice E. Smith

The occasion was Thanksgiving Day, 1843. The editor of the Racine Advocate, Marshall M. Strong, was delivering a moral lecture on the salutary influence of observing the holiday.

"We are so entirely utilitarian in our notions that we think every moment which is

not employed in money making is thrown away.

"Our people forget that happiness exists entirely in the mind — that it depends wholly upon the cultivation of the manners, affections, intellect, and morals; but they are striving to acquire property, something to be happy with.

"Outward things may gratify vanity, give sensual pleasure, and by occupying the attention, free the mind from ennui, but can never confer true happiness."

No one would protest the Racine editor's accusation of a strong utilitarian trend in territorial Wisconsin. Even in the small villages and in the single urban center that had attained the status of a city by 1850, any surplus wealth that might have accrued from trade, manufacture, or real estate transactions was diverted to construction and investment, leaving neither the resources nor the leisure needed to develop the arts.



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Such a situation did not encourage cultivation of things of the mind and the spirit that, in the words of the editor, made for "true happiness."

Though the overall impression of Wisconsin before mid-century was culturally bleak, a careful observer would have discovered indications of good taste and intellectual

aspirations in many quarters and in many forms.

The evidence of private and public architecture, of struggling musical and forensic societies, of the press, of academies and colleges and their curricula, and of libraries and churches suggests that migrants from other parts of the country and Western Europe were re-

solved that they would not be entirely isolated in their new environment, esthetically, intellectually or spiritually.

The most noticeable evidence of a feeling for proportion and a love of good design was in the public and private buildings that were rising in town and country.

Not all design was good, nor were most of the structures anything but the plainest utilitarian type.

But, while the availability of materials and of financial resources in the West placed restrictions on the development of architecture, Wisconsin builders proved to be astonishingly adaptable, and as

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Frontier Wisconsin was bleak in many respects, but those who came brought with them their love of the arts and their religious beliefs. How those interests influenced the development of Wisconsin is described in this installment from *The History of Wisconsin: From Explorations to Statehood*, a new book published by the State Historical Society of Wisconsin.

they erected simple rural plateaus, and they more elaborate ones, they made necessary modifications without losing the basic values that had served them in the homes they had left behind.

Milwaukee was predominantly a producing and distributing center. Building construction was largely directed towards stores, hotels, warehouses and factories.

The Greek Revival style popular in the early 19th century had reached Milwaukee along with the great Western population surge.

The first Cothouse, built at a cost of \$5,000, was a simple Greek Revival frame building with a porch across the front and a square cupola on the roof.

Churches Built

Victor Schulte, a German born architect, constructed St. Mary's Catholic Church in a severely restrained classic form in 1846, and the next year began the construction of St. John's Cathedral nearby.

A private dwelling of pure Greek Revival style, still standing (in Estabrook Park) more than a century and a quarter after its erection in 1844, was the Benjamin Church house, a story and a half white frame building with one story wings, fronted by a four column Doric porch with a hip roof.

In southwestern Wisconsin, and extending into Illinois and Iowa, were a number of church edifices of stone or wood designed and erected by the Dominican Samuel Mazzuchelli.

St. Augustine's, at New Diggins (1844), St. Patrick's at Benton (where the priest died), the gray stone college at Shishewa, which later became the central part of St. Clara Academy, and perhaps as many as 20 additional buildings testified to the energy and good taste of the indefatigable priest, an amateur architect of no mean ability.

South Reflected

Platteville had a Fideawater Prairie residence, much admired for its suggestion of a Southern mode of life. The buff plastered dwelling, built in 1837 for the Rev. Samuel Mitchell and his wife by their son-in-law, Maj. John H. Rountree, was a story and a half Federal house with a wide doorway and three dormers on the roof, a fireplace in every room, and a detached kitchen connected with the main house by a 50 foot covered walk.

Strivings of thought and action appeared in other areas of cultural and social life: the fine arts, literature, education and religion.

Among Wisconsin citizens there may have been some few who read and pondered the assertion of the American Art Union in its report for 1844:

"Before we can have good works of art, we must feel the need of them. . . . It is only then, by distributing works of art of some kind, that the people will ever gain a relish for them, whether good or bad."

Attempt Made

Elementary though their excursions into the realm of the fine arts, music and the theater may have been, and minuscule as were the results, some leaders were organizing musicals and theater productions and providing a creative atmosphere for the flowering of the arts almost before they were settled in their new homes.

Lovers of the drama in Milwaukee raised money in 1843 for rooms in which traveling performances could be

staged, and there Lunn and Powell's Detroit and Chicago Company produced such plays as "The Lady of the Lake," "The Stranger" and "The Drunkard's Fate."

Foremost among the measures envisioned for helping man to lead a fuller life was public education. In word, if not in deed, the subject received early and popular attention.

Gov. Henry Dodge, addressing the Legislature at Belmont, recommended asking Congress for the donation of a township of land, which might be sold and the proceeds used for establishing a school.

Questions Raised

Notwithstanding this endorsement of education, the movement to establish public schools lagged.

Was education a responsibility of the family, the church, the state? On what grounds might the government claim authority for educating the child? Should the childless taxpayer, or one who educated his children at his own expense, be required to help educate the offspring of other parents, particularly of parents who owned no property and paid no taxes?

Disputes and conflicts of opinion over such disturbing questions were especially acute in the mushrooming Wisconsin Territory.

Yet, in an era when probably nowhere in the United States were schools—even of elementary grade—entirely free, Wisconsin people wrote into their state constitution the principle of free universal education for all children and defined school age as the years from 4 to 20.

Provision for University

Although the subject of a state university was occasionally broached in the Legislature and the territorial press, there was nothing to indicate what was expected of the institution or what its relationship with other institutions of learning would be.

The constitution ratified early in 1848 made specific provision for a state university, to be located at or near the seat of government.

Just as important as education was America's religious and social future.

Many Americans believed that Christianity alone could guarantee the preservation of the freedom for which their forefathers had fought. But Christians were far from united in their beliefs and their proposals, so they often worked for reform through different denominational groups.

Calvinist pessimists sought to reassert the fundamental doctrine of total depravity and to restore religious and moral restraints. Others placed their emphasis on the importance of the individual by preaching man's perfection.

Missionaries Sent

As immigrants moved into Wisconsin, various church bodies came to look upon the territory as both a mission field and as a place where they must serve their migrating members.

Presbyterians, Congregationalists, Methodists, and Baptists all sent missionaries to the territory.

In 1847, the Episcopal Church called a meeting in Milwaukee and organized the Diocese of Wisconsin. Bishop Jackson Kemper, who by this time also presided over the Dioceses of Missouri and Indiana, was chosen to oversee the new diocese.

The Catholic religious administration of the Wisconsin region was for many years under the Diocese of Quebec; then in 1791, it was transferred to the See of Balti-

Followed Settlers' Trails Into Wisconsin

more, and successively to Bardstown, Ky., to Cincinnati, and, in 1833, to Detroit.

With the rapid growth of the Catholic population in Wisconsin in the 1830s and 1840s the demands for a locally based bishop could not be long withstood.

Bishop Assigned

On Nov. 28, 1843, John Martin Henni, a 38 year old native of a German settlement in southern Switzerland, was appointed bishop of Milwaukee.

With the able assistance of his friend, Father Martin Kundig, who served as vicar general and as Henni's counselor and administrative agent for over 30 years, the newly appointed bishop em-

barked on a many faceted program.

He recruited clergy, established new parochial schools and strengthened existing ones, invited teaching sisterhoods and preaching groups to the territory, made tours of inspection, erected church and school buildings, acquired property, and planned for future expansion.

The denomination that was to become the largest Protestant church group in Wisconsin, the Lutherans, made a slow start.

The first Lutherans came directly from the German states and Scandinavia, and it was some time before they could sever their Old World ties and establish relations with the Lutherans in Penn-

sylvania and other long settled American centers.

The church was beset with division and dissension, and language barriers compounded the difficulties.

Synod Formed

In 1839 a group of German Lutherans, numbering perhaps 500, settled in Milwaukee and at Freistadt in nearby Ozaukee County.

In 1846, John Muehlhauser, a German born missionary, visited German Protestants in Wisconsin. He became pastor of Grace Lutheran Church in Milwaukee and in 1850 helped found the Wisconsin Synod, which enrolled five pastors and 18 congregations.

Other synods were taking

form during those years in other areas where Lutherans gathered.

Father Michael Heiss, who many years later succeeded Henni as bishop of the Milwaukee diocese, wrote in 1844 about some of the religious bodies in Wisconsin:

"I do not know whether you have heard of the Millerites, who firmly believed that in the year 1843 the end of the world would come. Many people became insane from believing it.

"The Mormons are no better; they came from England and settled in Nauvoo, a newly founded city of Illinois, not far from here. . . .

"The Presbyterians are the most bitter against the Catholics, although in other

things quite reasonable, like the Protestants in Germany. The Episcopalians are the most respected, being the richest, and the Quakers are the most peaceful, still they have no baptism.

"The Universalists and the Unitarians could not be called Christians, many of them believing in no certain doctrine; they are perfect heathens."

Priest Erred

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints was, of course, not founded in England as Father Heiss wrote, but rather in New York.

The size of membership of the various denominations in Wisconsin at midcentury is

not ascertainable; indeed, even the number of churches is difficult to estimate because of problems of definition and conflicting sources.

The 1850 federal census listed 365 Wisconsin churches, including 110 Methodist, 64 Catholic, 49 Baptists, 40 Presbyterian, 37 Congregational, 20 Lutheran, 19 Episcopal, 6 Universalist, 4 Christian, 2 Dutch Reformed, 2 Free, 1 Union, and 11 other sects.

Beyond doubt, the 1830s and 1840s were a season of planting for religious groups in Wisconsin.

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Next Sunday—On the Statehood

The Population Explosion of 1836-1850

By Alice E. Smith

By the year 1836, Wisconsin had been part of two empires and a distant frontier of a new nation populated by Frenchmen, Englishmen, Americans, and Indians from a large number of tribes.

Initially small in numbers, these various inhabitants had nevertheless discovered and exploited the rich resources of Wisconsin's lands, forests and rivers and sent them into channels of trade that were continental and oftentimes international.

Admittedly these had only been beginnings, but they foretold trends that in the dozen years between 1836 and 1848 would mark the rapid — and indeed almost explosive — populating of

the territory and the development of its vast economic potential.

A Rapid Growth

The amazing thing about the settlement of Wisconsin was the rapidity with which it occurred. During the 14 years between the time Wisconsin became a territory and the federal census of

1850, the population of the United States grew about 51% — a substantial rate of growth by any standard.

For Wisconsin alone, however, the result was almost unbelievable. Here, as in the country at large, the upward climb began slowly, then gained momentum. In the four years following 1842,

After Wisconsin became a territory and more and more people heard about it, the rush was on. Improved means of transportation brought not only families to till the soil, but builders of cities, and professional men to serve the citizenry. Growth by this time had become the answer to all problems. The enthusiasm of the period is told in this installment from "The History of Wisconsin: From Explorations to Statehood," a new book published by the State Historical Society of Wisconsin.

Wisconsin's population jumped by more than 110,000; in the next year, 1846-'47, the largest gain in any single year was made, more than 55,000 persons.

In 1850, the population had risen from 11,683 in 1836 to 305,390 — an astounding increase of 2,514%.

The settlement of Wisconsin resembled that of other states bordering the Mississippi River on the east: settlers filtered into the central part of the territory from both the east and the west.

Interior Settled Last

First they settled the land bordering the major transportation routes. Then, as the number of immigrants increased, the later comers moved toward the interior



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just beyond the fringe of settlements.

The mass migration was encouraged by the improvement of transportation services and the opening of government lands lying north of the Ohio Valley pathway.

In the 1830s and 1840s the nation's land and water routes were crowded with immigrants heading for the New West.

By far the largest proportion of the 305,390 men, women and children who formed the Wisconsin population in 1850 were immigrants to the state.

Only 63,015, roughly one-fifth the total, most of them young children, had been born in Wisconsin. They rubbed shoulders with neighbors from other states of the Old Northwest; with Yankees from New England, New York, and other mid-Atlantic states; with Southerners, Canadians, English, Swiss, Germans, Irish, Welsh, Dutch and Norwegians.

Villages and cities were supplied with all the professional men they could support, and with good reason, Turn to History, page 14, col. 1.

Exploding Years: 1836-'50

From page 1

doctors, lawyers and ministers of the gospel were commonly among the first to leave their native towns to settle in the West.

The ranks of skilled laborers and mechanics, too, were filled to overflowing, leaving openings only for unskilled jobs, which paid little and held no future.

Some men turned to the West simply to escape, to start life anew and grow up with the country; but the impulse was often coupled with an expectation of speculative profit.

This was an era when men of means speculated in western lands and townsites almost as a matter of course, anticipating rapid settlement accompanied by a quick rise in values.

People such as these selected their locations with great care, for they meant to stay, and while practical considerations of favorable soil, water, timber, transportation routes, and proximity to settled areas and markets were all considered, they inclined to choose for their new homes wooded areas and gently rolling hills that reminded them of their native New England.

Towns Organized

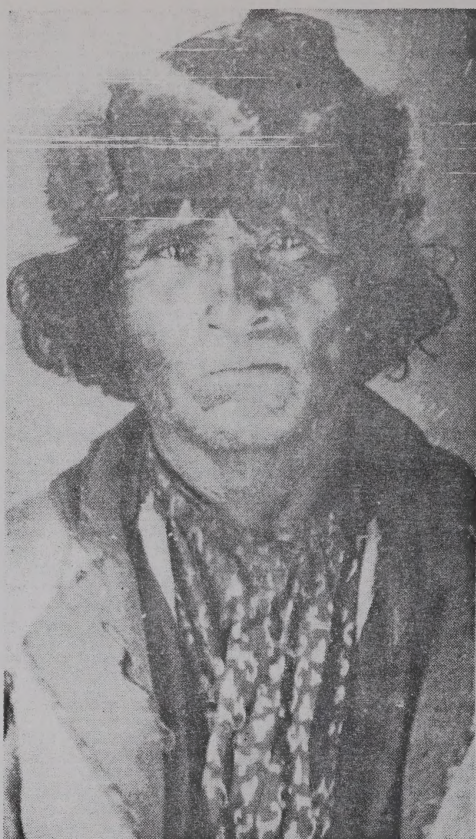
In their new environment they constructed homes, schools and churches much resembling those they had left behind. They organized small political units called towns, and in town meetings they resolved community problems of economic and social as well as political concern.

These were patterns of living that each man had brought with him along with his plow, bed, salt meat, Bible, and wife.

Another part of his baggage was a philosophy that extolled the virtue of hard work and taught that industry and the spirit of liberty were sanctified by religion.

Because the lead mining region attracted most of the settlers who came from the South, Wisconsin's small black population during the early territorial period was concentrated in this area.

Many of the blacks had been brought into Wisconsin as slaves by military personnel and by native southerners. Others had emigrated to the area of their own accord, either as free men or runaway slaves.



Many of Wisconsin's early settlers had their pictures taken—even this Indian who sat painfully for his portrait.

In 1840, there were 185 free blacks, half of them under 24 years of age, and 11 slaves in the Wisconsin territory. The slaves were exclusively in the lead mining area: 10 in Grant County and one in Iowa County.

By 1850 there were no slaves in Wisconsin, but the number of free Negroes had increased to 635, a 243% increase over the 1840 number, but still less than 1% of the total population.

Since 1815 foreigners had been crossing the Atlantic in increasing numbers, and it was natural that they should seek out a developing frontier state in the West.

By 1840 a few members of several nationality groups had reached Wisconsin. Milwaukee immediately became a favorite landing place for lake passengers. It was a

accommodations for this ceaseless stream of passengers were scarcely deserving of the term; crowding, bad air, poor diet, and the filth of the steerage when closed for days at a time often produced suffering, sickness, and death.

On landing, runners and agents were ready to take advantage of the foreigners' ignorance of values and language, and some who had come with only small margins of money found themselves stranded in eastern cities and never reached their western destinations.

From New York the typical immigrant continued his trip by steamboat up the Hudson River to Albany. The construction of the Erie Canal made possible rapid passage from there to Lake Erie, but the popularity of the route sometimes caused overcrowding on the canal boats, making this the hardest part of the journey.

Lake steamers, too, had a bad record. In the busy season passengers were jammed into the boats, and bad weather often increased the terrors of the trip.

Johann Frederick Diederichs, a German who had set sail from Bremen in August, 1847, with his wife and children and had cheerfully endured eight weeks through heavy seas, was terrified when he found himself "wholly in the hands of the careless American" on the lake journey, and heard stories of the burning and sink-

growing community offering business and employment opportunities, and for those interested in continuing their travels to the interior, it offered a public land office and roads leading inland.

Immigrants' Motives

The foreign immigrants' motives, like those of the Yankees, were mixed and often indefinable. Some balanced the good and the bad, and took the plunge. Others probably did not reason consciously, but followed the impulse to get away.

Springtime was the popular season for the departure of Europeans afflicted with the "America fever." Emigrants packed their trunks and chests and prepared food and water for what might well be a three month voyage.



—Journal Photo by George Cassidy

HEADING WEST — Early settlers making their way across Wisconsin in the 1820s were treated to views like this of the state's western countryside. This country road runs parallel to Highway 18. The

modern highway follows very closely the Old Military Road that was — more than a century ago — the only major link between Green Bay and Prairie du Chien.

Farms, Mines Draw Settlers to State

By Alice E. Smith

The first quarter of the 19th century witnessed a stream until they reached the newest frontier settlement.

The successful outcome of the War of 1812, construction of the National Road and auxiliary highways, development of the steamboat, and the rise of urban centers in the new land, combined with disturbed economic and social conditions to the east

Homeseekers drove their cumbersome wagons along rough highways or guided their crude flatboats down

Behind the fur trappers came those who wished to settle in what is now Wisconsin. The new settlers did not search for adventure as much as they sought the opportunity to build a new life. What these settlers found when they arrived here is told in this installment from "The History of Wisconsin: From Explorations to Statehood," to be published soon by the State Historical Society of Wisconsin.

and southeast, gave impetus to the migration of restless Americans seeking to better their lot.

Chesterboard squares became farmsteads, river bend and waterpower sites became villages, territories became states.

For a while the region north of the tier of states bordering the Ohio River shared but little in the trans-Appalachian migration. As late as 1820, Michigan Territory, which included present day Wisconsin, contained fewer than 9,000 inhabitants, and in 1830 the population was still only 31,600, of whom about 3,000 lived west of Lake Michigan.



WISCONSIN: ROAD TO STATEHOOD

But the surge that was to increase Michigan proper sixfold in the ensuing decade had already begun, spurred on by the Erie Canal, completed across the breadth of New York state in 1826, and which quickly became the most important westward route.

Wisconsin was next on the onward march.

Green Bay and Prairie du Chien were Wisconsin's only villages; a few isolated settlers lived on the route between them.

Everyone was connected in one way or another with the fur trade, and virtually every one was of Canadian French origin, most of them mixed with Indian blood.

The headmen were seldom

in their villages; they wintered in the Indian country and spent two to three months of the summer season at Mackinac.

Neither the settlement at Green Bay nor the settlement at Prairie du Chien had adequate waterpower close at hand. About 1809, Jacob Franks built a sawmill, later adapted to grind grain as well, two or three miles east of De Pere on the Devil River, and four years later, Pierre Grignon Jr. started another on the west side of the Fox. Grignon's mill closed in dry weather.

In 1818 an enterprising trader named John Shaw set

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Dodge Put Capital

By Alice E. Smith

One of the first jobs of Gov. Henry Dodge of the new Territory of Wisconsin was to apportion the two house territorial legislature.

On Sept. 9, 1836, Dodge proclaimed the results of his apportionment and ordered that an election be held on the second Monday in October, with the winners to convene at Belmont in Iowa County on Oct. 25.

Dodge's choice of Belmont unleashed a storm of criticism. Besieged by many village site promoters vying for the advantages of being awarded the capital, Dodge had named a quiet spot 12 miles southwest of Mineral Point that had been platted as recently as May 15.

Promoter Grumbles

Perhaps Dodge reasoned that he would quiet the importuning promoters by choosing this isolated site, but its very isolation created problems.

It was "without wood, water, in an open bleak prairie, with no communication . . ." grumbled one promoter. He exaggerated, for there was

some timber in the area, and others found the prairie more beautiful than bleak; but the supply of lumber was inadequate and there were no buildings.

During that summer a simple frame capitol, a Supreme Court building, a lodging house for legislators and other structures were hastily constructed in sections in Pittsburgh, freighted by steamer down the Ohio and up the Mississippi and the Fever to Galena, and hauled north by wagon to Belmont.

The council, or upper house, elected Henry Baird of Green Bay as president and

the lower house elected Peter Hill Engle of Dubuque speaker. Then the two houses informed the governor that they were organized and ready to hear his message.

Dodge Views Job

Henry Dodge had repeatedly emphasized his intention to serve "as governor of the whole territory," and favor no group or interest. In this spirit the new governor appeared to address the members in joint session.

They had the responsibility, he instructed them, of laying out the three judicial districts and defining the pow-

Wisconsin was now a territory. The next logical step would be statehood, but it was a step not easily taken. There were too many disputes to be resolved, too many things to do first. This rocky road to statehood is described in this installment from "The History of Wisconsin: From Explorations to Statehood," published by the State Historical Society of Wisconsin.

The book, the first volume of a planned six volume series, can be ordered from the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Business Office, 618 State St., Madison, Wis. 53706. The price of the first volume is \$15, including postage. Members, educators and some others can get discounts.

in the Boondocks



WISCONSIN: ROAD TO STATEHOOD

ers and jurisdiction of the several courts.

Selection of Capital

Conscious of strong support in the national capital for his proposals, he then launched into a discussion of the needs of the territory, which he recommended should be placed before Congress in the form of memorials: extension of pre-emption rights to squatters and to miners, reduction of the price of public lands, surveys and improvement of rivers, surveys of Lake Michigan harbors and construction of lighthouses, a railroad from the lake to the Mississippi and a donation of land to support an academy of learning.

Military as well as civil wants were stressed; he recommended establishment of

a mounted militia of 60 in each county, with the men to be well armed and supplied with ammunition through government aid.

Finally, reaching the subject uppermost in all minds, he spoke of the selection of a permanent capital and promised his assent to any location that the Legislature agreed on.

The governor's announcement throwing the selection open to the decision of the Legislature created a wild scramble among town site promoters.

Dubuque invited the entire group over for a weekend inspection tour of the village.

"Major Jerry" Smith of Des Moines County promised that if Burlington on the west bank of the Mississippi should be chosen the tempo-

rary capital, he would erect a suitable building in time for the second legislative session.

Cassville began construction of a four story brick hotel to accommodate government personnel.

Into this witches' brew came the territory's promoter par excellence, James Duane Doty, a week after the session opened.

Doty Not Official

Doty was in no way officially connected with the government. His visit was purely commercial, one of many that he had crowded into the summer and fall. On this trip he had started on horseback from Green Bay about Oct. 20 with John V. Suydam, a surveyor and draftsman.

The two stopped along the way to lay out villages or check on town sites in which Doty held an interest. It was probably Oct. 27 when they reached the region of the Four Lakes, a chain joined by the Yahara or Catfish tributary of the Rock River.

The beautiful rolling country
Turn to History, page 8, col. 1

tryside, the rare existence of lakes in this southern region, the fortunate location midway between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi, had caught the notice of surveyors and travelers, and much of the area bordering the four lakes had been snapped up as soon as it was placed on the market.

Early Speculation

Lucius Lyon entered entire sections between 1st and 2nd Lakes.

Doty, Slaughter and Martin owned a location on the northwest side of 4th Lake on which they had platted the city of the Four Lakes, and some of the country's big speculators held title to tracts elsewhere in the region.

A narrow half mile isthmus between 4th and 3rd Lakes (later named Mendota and Monona) was still available in early 1836, and in April, Doty entered a tract of about 1,360 acres in the names of himself and Stevens T. Mason of Detroit, to be held and exploited for the benefit of a joint stock company of 24 members.

Doty served as their trustee and agent. On July 1 he drew up a plat of the "Town of Madison" to be built around a square, the precise spot on which the Wisconsin capitol now stands.

Madison Observed

On their way to Belmont, Doty and Suydam paused to stake out the village, which they now called Madison City, then continued their journey.

The two men reached Belmont on or about Nov. 2. A week later, John P. Arndt announced in the council that on Nov. 10 he would ask leave to introduce a bill for the location of a temporary and a permanent seat of government for the territory.

His bill named Dubuque and Fond du Lac, and divided a \$20,000 federal grant between them.

Another legislator moved to substitute Madison for Fond du Lac and Burlington on the west bank of the Mississippi for Dubuque, and not to split the federal grant.

This proposal set off so hot a debate that a recess on the subject was called. On Nov. 21 the discussion was resumed, and 16 substitute sites in place of Madison were successively named and voted down.

At the end of three days the deadlock was broken; by a vote of 7 to 6. Madison was

made the permanent capital and Burlington the temporary one. Four days later the house concurred by a vote of 15 to 11.

The act provided that the Legislature should meet in Burlington in Des Moines County until March 4, 1839, unless the public buildings in Madison were completed sooner, and called for the election by joint ballot of three commissioners to have the buildings erected at Madison. Doty, John F. O'Neill and Augustus A. Bird were the three selected.

How the selection of Madison as the capital was brought about has never been revealed. Opponents of the measure hinted broadly at corruption, and while the charge has never been refuted, neither has it ever been substantiated.

Lots Given Away

Whatever his method, Doty, the shrewd ex-judge, had played up personal avarice and sectional rivalry to the limit. He distributed lots in the paper city freely, with 16 going directly to legislators (three of whom voted against the selection of Madison).

Whether these and other transfers were in return for votes, or in the interest of good will, or were bona fide sales is not recorded. More important than monetary returns was establishing a broad base of ownership that would help ward off serious threat of change in location. In this respect, too, Doty managed well.

The final vote was followed by a mad scramble for lots, and before the Legislature convened in Burlington late in 1837, owners of Madison included wealthy Eastern speculators, prominent Wisconsin figures and men high in territorial government circles. Among them were the governor's son, Augustus C. Dodge, Chief Justice Charles Dunn and Delegate George Wallace Jones.

The apostasy of his supporters must have been a jolt to Dodge, but to Jones he merely commented that in Doty's view all men had their prices, and if the promoter could not bribe them directly, he could achieve his purpose by enlisting them in his speculative schemes.

Before the contest for a capital site was ended, the governor regretted having cut himself out of any voice in the choice and wished that Congress had fixed the seat of government. He was appalled at the exhibition of human depravity in peaceful

Belmont, which he, the governor, was unable to curb.

Discussing the outcome, Dodge toyed with the idea of a veto, despite his pledge, but held off, knowing well that it would only set off a renewal of the bargaining.

Dodge hoped that perhaps Congress would nullify the selection, but Congress took no action.

Work With Indians

The governor of the territory was also the superintendent of Indian affairs. In the transitional era of the 1830s, when title to the greater part of the present Wisconsin passed into the possession of the United States, the Indian superintendency require about as much attention as the executive duties.

As governor of all the people, he had to try to satisfy the demands of his white constituents, shielding them from Indian attack, and also to protect the rights of the Indians from white encroachments, even though the federal policies which the governors were bound to administer served to undermine the power of the Indians.

It is likely that Dodge found greater satisfaction in the Indian superintendency than in the governorship.

A man of action accustomed to command and to be obeyed, he was on far more familiar ground conducting treaty negotiations than when trying to cope with unruly legislators.

He was conscientious in carrying out instructions from Washington and reporting developments and suggesting lines of action; he worked well with the agents and subagents in his territory; and in the acid test — Senate ratification of the treaties he negotiated — he was completely successful.

On Nov. 6, 1837, the Legislature convened at Burlington in Des Moines County for its second session, and adjourned the following Jan. 20. Resignations and a death had brought a few changes, but on the whole the members were the same ones who had put through the capital location act the previous year.

Again Gov. Dodge addressed them in person on the second day. Emphasis on law and order made up much of the message; recommendations for the preparation of a code of laws for the territory, the enactment of a county tax to aid in erecting jails, strengthening the militia in view of possible Indian uprisings.

Needs Repeated

As he had done in his first message, Dodge enumerated badly needed river and harbor improvements and recommended memorializing Congress on that subject and on the need for extension of pre-emption laws for farmers and miners. Probably looking toward the division of Wisconsin Territory, he advised ascertaining its correct boundary with Missouri.

Inhabitants of both sides of the Mississippi were agreed on the inevitability of an early division of the huge Wisconsin Territory area.

According to a memorial drawn up by delegates from counties west of the river meeting at Burlington on the opening day of the session, they had been neglected; they were without a government for a large portion of the time and wanted a separate territorial organization.

Seeing in the proposal a big step toward statehood for themselves, the representatives from east of the river joined in a legislative memorial asking for the creation of a new territory. A bill to establish a state government for Wisconsin was indeed introduced in Congress and on May 11, 1838, was reported favorably out of the House Committee on Territories, but made no further progress.

Boundary Changes

The Iowa Territory measure, however, moved smoothly along the route to passage. The organic act provided for a government virtually identical with the one operating in Wisconsin Territory.

On June 13, 1838, the Iowa act was approved, to become effective July 3. Under its provisions Wisconsin Territory was thenceforth bounded on the west by the Mississippi River, a line that remained unchanged until statehood.

Excerpted from "The History of Wisconsin: From Exploration to Statehood," By Alice E. Smith, Copyright, 1973, State Historical Society of Wisconsin.

Next Sunday — Struggle for Power

Territory's Life Filled With Intrigue

Along the rocky road to statehood for Wisconsin, many men struggled for power, the power to lead one's fellow citizens and the power to get rich off of them. It was a struggle that fed off hate at one extreme and hope at the other. That struggle is described in this installment from "The History of Wisconsin: From Explorations to Statehood," published by the State Historical Society of Wisconsin.

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WISCONSIN: ROAD TO STATEHOOD

By Alice E. Smith

In an age dominated by the personality of Andrew Jackson and his Democratic coalition, it is no surprise that Wisconsin's frontiersmen would declare their allegiance to the dominant party.

Several years before Wisconsin's creation, James Duane Doty and several of his friends had tried to organize a Jackson party west of Lake Michigan.

But in 1835, as elections neared and the prospects for Michigan statehood brightened, Doty suggested to Thomas P. Burnett of Prairie du Chien that "the Democratic Party in Wisconsin ought to organize soon." Burnett agreed and pushed party organization in the southwest.

4 in Contention

Claiming the Democratic label, Burnett and Doty, assisted by Charles Bracken and Levi Sterling, branded those who had not yet joined their efforts as Whigs. Their strategy failed, however, as did their attempts to organize the party under their leadership.

All of the four active contenders for the position of delegate to Congress in the campaign of 1835 — Morgan L. Martin, Doty, Burnett and George W. Jones — ran as Jacksonians.

Jones' victory and Henry Dodge's appointment as governor portended continuing Missouri influence. Both men were closely tied to the Missouri clique by ties of blood, friendship, and ideology, and looked to the experienced Missouri statesmen for guidance and support.

Jones had his troubles and his disappointments when he returned to Congress, where he had previously served as

delegate from the Michigan Territory. He suffered the mortification of having been censured on the floor of the House for acting as a second in a duel between two congressmen in which one of them was killed.

The bad publicity came at the time of the Iowa Territorial bill.

Re-Election Sought

In 1838, however, Jones sought re-election to the delegate's position, in the expectation that his success in winning appropriations would ensure his return to Washington.

In July, 1838, Burnett entered the race. When challenged to declare his views, he asserted that he was a follower of Jefferson.

Morgan L. Martin also eyed the prospective opening. Martin's affairs were at a crisis: Milwaukee property was not moving; payments were overdue; his brothers in the East were in financial distress and calling for assistance; the Bank of Wisconsin at Green Bay was on the verge of collapse.

But Martin's cousin, Doty, needed federal assistance for development of his numerous projects, and he, too, aspired to public office.

Tense Situation

By midsummer the situation had become tense. On July 21 the Green Bay Wisconsin Democrat listed four candidates for the congressional seat: Martin, Burnett,

Doty and Jones. That week a convention of Milwaukeeans opposed to Jones met at Prairie Village (now Waukesha) and forced a decision on Brown County. Addressing identical letters to Martin and Doty, their committee promised a majority of 600 votes to whichever of the two Brown County should select.

On Aug. 4 the Democrat announced Martin's withdrawal. On Aug. 29, a "territorial convention" that avoided any party designation met in Madison and nominated Doty. Two weeks later, on Sept. 10, the election was held. Doty received 1,764 votes; Jones, 1,194; Burnett, 956.

Although Dodge had lost his able lieutenant in Congress, he still had the support of influential Missourians through whom he could hope to thwart Doty's influence there.

Election Ordered

In March, 1839, the Wisconsin legislature provided that the election for a delegate to serve in the next Congress should be held on the first Monday in August, and thenceforth in odd numbered years. This made trouble for the incumbent, who was obliged to wage campaigns in two successive years.

Dodge's forces were determined to prevent Doty's re-election, but with the assistance of the editor of the Milwaukee Sentinel, Harrison Reed, Doty was able to fend off the attack and win re-election.

Doty had fought, and fought effectively, to win the election for delegate in order, from the vantage point of an office in Washington, to stave off federal investigations of the use of capital funds and of territorial banks.

Shortly after being seated, Doty also opened a campaign to block the reappointment of Dodge.

On Feb. 1, 1839, he pre-

1835-1846

Territory Lived Stormy Life

From page 1

sented a list of 10 objections to retaining the governor. Among other charges, Dodge was represented as being guilty of daily wearing arms or offensive weapons; he lacked "sufficient intelligence to qualify him for the station"; he owned slaves both before and since his appointment and had brought them into Wisconsin in violation of the Northwest Ordinance."

But on March 1, President Martin Van Buren nominated Dodge for another term, and the Senate confirmed the reappointment.

As the presidential election year of 1840 approached, national and territorial rivals turned their attention to party politics.

The big question in Wisconsin was again the governorship. Henry Dodge had served satisfactorily under Jackson, and his reappointment by Van Buren was less than a year old.

He had survived the stormy experience of the capital location, and was occupying the still unfinished statehouse. Some of his

death elevated John Tyler to the position.

Doty's influential friends had made haste to present his candidacy to Harrison, and Tyler seems to have acquiesced in their proposals that Doty be appointed to succeed Dodge. On April 15 he issued a temporary appointment to Doty to hold office "during the pleasure" of the president, and submitted the name to the Senate for confirmation.

Sentinel Rejoiced

The editor of the Milwaukee Sentinel rejoiced in the turn of events. Announcing Doty's appointment in the May 4 issue, Reed heralded "the dawn of a new and better order of things."

From the time of the news of the Harrison victory, the course of action of Dodge's allies had been clear. They must organize; they must use every effort to prevent Doty's appointment and, if appointed, they must elect Dodge delegate in Congress.

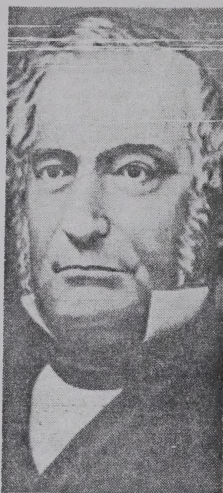
After the blow had fallen, the Democratic central committee summoned a convention for July 19 in Madison. Although he had no vote, he could introduce bills in the House and speak on them, and was expected by virtue of personal or political influence to get action on them.

That the office was not without influence and distinction is evidenced by the subsequent elevation of the three delegates who sat in the 27th Congress: Henry Dodge; his son, Augustus C. Dodge from Iowa Territory; and David Levy from Florida Territory. Each of the three, when his territory achieved statehood, was elected to the US Senate.

Stormy Session

The December session at which Henry Dodge took his seat was a stormy one, stretching out for months and becoming the longest session up to that time, due mainly to continuing disputes between President Tyler and his former Whig supporters over fiscal and tariff policy.

In the controversial atmosphere Dodge was unable to



James Duane Doty

enlist government assistance in many of the ways desired by his energetic Wisconsin constituency.

His efforts brought a small reward in the final appropriation bill of the 27th Congress, constituency, as Dodge conceived it, was to discredit Tyler's appointee in the Wisconsin governorship.

Dodge enjoyed a triumph over Doty when the Senate rejected a treaty Doty had negotiated with the Sioux for the purchase of their lands between the Mississippi and Missouri rivers.

Success Foreseen

Dodge's campaign to discredit Doty in the eyes of all persons and parties appeared headed for success. The real test, of course, was its effectiveness in convincing President Tyler that he had erred in replacing Dodge with Doty.

United in their determination to oust Doty from office, the forces of opposition fell apart in their choice of a prospective successor.

The Democrats had various possible candidates, each with his drawbacks. Dodge was the most obvious choice, should he wish to vacate his post in Washington

to return to the Wisconsin governorship. But the "old war hero" theme had little appeal to the rising generation or to the newcomers thronging to the territory.

In the end, everything awaited Tyler's decision.

Doty Bows Out

Doty had survived his third legislative session that winter of 1843-'44, a session uneventful save for great agitation over statehood, as all parties pushed for action in time for the approaching presidential election.

When the session ended, Doty moved his family to Taycheedah, at the southern end of Lake Winnebago. From his farm there on May 30 he informed Tyler that he was not interested in reappointment.

Two weeks later the president nominated New York Sen. Nathaniel P. Tallmadge, and the Senate approved.

Tallmadge, a close friend of Doty, had reasons to look to new pastures, for he was involved in political disputes in New York that made his re-election as senator from that state far from certain. office at the pleasure of the president.

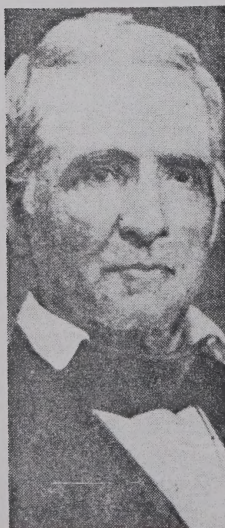
Continuing the reversal, Polk appointed George W. Jones to the post of surveyor general for Iowa and Wisconsin.

Dodge's elevation had opened the position of delegate in Congress again, and in the strongly Democratic Wisconsin, the party nomination virtually decided the choice. After a fight, the job went to Morgan L. Martin, Doty's cousin.

On Jan. 6, 1846, Gov. Henry Dodge addressed the Wisconsin Legislative Assembly. The five year struggle since he had been deposed from his high office was ended.

Excerpted from "The History of Wisconsin: From Exploration to Statehood," by Alice E. Smith. Copyright, 1973, State Historical Society of Wisconsin.

Next Sunday — The Public Domain



Henry Dodge

Wisconsin Takes Last Steps to Statehood

By Alice E. Smith

During most of Wisconsin's territorial existence her political leaders urged advancement to statehood.

Often during those 12 years the time seemed propitious to exchange her dependent status for that of a sovereign state, but as often the hope was dashed.

The impetus for statehood came largely from politicians eyeing the personal and party benefits of an enlarged sphere of operation, and from public officials aware of the disadvantages of operating under territorial machinery.

Even before the trans-Mississippi area was cut off to form Iowa territory, Wisconsin's delegate in Congress

was at work on a statehood proposal. In response to resolutions from Wisconsin citizens, such a bill was introduced in the House in May, 1838, but action was postponed for want of time.

Gov. Henry Dodge did not let the matter drop. That fall, addressing the Legislature in temporary quarters in Madison's American House, he recommended early action on statehood, and in his two succeeding annual messages he urged his hearers to submit the question to the electorate.

The road to statehood had not been an easy one to travel, but those living in the Territory of Wisconsin kept the hope alive. How that hope was materialized is described in this last installment from The History of Wisconsin: From Explorations to Statehood, a new book published by the State Historical Society of Wisconsin.



WISCONSIN: ROAD TO STATEHOOD

The first move toward statehood by the territorial Legislature came in 1840.

That year, in response to Dodge's message in December, 1839, the Legislature by joint resolution provided for a referendum on statehood. The small number of voters who turned out in September

against statehood; in each instance he suffered a decided rebuff.

In September, 1844, the voters, by a proportion of more than three to one, rejected the statehood proposition for the fourth time, largely because of a reluctance to shoulder the financial burdens of state government.

But statehood held several material attractions: a donation of 500,000 acres of public land granted upon admission, and of Section 16 in each township for schools; another grant of 72 sections

Turn to page 14, column 1

assigned for a state university in 1838; and 5% of the proceeds from public land sold in the state, to be used for road construction.

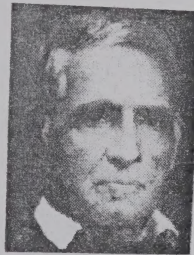
Political leaders wanted to play a more active part in national affairs, and to obtain suffrage rights for new Wisconsin residents.

From the national point of view there was the desire to create another free state, to help compensate for the recent admission of slaveholding Texas and Florida.

A 5th Vote Called

The Legislature that convened in Madison on Jan. 5, 1846, was strongly Democratic. Dodge was back in the governor's chair, James Polk was in the White House; Wisconsin seemed set for a quick and smooth transition to statehood.

Reviewing the situation, the Legislature early in the year provided for a referendum on the first Tuesday in



Gov. Henry Dodge

April, at which every white male inhabitant aged 21 or over who had resided in the territory six months and was a citizen, or had declared his intention of becoming one, might vote.

If a majority favored state government, the governor was to order a census of inhabitants, and on the basis of the returns to apportion delegates to a convention, which would meet in the capitol on the first Monday in October, 1846, and draw up a constitution to present to the voters.

The referendum vote under this act was six to one in favor of statehood.

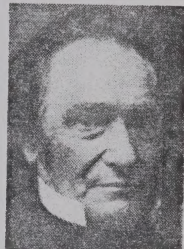
Dodge then ordered a census and apportioned the territory for the election of 125 delegates to the convention.

Framework Similar

The governmental framework for the executive and legislative departments proposed by the respective constitutional convention committees was, in the main, similar to that of other states and occasioned no serious opposition.

The judiciary clause, however, precipitated hot debate. Eastern delegates accustomed to appointive judges, were suspicious of the new democratic theory of judicial limited term and election, which the committee proposed on the ground that the method would make judges more responsible to the people.

On the composition of the Supreme Court, controversy raged along nonpartisan lines. The committee proposed that it be a separate body composed of three justices, but some delegates argued heatedly that experi-



Gov. James Doty

ence in Circuit Court was necessary preparation for service on the higher tribunal.

On the latter point the conservatives won, but the liberal faction succeeded in making judges elective.

On taxation, finance and public debt there was less discussion.

Incorporated in the constitution of 1846 and retained in the final one were clauses forbidding payments from the treasury except under previous appropriations, prohibiting the loaning of the credit of the state to any individual or group, limiting the state debt to \$100,000 and, while encouraging internal improvements, not allowing the creation of a state debt for such purposes.

Issue of Voting Rights

The subject of voting rights had been raised repeatedly in the Legislature in connection with the growing German immigrant population and the statehood referendums.

It was proposed that the vote be given to every white male aged 21 or over who was a citizen or had declared his intention of becoming one, who had taken an oath to support the United States and the state constitutions and who had lived in the state for six months before an election.

Among those who opposed the report was Thomas Burnett, who protested granting the franchise to those who had taken out only what came to be called "first papers."

Two foreign born delegates, Edward G. Ryan and Dr. Franz Huebschmann, ably defended the immigrant position as a matter of justice and sound policy.

In the end the opposition had to accept the report as presented except for raising the residence requirement to a year.

"White" Stirs Debate

The word "white" precipitated far more excited debate. In defending his report on the convention floor, Moses M. Strong of Mineral Point violently denounced the Negro race and all advocates of equality.

Charles Burchard of Waukesha protested the "distinction of color" and upheld the moral rights of the Negro to equal status. He was supported by a small group of liberals.

A minority of 13 voted to delete the word "white" from Strong's recommendation, and persisted in keeping the cause of the black man before the convention.

Finally, over strong objection, they managed by the close margin of 55 to 49 to make Negro suffrage a separate question before the electorate at the time of voting on ratification.

Women and Property

Of all the proposals reported by the committee on miscellaneous provisions, unquestionably — in the eyes of many members — the one that would permit a married woman to hold separate title to her own property was the most preposterous.

Here again, as in the Negro suffrage debate, liberal leaders suddenly became reactionary and raised angry voices in protest. Marshall M. Strong of Racine even threatened to try to defeat the pas-

sage of the entire constitution if the clause were adopted.

It won passage, and the Racine newspaper editor promptly resigned his seat and made good his threat.

The committee on boundaries was headed, fittingly, by Doty.

Of immediate importance was the boundary on the northwest. Certainly Wisconsin had reasonable expectations of retaining the Old Northwest's Mississippi River boundary, embracing the region that Wisconsin had governed since becoming a territory in 1836.

In this respect her bid for statehood came at an unfortunate time. The precarious balance of slave and free state in Congress was seriously threatened by the admission of Florida and Texas, and Texas could conceivably be divided into several states, all slaveholding.

House Fearful

Delegate Morgan L. Martin's bill for an enabling act in the House in June, 1846, had run afoul of this fear. Stephen A. Douglas of Illinois, who drew the bill, had run the Wisconsin boundary up the Mississippi to a point opposite the head of Lake Superior and thence eastward to the lake, and Martin had asked that the approaching convention be allowed to fix its own state boundaries.

Martin's bill appeared to be progressing smoothly towards passage when sharp opposition arose over the northwestern boundary.

As stated in the bill, or as permitted by Martin's insertion, the boundary would permit a "disproportionately large" state, some members declared, approximating 68,000 square miles in size and large enough for three states.

Martin and his supporters hastily called up the provisions of the Northwest Ordinance, but they were outtalked and outvoted, and the bill as passed in Congress prescribed the line that is in effect today.

Grab for Boundary

William Holcombe of Stillwater had evidently come prepared to champion the project of carving a new territory out of the northwestern part of Wisconsin.

A committee headed by Holcombe proposed a line running eastward from Trempealeau near La Crosse to the headwaters of the Montreal River — a line that, if adopted, would have shut

off from Wisconsin the entire Lake Superior frontage and cut off all or parts of 19 present-day Wisconsin counties.

The convention was not ready to endorse so huge an excision. In the end, it voted 49 to 38 to accept a compromise line that saved Lake Superior but sacrificed the St. Croix Valley by slicing a 15 mile strip from the east side of the river, thereby leaving Wisconsin smaller than even Congress had planned.

In that form the boundary clause was submitted with the constitution for ratification.

The vote of 14,116 for adoption and 20,231 against left no doubt in anyone's mind as to the Wisconsin consensus.

Dream Remains

While the sovereign electorate had made abundantly clear their rejection of the constitution fashioned by their delegates in 1846, they by no means relinquished their expectation of statehood.

After the vote, Dodge convened a special session of the Legislature, was empowered to take a census of the inhabitants on Dec. 1 and decided upon apportionment for 69 delegates who would draw up a new constitution.

The new constitution was fairly concise. Its 14 articles closed with a long set of provisions for the smooth transition to statehood. Mention of the right of a married woman to own property in her own name was discreetly omitted from the new constitution.

Boundary Resolved

Although Negroes were likewise omitted from direct mention, the Legislature was authorized to extend the suffrage to "persons not herein enumerated," subject to approval by popular vote.

On boundaries, the writers of the constitution said they would accept the boundary as set in the 1846 enabling act (the present line), although they preferred a northwestern boundary more distant than any other proposal.

A spirit of optimism prevailed throughout Wisconsin in the spring of 1848, as, for the second time within a year, the electorate studied a set of constitutional measures.

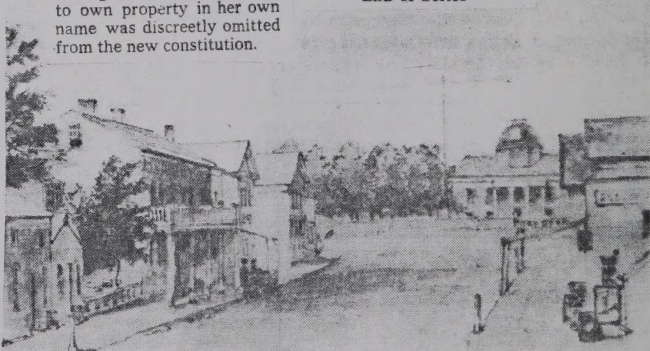
The voters may have been convinced that the verdict would be for adoption, for, by contrast to the excitement of the previous year, a relatively small number turned out on March 13. The final vote was 16,759 to 6,384 in favor of ratification.

On May 11 the bill passed the House; on May 19 it went through the Senate without debate; on May 29, 1848, President Polk affixed his signature.

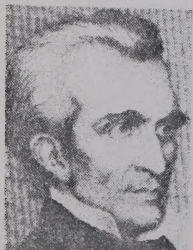
Wisconsin took no time out to celebrate the signing. There was work to be done.

Excerpted from "The History of Wisconsin: From Explorations to Statehood," by Alice E. Smith. Copyright, 1973, State Historical Society of Wisconsin.

End of Series



—From the State Historical Society of Wisconsin
Madison, capital of the new Territory of Wisconsin, as seen by
J. B. Wengler in 1851.



President James Polk



THE PICTURE GALLERY — When photography entered the picture in the mid 1850s, Wisconsin residents were more than willing to form that still, no

moving position and hold it long enough to be recorded for posterity. Among them were (top row from left) Mrs. Rosella Bowman Donnel Smith, Rachel Lawe and

Photos from the State Historical Society of Wisconsin
Mrs. Leverett S. Kellogg. In the bottom row are (from left) Mrs. Laura Kilbourne Cowles and her two sons; Anna Smith and Mrs. Immeline S. Whitney.

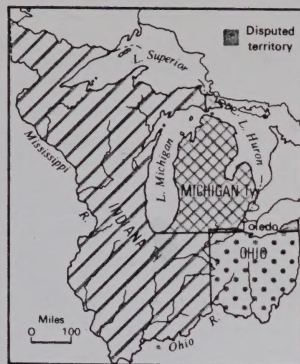


—Journal Photo by George Cassidy

The Milwaukee River now. One can't help but wonder how much it has changed since the days when it was an important highway for the early fur traders and the Indians that depended on it for travel. This picture was taken south of Grafton.



May 7, 1800



January 11, 1805



February 3, 1809



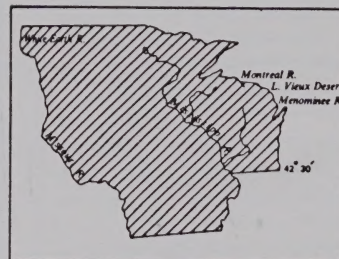
April 18, 1818

Map 9. Territorial Jurisdictions, 1800–1838. Wisconsin was included in Indiana Territory created in 1800, but in effect remained the preserve of the Montreal fur traders until after the War of 1812. Its inclusion in Illinois Territory in 1809 was an administrative convenience. American occupation and settlement followed the war and organization as a part of Michigan Territory in 1818. Wisconsin Territory, when established, included, generally, present Iowa, Minnesota, and the Dakotas,

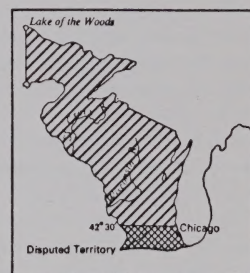
facsimile of his own virtues, Henry Dodge, whom he had appointed earlier to a colonelcy of dragoons patrolling the Indian frontier. It was no surprise when Dodge received Jackson's nomination for governor of Wisconsin Territory. The president filled other posts with the deserving from more remote political fields.

Most of the advantages of territorial status were reserved for those with political yearnings or an entrepreneurial temper who had schemes to forward that would benefit by some legislative action. This is not to say that there were not necessary services for a territorial government to render a growing population, or that territorial status did not serve a purpose in attracting new settlers. But an examination of the index to the first legislative session reveals that fully one-fourth of the entries are concerned with the incorporation of banks, railroads, toll roads, mining companies, and other such ventures. There were no general incorporation laws, and therefore each stock company had to get a special charter through a legislative act.

Territorial politics were primarily concerned with office seeking, the dispensation of privileges, and appeals for federal largess to help develop the territory. This was a natural reflection of a sparse population, always short of capital, confronting a combination of opportunities and obstacles beyond its resources. In a nice division of labor, the lead area contin-



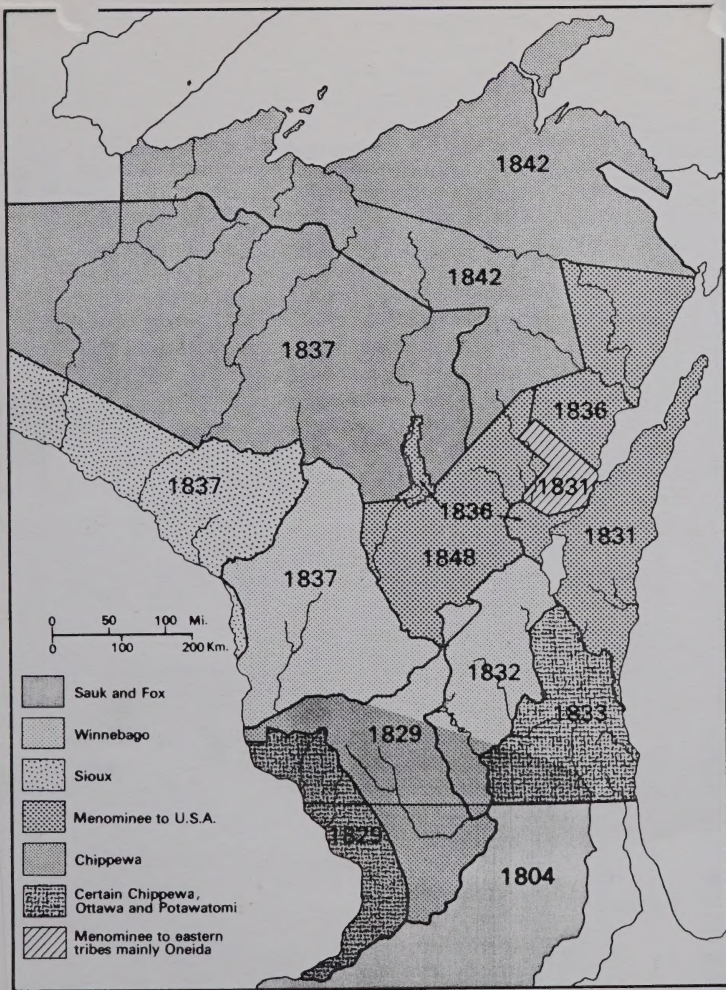
Wisconsin April 20, 1836



Wisconsin June 12, 1838

but settlement did not yet extend much beyond the Dubuque lead area and Fort Snelling. Wisconsin lost the area northwest of the present boundary in the 1846 enabling act. (On May 7, 1800, Indiana Territory was established; on January 11, 1805, Michigan Territory; on Feb. 3, 1809, Illinois Territory; on April 18, 1818, the state of Illinois; on April 20, 1836, Wisconsin Territory; and on June 12, 1838, Iowa Territory)

UWCL



INDIAN LAND CESSIONS

SOURCE: Charles C. Royce, *Indian Land Cessions in the United States*, House Documents, 56 Cong., 1 sess., part 2, no. 736 (serial 4015), plate 64.

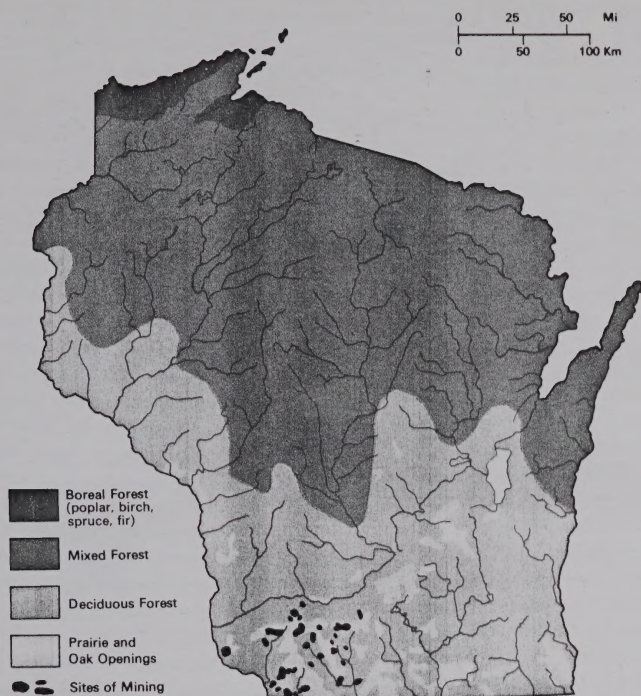
a huge stretch in northern Illinois reaching to Lake Michigan and totaling some three and a half million acres, was signed away on July 29. The Winnebago came next, on August 1. Their relinquishment was largely in Wisconsin. A tract was ceded lying east of the united tribes' cession, reaching from the Rock River in Illinois northward to the Wisconsin River and eastward and northeastward to about Blue Mounds and to the Fox-Wisconsin portage. For this area the United States agreed to pay a little over half a million dollars in thirty-year annuities, plus \$30,000 in goods at once, and \$20,000 in claims against the tribe; to reserve tracts for half breeds; and to maintain a driver, a cart, and two yoke of oxen at the portage for thirty years.¹¹

The entire lead country had now been cleared of Indian title. Miners sank their shafts into the lead lodes, as indeed they had been doing for some time. Surveyors moved into the ceded tract to draw the boundary line between Illinois and the future Wisconsin, and to lay out township and range lines, in anticipation of opening the land for sale to settlers. Then, quite without warning, a new and bigger Indian revolt erupted in the summer of 1832. This time the conflict began south of the border and spread up the Rock River, terrorizing the entire Mississippi Valley.¹²

The loosely confederated Algonquian tribes of the Sauk and Fox had been driven southward through Wisconsin during the seventeenth-century disturbances, the one from the upper Michigan peninsula, the other from the south shore of Lake Superior. In turn, they had pushed the Illinois Indians from the region lying on both sides of the Mississippi between

¹¹ Journal of Treaty Proceedings, September 11, 1829, Records of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, R.G. 75, N.A.: Kappler, *Indian Treaties*, 2: 297-303; Mahan, *Old Fort Crawford*, 144-151. Caleb Atwater describes the treaty proceedings in his *Remarks Made on a Tour to Prairie du Chien; thence to Washington City, in 1829* (Columbus, Ohio, 1831). For digests of this and succeeding Indian cessions, see Charles C. Royce, *Indian Land Cessions in the United States*, in *House Documents*, 56 Cong., 1 sess., no. 736 (serials 4014, 4015). A map of the Wisconsin cessions is found in serial 4015, plate 64.

¹² Lucius Lyon, in letters of May 6 and 16, 1832, to Micajah T. Williams, in Carter, ed., *Territorial Papers*, 12 (Michigan), 477-478, describes the excitement in the lead country, where he was running survey lines.



FORESTS OF WISCONSIN AND THE LEAD-MINING REGION

nourished the fur trade, Wisconsin's first great industry. In the lakes, streams, bogs, and meadows, trader and native Indian found fish, small game, and wild rice to sustain life through the long winters. Water communication and portages provided passage almost anywhere they wanted to guide their canoes. The era of the trade in furs was ending, but for settlers moving onto the treeless prairies, Wisconsin's forests held

promise of a seemingly inexhaustible supply of timber, and Wisconsin's tumultuous rivers would turn the wheels of saw-mills and float logs and lumber down to market.

The extensive exploitation of the great forest area was to await another generation. Neither the Northern Highland nor the broad crescent-shaped Central Plain that outlined its southern extension were of much interest to the people of territorial Wisconsin. They made their approach from the southeast and south, and occupied the area known to geologists respectively as the Southeastern Ridges and Plains and the Southwestern Upland. Of different origin than the pre-Cambrian shield, these three physiographic regions constituted the Paleozoic section of Wisconsin, a part of the Central Plains region of the United States containing sediment laid down in ancient ocean beds hundreds of millions of years ago. Like the Northern Highlands, their surfaces have been much affected by the prolonged and repeated movements of glaciers which tended to level the surface, alter the course of rivers, fill in valleys, plane down ridges, and form lakes and marshes, leaving a blanket of glacial drift over a large part of Wisconsin.

To this mixing and shifting of vast quantities of debris Wisconsin soils owe much of their fertility and variability. Some of the effects of glaciation are clearly observable in the Kettle Moraine in the Eastern Ridges and Lowlands. As the name suggests, this region contains ridges and hills, as well as the lowest part of the state on the shore of Lake Michigan (580 feet above sea level). The Niagara Escarpment, a resistant dolomite ridge, appears in the Door County Peninsula and along the eastern border of Lake Winnebago. Through the Lowlands portion the Rock and Fox (of Illinois) rivers flow southward and southwestward to the Mississippi. The area is one of limestone soils, of oak, maple, and other hardwoods, interspersed with heavy silt prairies rich in plant food. Here the growing season ranges from 120 to 150 days, a month or more longer than in the more elevated Northern Highland. The accessibility to occupied territory and to lake ports, together

with the fertility of the soil and the happy combination of wooded and open spaces, made this the first area of Wisconsin to be thickly settled.

However, it was not the inviting farm land of southeastern Wisconsin that drew the first surge of population, but the rugged Southwestern Upland. This is a region of rugged hills and deeply eroded streams, of picturesque rocky bluffs, castellated spurs, and rock monuments, but also of high, dry, comparatively flat upland whose tillable soil and scattered groves suggested farming as well as mining. An outstanding feature is a long ridge, roughly paralleling the Wisconsin River eastward from the Mississippi to about Madison. This ridge and the Niagara Escarpment formed part of Wisconsin's first highway, the Military Road. From the Military Ridge short, swift streams flow northward to the Wisconsin and more gentle ones water the less rugged country to the south, the lead-mining region. The area owes its ruggedness to the fact that the last stage of the continental glaciation, called the Wisconsin Stage, seems to have left uncovered approximately 15,000 square miles of rough upland known as the Driftless Area, of which about 13,360 square miles lie in Wisconsin, and which is roughly co-terminous with the Southwestern Upland.²⁰

Lead ore was the magnet that pulled hordes of prospectors into the tri-state area straddling the Mississippi and the Illinois-Wisconsin boundary. There the miners established a self-conscious community, distinctive in social composition, economic institutions, and political complexion. Beneath the shallow topsoil in this part of the driftless area lay a sheet of Galena dolomite which contained most of the lead deposits, although some were extracted from the limestone beneath it. For two decades Julien Dubuque had worked the mines west

²⁰ Robert F. Black, "The Physical Geography of Wisconsin," in *Wisconsin Blue Book*, 1964, pp. 171-177, and other studies by specialists, pp. 113-211, deal with Wisconsin forests, climate, soils, water and mineral resources. Robert W. Finley, *Geography of Wisconsin: A Content Outline* (Madison, 1965), covers the subject in considerable detail and provides excellent maps. Finley's generalized map of vegetation about the year 1850, based on his detailed study of surveyors' original field notes, is found on p. 67.

of the river with permission from the Sauk and Fox Indians and the Spanish government. With less authority, Jesse W. Shull and one or two other Americans influential among the Fox tribe had extracted ore from near-surface veins discovered northward from Galena. But it was with the granting of a mining lease in 1822 for the upper Mississippi by the Ordnance Bureau to two Kentuckians that the lead mines burst into prominence. The permission to mine on the Fever River introduced a stream of miners and adventurers.²¹

The government, under a policy laid down in 1807, did not sell land which contained ore, but issued leases to explore and mine the metal, collecting 10 per cent of the processed lead. Since the crude ore dug from the ground had to be smelted to remove impurities before transporting it to market, mining officials adopted regulations in 1825 which focused the collection of the 10 per cent royalty on the smelter. In effect, the smelter obtained a license allowing him to purchase and smelt mineral taken from the public domain; the digger, or lessee, obtained a permit to exploit a specified area with the understanding that all mineral would be sold to licensed smelters. Although purchase or permanent occupancy of the land was unlawful, the government agent issued limited-time permits to miners to cut timber, build cabins, and plant crops. The rising annual June count of mining permits records the quick growth of mining operations in the upper Mississippi. By June, 1825, sixty-nine permits had been issued; by 1826 the number was 350; by 1827 it was 2,384; by 1828 it was 3,788. In June, 1829, there were 4,253 miners and fifty-two licensed smelting works in the region. That year 13,343,150 pounds of refined lead were produced.

As of 1829, no purchase of any public land was possible, and undoubtedly many miners qualified for the term "Badgers," signifying that they dug themselves into caves during cold weather. Yet many others had brought their families to the lead region and had established substantial headquarters. That

²¹ Schafer, *Wisconsin Lead Region*, 21-43; James E. Wright, *The Galena Lead District: Federal Policy and Practice, 1824-1847* (Madison, 1966), 1-13.

year R. W. Chandler of Galena published a "Map of the United States Lead Mines of the Upper Mississippi River." It showed the country from Galena on the Fever River to the ridge paralleling the Wisconsin River bristling with mines, well interspersed with taverns, mills, and farms, connecting roads and streams. By far the greater part of the activity lay in a broad band stretching northeasterly from Galena to Brigham's Blue Mound, easily two-thirds of it north of the Illinois border. At the port of Galena, according to Chandler, there were ninety-nine arrivals of steamboats and seventy-four of keelboats in 1828. "Miners are entitled to the free use of timber for building and fuel," he noted; "farming is permitted free of rent," and "mining is as simple a process, as the common method of digging wells."²²

Among the arrivals in 1827 were three men who, by virtue of their family, education, or past achievements, dispelled from the outset the illusion of equality on this frontier. One was the son of the distinguished Alexander Hamilton of New York, William S. Hamilton. Leaving the military academy at West Point for Illinois before graduation, he took up surveying and in 1827, at the age of thirty, staked a claim in present-day Wiota, just above the border. His mining paid off well, and he shipped his lead to St. Louis by way of the Pecatonica, the Rock, and the Mississippi. Later he built a smelter at Muscoda on the Wisconsin and marketed his lead down that river by steamboat. Conscious of his superior cultural attainments and training, he sought political office; but his conservative views and attitude won him meager following in a Jacksonian milieu, and in 1849 he took the overland trail to California.

Another early comer was George W. Jones, a graduate of Transylvania University in Lexington, Kentucky. In 1827 Jones settled near Sinsinawa Mound and engaged in mining, smelting, and merchandising. A Democrat and a one-time slaveowner, Jones enjoyed political and social prestige and

²² Schafer, *Wisconsin Lead Region*, 37; Wright, *Galena Lead District*, 15-18. Chandler's map is reproduced in "Narrative of Morgan L. Martin," *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, 11: 400.

for two decades wielded a strong influence in the affairs of Wisconsin Territory. In 1846 he moved to Dubuque and two years later was sent to the United States Senate from Iowa.²³

A third arrival in 1827 was a forty-five-year-old Missourian who had achieved prominence at Ste. Genevieve as a lead miner, a county sheriff, a Democratic leader, and a brigadier general in the Missouri militia during the War of 1812. He was Henry Dodge, and his migration to the new mining frontier was unmistakably intended as a permanent move, for he brought his wife, nine children, and a family of slaves. Dodge quickly demonstrated his abilities in all his former capacities and a number of new ones. He reached Galena in time to take part in the defense against the rebellious Winnebago, and before the year ended, established his quarters south of what became the village of Dodgeville. There he sank shafts, built a stockaded "fort," and gathered a corps of workers around him in huts. For eight years the family lived in a crude log cabin built of hewn timbers, with a puncheon floor and a clapboard roof. The sub-Indian agent, John Marsh, whom Street sent from Fort Crawford in January, 1828, to warn Dodge that he was trespassing on Indian land, reported that he found about twenty log houses in the immediate vicinity and about 230 miners fully armed with rifles and pistols. Dodge had a double furnace in constant operation, and quantities of crude ore and pigs of refined lead, and refused to be dislodged from his illegal occupancy. He soon thereafter won wide renown as a leader of the militia forces during the Black Hawk War, and, at its close, was appointed major of a battalion of mounted rangers and advanced to the rank of colonel of United States Dragoons. Beginning in 1836, he served Wisconsin as territorial governor, delegate in Congress, and United States Senator.²⁴

²³ DWB; Sylvan J. Muldoon, *Alexander Hamilton's Pioneer Son; the Life and Times of Colonel William Stephen Hamilton; 1797-1850* (Harrisburg, 1930); John C. Parish, *George Wallace Jones* (Iowa City, 1912), 3-35.

²⁴ Pelzer, *Augustus Caesar Dodge*, 11-35, and Louis Pelzer, *Henry Dodge* (Iowa City, 1911). The confrontation in 1828 is related in George D. Lyman, *John Marsh: The Life Story of a Trail-blazer on Six Frontiers* (New York, 1930), 141-142.

No illustrious leader laid out the village of Mineral Point, but the bluff—"the Point"—which ended sharply at the union of two small branches of Pecatonica was rich in almost pure chunks of lead, and in an incredibly small space of time a town was born. The settlement dates its establishment from 1827, when a "Calvinistic Baptist" minister built his cabin there. Prospectors struck lead in 1828, and the news brought a stampede. Oak and hickory groves disappeared; gaping pits and heaps of stone and rubble disfigured the hillsides. A merchant set up a store in a log cabin; a physician arrived; a tavern was opened. On July Fourth, 1829, a thousand persons celebrated Independence Day. Landlocked though it was, Mineral Point lay midway between what came to be the two main lead transportation outlets—Galena and small ports on the Wisconsin River—and so was well placed as the principal mining metropolis. In 1829 when Iowa County, Michigan Territory, comprising all of southwestern Wisconsin, was established, Mineral Point was made the county seat. Five years later it was selected as the site of one of the two land offices in western Michigan Territory. Under acts of Congress in 1836 and 1837, streets and lots in Mineral Point were laid off and lots were auctioned at public sale with pre-emptive rights to occupants.²⁵

Within less than ten years the whole region had been opened to settlement. In the process, embryo villages dotted the scarred face of the land, their colorful titles denoting their origin or their distinctive features. A wag composed a sonnet on the names, beginning:

*Hard Scrabble, Fairplay, Nip-and-Tuck, and Patch
With Catholic, Whig, and Democrat to match;
There's Shirt-Tail, Shake-rag, and Hoof Noggle steep;
And Strawberry, Trespass, and Tail-hole deep.*

Some flourished for a day and faded into oblivion, but others

²⁵ George Fiedler, *Mineral Point: A History* (Mineral Point, 1962), 24–29, 48; Moses M. Strong, *History of the Territory of Wisconsin from 1836 to 1848* . . . (Madison, 1885), 239.

survived the mining occupation to become grain and dairy centers and railroad stations, as mining gave way to farming and the urban frontier evolved into a predominantly rural economy.

The rush to the mines did not necessarily spell prosperity for everyone concerned, but both migration to the region and production of lead continued to advance. The year 1829 brought temporary depression and consequent changes. The price of lead dropped, and the high cost of foodstuffs ate up anticipated profits. For partial relief, miners demanded of the government that the 10 per cent tax on refined minerals be removed and that lands be opened for sale, so that they might have tenure on their homes and farm lands. The government quickly reduced the percentage of ore it took from 10 to 6 per cent, but land sales had to await the established course of action by the Land Office. Even the reduced tax was resented and increasingly ignored, and applicants for permits to mine declined. Besides the revenue lost thereby, the government lost the gauge of lead production the permits had afforded in the upper Mississippi region. One authority recorded a production of at least 89,000,000 pounds in the five-year period of 1836 through 1840, and a contemporary described roads "rendered almost impassable by immense trains of heavily laden wagons" carrying lead to Galena.²⁶

Not only in the administration of mining controls did these newcomers to the territory assert their rights. Governed by an uninformed and indifferent legislature in distant Detroit, and by a Congress in still more remote Washington, they had few contacts with the seats of authority. One ap-

²⁶ The verse is quoted by Henry E. Legler on pp. 131–132 of his "Early Wisconsin Imprints: A Preliminary Essay," in *Proceedings of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin* (74 vols., Madison, 1875–1958), 1903, pp. 118–138, herein-after cited as *SHSW Proceedings*. Legler states that it is from the inside back cover of Josiah B. Grinnell, *The Home of the Badgers, or a Sketch of the Early History of Wisconsin, with a Series of Familiar Letters and Remarks on Territorial Character and Characteristics, etc.* (Milwaukee, 1845), attributed by Grinnell to "a friend." For figures on lead production see Wright, *Galena Lead District*, 31–33, 40–41, 46.

proach was through petitions and memorials, and they made good use of these channels to state their wants. In 1829, the year of the drastic drop in the price of lead, a committee representing the "inhabitants of the mining country," headed by Henry Dodge, appealed to Congress through a representative from Illinois for action on certain measures. They wanted the tax on lead graduated according to its value in Galena, but never to exceed 5 per cent. There should be a protective tariff on lead, they declared, and prayed for the imposition of such a tax. They were appreciative of the recent treaty removing the Indians, and, looking toward occupation of the land, they asked that the Illinois boundary line be run, that a separate territory be established, and that when the public lands were offered for sale, actual settlers and smelters should have preemptive rights on the land they occupied. Their memorial made it quite clear that, as early as 1829, these people were looking towards permanent settlement and were prepared to demand their priority rights to the country where they had staked their mines.²⁷

The miners continued to stress the necessity for the opening of public lands acquired by the Treaty of 1829, and it came as no surprise that government surveying began in the western, not the eastern, corner of Wisconsin. During the half-century since the adoption of a plan of surveys in the Ordinance of 1785, the rectangular survey system had been put in practice. The country was divided into land districts. Michigan Territory was included with Ohio and Indiana in a district headed by Surveyor General Micajah T. Williams of Cincinnati, who employed a corps of deputy surveyor generals to whom he let contracts for running boundary lines of Indian treaty lands, exterior township lines, and subsequently the subdivisions. Rigid rules for surveying were laid down; uniformity of methods was of the highest importance. Finally, the surveyors entered in their little field notebooks plats of their surveys and estimates of the quality of the land, the kinds

²⁷ Carter, ed., *Territorial Papers*, 12 (Michigan), 93-98. The undated memorial was referred to a committee on December 15, 1829.

and density of timber, drainage, surface features, landmarks—in brief, all the things settlers were most keen to know.²⁸

Lucius Lyon was appointed to ascertain the northern boundary of Illinois and to continue the Fourth Principal Meridian northward from that state. He and John Mullett, both familiar with western Michigan through their survey of private land claims at Prairie du Chien and Green Bay, contracted in the fall of 1831 to begin the survey of townships lying west and east of the Fourth Meridian. The work was anything but a sinecure. The surveyor was paid three dollars per mile, from which he had to reimburse his men and meet expenses. Torrential rains that autumn were followed by bitter cold and snow, making it impossible to raise mounds to mark the section corners. John Rountree, who was engaged to assist Lyon, had been brought up in the South and was "as afraid of winter as a Barn Swallow." When spring arrived and the weather was less forbidding, rumblings of the Black Hawk War drove frightened settlers to Galena for protection. Yet the work proceeded apace, and it was not without its compensations. The surveyors had the first close look at the country opening for occupation, and, in common with countless federal servants in new territories, they took the opportunity to select choice land or well-placed townsites for themselves. They ran the Fourth Meridian, from which ranges of townships in Wisconsin are numbered east and west, northward through the heart of the lead region to the Wisconsin River. Then they laid off ranges of townships on both sides of the line, and ran the interior lines. By the end of 1836 the entire region

²⁸ *Ibid.*, 19 (Arkansas), 201-206, 449-453. Williams was appointed in December, 1831; *ibid.*, 12 (Michigan), 447-448. For surveying practices, see Earl G. Harrington, "Cadastral Surveys for the Public Lands of the United States," in Vernon Carstensen, ed., *The Public Lands: Studies in the History of the Public Domain* (Madison, 1963), 35-39; Dwight Agnew, "The Government Land Surveyor as a Pioneer," in *Mississippi Valley Historical Review*, 28 (December, 1941), 369-382; and Joseph Schafer, *A History of Agriculture in Wisconsin* (Madison, 1922), 27-30. Malcolm J. Rohrbough, *The Land Office Business: The Settlement and Administration of American Public Lands, 1789-1837* (New York, 1968), 180-199, describes various private and political abuses of positions in the land offices.

between the Illinois boundary and the Fox and Wisconsin rivers had been surveyed.²⁹

Before that date, on June 26, 1834, the government had erected two land districts south of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, separated by the township range line west of Fort Winnebago. Mineral Point was made the land office for the western (named the Wisconsin) district; Green Bay, the land office for the eastern (named the Green Bay) district. Two weeks later, on July 7, President Jackson proclaimed the first sale of public lands in Wisconsin, to take place at Mineral Point on November 10, 1834. At that sale all land (exclusive of mineral land) lying in present Grant County came into market. Other proclamations soon followed: for sales at Green Bay on August 17 and 31, and November 16, 1835, and at Mineral Point on September 7 and 21, 1835. At these sales all nonmineral land within the western district and a large part of the eastern district was opened to purchase. With the exceptions of certain tracts surrounding the mouths of rivers at Milwaukee and northward, all of southeastern Wisconsin, including portions of counties reaching north to Lake Winnebago, was withheld from market for the time being (and later became the Milwaukee Land District).³⁰

At Mineral Point the sales were conducted with no apparent hitch, as smelters, miners, farmers, and speculators purchased the tracts they had occupied or selected, usually paying the standard minimum fee of \$1.25 per acre set by law. Over 14,000 acres were sold that first fall. During 1835, when the Green Bay office was also open, 217,000 acres were sold in Wisconsin, and the next year 650,000 acres, making a total of 881,000 acres by the close of 1836. The receipts to the government for

²⁹ For instructions and correspondence on the survey in southwestern Wisconsin, 1831-1832, see Carter, ed., *Territorial Papers*, 12 (Michigan), 340-512 *passim*. Mullett's contract is found on pp. 354-355; the quotation from Lyon is on p. 390. The report of the General Land Office of December, 1836, appears in *Senate Documents*, 24 Cong., 2 sess., vol. 1, no. 3 (serial 297), 2.

³⁰ *United States Statutes at Large*, 4: 686-687. Presidential proclamations for sales of public lands are found in Records of the Bureau of Land Management, R.G. 49, N.A. Some notices of early sales in the two Wisconsin districts, 1834-1835, are published in Carter, ed., *Territorial Papers*, 12 (Michigan), 785, 905-908.

Wisconsin sales during the three years were \$21,000, \$317,000, and \$720,000 respectively. This high volume of sales was not unique to Wisconsin; in 1836 public land receipts for the whole of the United States totaled \$24,934,000.³¹

The period was unquestionably one of broad and intensive speculative activity, and the principal opportunity for investment was in real estate. An informed contemporary, Moses M. Strong, who was himself a Wisconsin land agent serving eastern capitalists, estimated that during the three years 1834-1836 three-fourths of the Wisconsin lands sold went to speculators. Although the term "land speculators" meant different things to different people, it had a generally unpleasant connotation on the frontier, being held synonymous with "absentee ownership" or "landlordism"—this despite the fact that the cherished dream of local promoters was to interest capitalists in their land-investment enterprises, and that the association of a prominent capitalist's name with a scheme was guaranteed to draw other eager investors. Furthermore, these men could and did use their influence to press legislation that, in the name of the common good, satisfied their own selfish needs. The sale of Milwaukee and other Lake Michigan ports, ostensibly for the "public benefit," before the surrounding territory was placed on the market, was one instance of these tactics. Another was the revival of a pre-emption law of 1830 and the extension to June, 1836, of its inclusion of persons who had occupied tracts before 1833. Under the act, aptly called "pre-emption once removed," a squatter who had settled on 160 acres had the first right to purchase the quarter-section; but, if he chose, he could retain eighty acres and receive a certificate entitling the bearer to locate another eighty acres anywhere within the land district. These certificates became

³¹ Joseph Schafer, *Four Wisconsin Counties: Prairie and Forest* (Madison, 1927), 55, 59; Strong, *Wisconsin Territory*, 189, 204-206; Arthur H. Cole, "Cyclical and Sectional Variations in the Sale of Public Lands, 1816-1860," in Carstensen, ed., *Public Lands*, 233-235. Schafer's acreage figures and Cole's sales receipt figures do not agree for 1836, the acreage being too high for the receipts. A smaller total of 878,014 acres sold by the end of 1836 is mentioned in Strong, *Wisconsin Territory*, 217.

Many of these people travelled part of the distance on the river and settled within hauling distance of a river landing. Wisconsin's population, 100,000 larger than Iowa's in 1860, was mostly tributary to the shore of Lake Michigan, but the counties along the Mississippi enjoyed impressive growth in the period.

The next event in shaping the upper Mississippi traffic was the construction of railroads from Chicago and Milwaukee to the river. The railroad from Chicago reached Galena in 1856, and the Milwaukee and Mississippi entered Prairie du Chien the next year. Oddly, the railroads increased traffic on the river rather than inhibiting it, because the panic of 1857 caught them before they could undertake the expensive and difficult task of bridging the great river. Until 1865, there were no bridges across the Mississippi between Rock Island and St. Paul. Railroads terminating at East Dubuque, Prairie du Chien, and La Crosse were halted on the east bank until after the Civil War. The result was an increase of traffic on the river, which served as a north and south feeder for the railroads, gathering wheat from Iowa and Minnesota. But by 1887, there were fifteen railroad bridges across the upper Mississippi, which meant that the railroads were performing their own feeder operations and the river traffic was in precipitous decline. At this point, when the postwar river steamer had reached a peak of size, specialization, and general impressiveness, it was clearly doomed.

While a part of the lead trade had found its way to Lake Michigan by way of the seasonal wagon trains to Milwaukee, and by the Illinois and Michigan Canal to Chicago after 1848, the bulk of it went downriver to St. Louis and New Orleans before 1856, when the railroads reached the lead region. The upper Mississippi had its limitations as an avenue of commerce; it was generally closed by low water at the Rock Island rapids for at least three months, and sometimes for much of the year. In addition, St. Louis and New Orleans neglected their port facilities. While riverboat rates remained competitive with the routes through the Great Lakes, insurance rates were significantly higher on the river, handling and financing were more haphazard, and the route was long and slow. The lead trade figured prominently in the arithmetic of the railroad projectors, but wheat provided the overwhelming bulk of their traffic by the time they were built to the river. Wheat from the upper Mississippi never flowed in quantity to New Orleans as it did on the Ohio. Handling facilities for grain downriver were inferior, and it was held that the heat and humidity encountered had a deteriorating effect on grains and flour. By 1840 the grain trade from Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois was turning north along the canals and railroads to the Lake ports, well before the upper Mississippi country was producing much wheat. The population of

southwest Wisconsin, which was culturally and economically tied to the South, had been joined to the Lake Michigan ports economically well before the Civil War closed the lower Mississippi.

Technologically, the development of the riverboat was probably more interesting than the evolution of vessels on the Great Lakes. Starting in 1813 with a version of Fulton's *Clermont*, the western riverboat evolved into a long, narrow, shallow-draft, highpowered, nervous, and dangerous instrument of fast, luxurious travel. Immensely profitable and short lived, it evolved rapidly. Riverboats were built in unusually remote areas, wherever timber was available. George Dow's brother-in-law wrote from near Cambridge, Wisconsin in January 1842 that "they Built a Steam Boat on the Rock River last winter and sent it down to St. Louis in the Spring but the thing has never Returned." The average life of a Mississippi steamer was from three to five years, and it was not unusual for the boilers and machinery to see service in three or four boats before ending up ashore or unrecoverable. The machinery was developed by empirical engineers, mostly around Pittsburgh, and was simple, with wide tolerances, and operating on pressures up to 125 pounds. Boilers breathed visibly as they worked. Explosions, like navigational hazards, were common.

A man could be in the steamboat business on the river for as little as \$2,000. Boats were smaller in the early years, usually in single ownership, and ran anywhere that there was business. They nosed up many a small stream, whistling the cattle from the water ahead, sometimes getting stranded in unlikely country until the next high water came to their rescue.

As the river business evolved, boats became larger, more luxurious, and more expensive. Because of the profits, they were a favored investment, often owned by a condominium. The inevitable tendency toward consolidation and monopoly gave rise to packet lines maintaining published schedules, with daily runs. The rivalries between river towns resulted in subsidies to start such lines and in fierce rate wars. The situation was generally quite fluid in the pre-Civil War years when packet lines came and went and boats changed hands rapidly. It is difficult to find figures on the number of boats operating on the upper Mississippi at any given time. Boats were readily moved many miles to a new base, often on a lease arrangement, or they might operate on subsidiary streams, such as the Minnesota River, until low water drove them back onto the Mississippi. Another source of confusion was the common practice of taking a boat into a yard, cutting her in half, and adding twenty feet or so to keep abreast of the trend toward larger vessels. These boats ordinarily reappeared under a new name. One authority gives the number of boats on the upper river in 1857 as 99, most of them owned or



WISCONSIN POPULATION BY COUNTIES, 1836

Mississippi counties had 10,535 inhabitants; Iowa County had 5,234; Milwaukee, 2,893; Brown, 2,706; and Crawford, 850. On September 9, Governor Dodge proclaimed the results and his apportionment. Because Crawford County did not have one-thirteenth of the population, he had assigned it no seat in the thirteen-man upper house, but tried to compensate by giving the county two lower-house seats. He also ordered that an election be held on the second Monday in October to

vote on a delegate to Congress and legislators, and directed that the winning members convene at Belmont in Iowa County on October 25.¹³

Until this time everything had been surface smooth, but Dodge's choice of Belmont unleashed a storm of criticism. Besieged by numerous village-site promoters vying for the advantages of being awarded the capital, Dodge had named a quiet spot twelve miles southwest of Mineral Point that had been platted as recently as May 15. Belmont—the beautiful mound—(now called Leslie) lay close to the road rutted deep by mule teams hauling lead to the Galena port. Perhaps the troubled governor reasoned that he would quiet the importuning promoters by choosing this isolated site. But its very isolation created problems. It was “without wood, water, in an open bleak prairie, with no communication. . .,” grumbled Horner. He exaggerated, for there was some timber in the area, and others found the prairie more beautiful than bleak; but the supply of lumber was inadequate and there were no buildings. During that summer a simple frame capitol, a supreme court building, a lodging house for legislators, and sundry other structures were hastily constructed in sections in Pittsburgh, freighted by steamer down the Ohio and up the Mississippi and the Fever to Galena, and thence hauled north by wagon to the foot of Belmont Mound. There they were erected along a main street bristling with stumps, and in the two-story, twenty-five-by-forty-foot building with a built-up

¹³Dodge's proclamations and appointments appear in the Records of the Department of State, R.G. 59, N.A., and, in many instances, in the Wisconsin Executive Journal, published in Bloom, ed., *Territorial Papers*, 27 (Wisconsin), 71-283. See also Strong, *Wisconsin Territory*, 220-221, 233. The census returns for 1836 for counties east of the Mississippi are published in “Territorial Census for 1836,” *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, 13: 247-270. Resenting what they regarded as a deprivation, voters of Crawford County held a public meeting at which they resolved to elect a council member on their own authority. At the election, in addition to the two house members, Thomas P. Burnett was elected to the council, and appeared at the session demanding to be seated. A select committee upheld the governor's apportionment, and a petition from Crawford County to the Congress for action on the matter was apparently disregarded. See Bloom, ed., *Territorial Papers*, 27 (Wisconsin), 656-657; Strong, *Wisconsin Territory*, 223; petition, December, 1836, in Records of the U. S. House of Representatives, 25 Cong., 2 sess., R. G. 233, N.A.

battlement front—still standing—the legislators assembled on October 25.¹⁴

The council elected Henry Baird of Green Bay, president, and the house elected Peter Hill Engle of Dubuque speaker. Then the two houses informed the governor that they were organized and ready to hear his message. In their diversity of origin, newness to Wisconsin, and lack of legislative experience, the thirty-nine members reflected the immaturity of the territory. None of them had been born in Wisconsin or in Michigan; only one originated as near by as Illinois. Of foreign birth there were three, all from Ireland. Northerners slightly exceeded Southerners. In the council, eight had their origin north of the Mason-Dixon line, three from below. In the house, the figures were thirteen and twelve. The extremes of time of arrival in the Wisconsin area were 1816 for James Lockwood of Prairie du Chien and 1836 for Charles Durkee of Southport (Kenosha) in Milwaukee County, but most of the legislators appear to have come about the same time as the governor, in the last decade. In age they averaged in the low thirties, as nearly as can be ascertained. John P. Arndt of Green Bay, age fifty-six, was probably the oldest of the group. Of formal education there was little, and of advanced study, even less. The only profession noted among the members was that of the law, and in each case the individual had attained his status through self-education and apprenticeship. So far as is known, none had any previous legislative experience, except for the dubious value of attendance at the rump council. Four members of that January group were at Belmont: Teas and Smith of Des Moines County, Vineyard of Iowa County, and Knapp of Racine. In this conglomerate of representatives, unseasoned, unorganized, uninstructed by their constituents, unfamiliar with one another's background and speech habits, and unac-

¹⁴ Kenneth W. Duckett, *Frontiersman of Fortune: Moses M. Strong of Mineral Point* (Madison, 1955), 27-28; Smith, *Doty*, 196-197; Horner to Lyon, December 29, 1836, in the Lyon Papers, describes the village. The 1837 "Journal of William R. Smith," published in the *WMH*, 12 (December, 1928-March, 1929), 192-220, 300-321, tells of the Belmont buildings being prefabricated at Pittsburgh.

customed to the politician's practices, a clever manipulator might easily build a bloc of supporters and maneuver to attain his private ends.¹⁵

Henry Dodge was not such a maneuverer, nor had he any secret objectives. He had repeatedly emphasized his intention to serve "as Governor of the whole territory," and favor no group or interest. In this spirit the new governor appeared to address the members in joint session. They had the responsibility, he instructed them, of laying out the three judicial districts and defining the powers and jurisdiction of the several courts. Conscious of strong support in the national capital for his proposals, he then launched into a discussion of the needs of the territory, which he recommended should be placed before Congress in the form of memorials: extension of pre-emption rights to squatters and to miners, reduction of the price of public lands, surveys and improvement of rivers, surveys of Lake Michigan harbors and construction of lighthouses, a railroad from the lake to the river, and a donation of land to support an academy of learning. Military as well as civil wants were stressed; he recommended establishment of a mounted militia of sixty in each county, the men to be well armed and supplied with ammunition through government aid. Finally, reaching the subject uppermost in all minds, he spoke of the selection of a permanent capital and promised his assent to any location that the legislature should agree upon.¹⁶

The governor's announcement throwing the selection wide

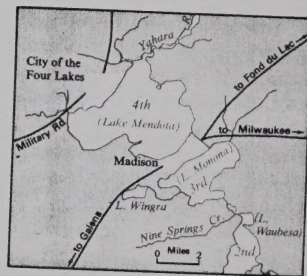
¹⁵ These statements are based on a list of members with places of nativity found in Strong, *Wisconsin Territory*, 223-224, on biographical data in the *DWB*, and on scattered sources. The scarcity of data on members from the present Iowa prevents drawing more complete conclusions.

¹⁶ Dodge to Jones, August 16, September 4, 1836, in Salter, ed., "Letters of Henry Dodge," 384-385, 386. The Dodge letter of August 16 has also been published in Bloom, ed., *Territorial Papers*, 27 (Wisconsin), 641-642. The messages of the territorial governors may be found in the *Wisconsin Council Journal*, the *Wisconsin House Journal*, and usually in the contemporary newspapers. A set of these messages preserved in the Executive Journal, filed in the Wisconsin State Archives, has been published in volume 27 (Wisconsin) of Bloom, ed., *Territorial Papers*, and reference will be made hereinafter to appearances in that publication. Dodge's message of October 26, 1836, is found on pp. 89-95.

open to the decision of the legislature created a wild scramble among townsite promoters. No prize could compete with acquiring the capital location, which carried the \$20,000 assigned for public buildings, and until the matter was settled members were wooed individually and collectively by agents of this or that site. Dubuque invited the entire group over for a week-end inspection tour of the village. "Major Jerry" Smith of Des Moines County promised that if Burlington on the west bank of the Mississippi should be chosen the temporary capital, he would erect a suitable building in time for the second legislative session. Cassville, its hopes raised by the rump council's endorsement, began construction of a four-story brick hotel to accommodate government personnel. One of its capitalist backers, Garrett V. Denniston, formally offered to refund the \$20,000 federal outlay at the end of two years, if Cassville should be selected. Other promoters tried bargaining, and in the welter of sectional rivalries and alliances, they found ample opportunity to practice their skills.¹⁷

Into this cauldron of witches' brew came the territory's promoter par excellence, James Duane Doty, a week after the session opened. Doty was in no way officially connected with the government. His visit was purely commercial, one of many that he had crowded into the summer and fall. On this trip he had started on horseback from Green Bay about October 20 with John V. Suydam, a surveyor and draftsman. The two stopped along the way to lay out villages or check on townsites in which Doty held an interest. It was probably October 27 when they reached the region of the Four Lakes, a chain joined by the Yahara or Catfish tributary of the Rock River. The beautiful rolling countryside, the rare existence of lakes in this southern region, the fortunate location midway between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi had caught the notice of surveyors and travelers, and much of the area border-

¹⁷ Schafer, *Wisconsin Lead Region*, 60-62. Denniston's offer is published in *Wisconsin House Journal*, 1836, p. 47. For Jerry Smith's offer, which was accepted, see "The Capitals and Capitols of Iowa," in *Iowa Historical Record*, 4 (July, 1888), 98.



TERRITORIAL MADISON

ing the four lakes had been snapped up as soon as it was placed on the market. Lucius Lyon entered entire sections between First and Second lakes. Doty, Slaughter, and Martin owned a location on the northwest side of Fourth Lake on which they had platted the City of the Four Lakes, and some of the country's big speculators held title to tracts elsewhere in the region.

A narrow half-mile isthmus between Fourth and Third lakes (later named Mendota and Monona) was still available in early 1836, and in April Doty entered a tract of about 1,360 acres in the names of himself and Stevens T. Mason of Detroit, to be held and exploited for the benefit of a joint-stock company of twenty-four members. Doty served as their trustee and agent. On July 1 he drew up a plat of the "Town of Madison" to be built around a square, centering at a meeting of fractional sections 13, 14, 23, and 24, Township 7 North, Range 9 East, the precise spot on which the Wisconsin capitol now stands. On their way to Belmont, Doty and Suydam paused to stake out the village, which they now called Madison City, then continued their journey.¹⁸

¹⁸ The story of the Doty-Mason company was brought out in a lawsuit instituted in the Dane County District Court in 1839. Doty's bill of complaint and the reply of Mason *et al.* are found in a sixteen-page pamphlet, *In Chancery . . . James D. Doty vs. Stevens T. Mason, and Others . . .* (Madison, 1840). The plat of Wisconsin in Doty's handwriting, labeled "Plat of the Town of Madison on the Four Lakes, July 1, 1836," is owned by the SHSW. It bears hundreds

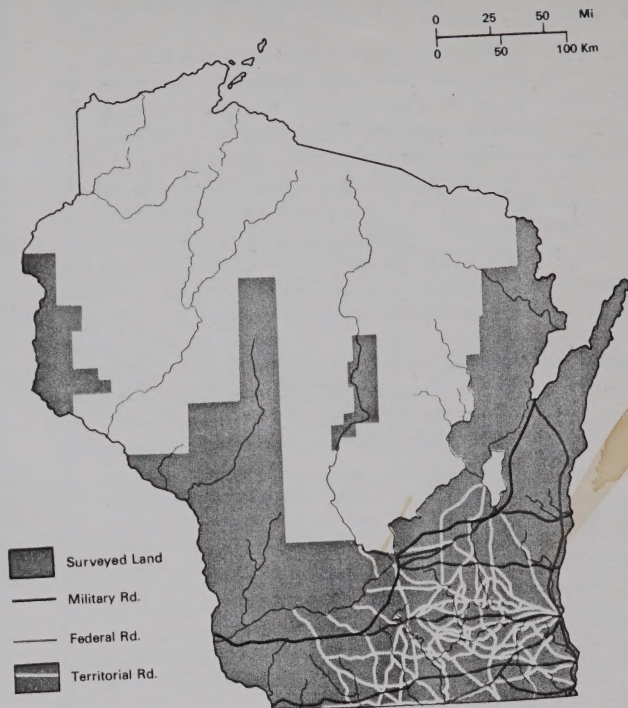
to direct appropriations. An obvious one, already in use, was by grants of public lands. Better transportation facilities would give added inducements to those who contemplated migration to the frontier and would hasten land sales. The improvements would increase the market value of lands retained by the government. Westerners in particular believed that they had a strong case for demanding government subsidy in the form of land grants, for they considered that states and territories owned the public lands within their borders, and regarded bestowal of grants as nothing more than mere justice.⁹⁰

At about the time of this changing state of affairs, Wisconsin Territory joined the chorus of applicants for public support of internal improvements. The openhanded disbursement of funds was ending, but as an emerging territory, Wisconsin justly regarded herself deserving of direct federal assistance.

The new territory's unique location at the summit of two enormous drainage basins was at once an asset and a liability. The potentialities for development in an era of water transportation were limitless, as every Wisconsin promoter was quick to point out. Immigration, however, had come from two directions, and residents were separated by an uncharted wilderness of forests and unbridged streams. It was to fill the need of communication by land and by water, for national as well as local advantages, that appeals for aid were raised. Although a mere infant, Wisconsin Territory was not backward in advertising its wants: wagon roads, railroads, lighthouses, harbors, canals, river improvements.

The first improvement, construction of the Military Road, had come while Wisconsin was still part of Michigan Territory. This road, like others built before 1848, was surveyed and built at federal expense after pressing and prodding by resi-

⁹⁰ George R. Taylor, *The Transportation Revolution, 1815-1860* (New York, 1958), 15-31; Goodrich, *Government Promotion of American Canals and Railroads*, 19-48. Frederick Merk, in the Foreword to Ellis, ed., *Frontier in American Development*, ix, points out that of its huge acquisitions, the United States distributed approximately four-fifths to individuals, corporations, and states during the century and a half between 1789 and 1934. Young, "Congress Looks West," in *ibid.*, 86 f., discusses congressional attitudes towards grants for internal improvements after 1841.



ROADS AND SURVEYED LAND, 1848

SOURCES: "A Sketch of the Public Surveys in Wisconsin," *House Executive Documents*, 30 Cong., 2 sess., no. 12 (serial 539); Edwin D. Karn, "Roadmaking in Wisconsin Territory" (master's thesis, University of Wisconsin, 1959), 17; Wisconsin Highway Commission, Planning Survey, "State of Wisconsin Map Showing Territorial Roads Laid Out and Opened from 1836 to 1848" [map].

dents and their delegates in Congress. Requests and petitions to military and civil authorities for a road connecting the three Wisconsin forts began as early as 1829. With an eye to national concern for security in the Indian country, the petitions stressed the strategic value of a roadway between forts Craw-

May 17, 1848—the last one to be established during territorial years—bore the number 400. An appointment as postmaster was greatly coveted, not only as a recognition of political influence but also because of its commercial value, for any new post office usually became the unofficial community center. Postal rates were scaled according to distance and weight. Until 1838, for example, sending a letter of a single piece of paper cost 6 cents up to thirty miles; 10 cents up to eighty miles; and 25 cents over 400 miles. Letters of two pieces of paper called for double postage. The sender usually paid the postage, but if he failed to do so, the addressee was obliged to pay before the letter would be delivered into his hands. Considering the conditions under which the postal system functioned, the wonder was that any letter or parcel ever reached its destination. Complaints over failure of the mail were common and not always justifiable. Impatient public officials in dire need of sets of legal documents were inclined to blame the slow or erroneous delivery of the parcels on the postal service, rather than on mistakes resulting from frequent changes in officeholders or their location.⁸⁸

Improvement in road conditions opened the way for running scheduled stage lines. No one has been able to pinpoint the "first" stage line to operate in Wisconsin. It may have been in the lead region in 1836; certainly five years later newspaper advertisements promising quick and dependable service were fairly common. In 1845 Frink, Walker and Company of Chicago, L. P. Sanger of Galena, and Davis and Moore of Milwaukee combined their facilities to operate a three-day run of four-horse post coaches between Milwaukee and Galena, leaving each terminal point daily except Sunday. Feeder lines from those terminals and along the route connected with Chi-

⁸⁸ Buley, *Old Northwest*, 1: 457-490; Harry E. Cole, *Stagecoach and Tavern Tales of the Old Northwest*, ed. Louise P. Kellogg (Cleveland, 1930), 53-69. Numerous complaints by Wisconsin officials regarding non-receipt of documents are found in Records of the Department of State, R.G. 59, N.A. A card catalog of Wisconsin post offices is filed in the Wisconsin State Archives; the list has been published in mimeographed form by the Wisconsin Postal History Group of the Wisconsin Federation of Stamp Clubs as "A List of All Known Post Offices in the Territory and State of Wisconsin, from the First P. O. Established December 1821 to October, 1917. . . ."

cago and other important points, and smaller tri-weekly lines served various other less populous points in the territory. Rival companies entered the field about that time, giving the giant concern strong competition and assuring the traveling public of ample transportation almost anywhere in occupied Wisconsin.

The coaches, advertised as "comfortable," were far from being beds of ease. A contemporary, Aaron Rankin of Fort Atkinson, described travel in one of the "heavy unwieldy things":

In it were four seats running crosswise, intended for eight persons, but more often twelve were squeezed inside. There were no springs under the coach; it was simply suspended by two leather straps, one on each side, extending from the front to the hind axle. When the front wheels dropped down into a hole, its occupants pitched ahead, when the hind wheels dropped down into a hole, we all pitched back; and so we kept it up day in and day out. I do not believe there was a rod in the whole distance, but some wheel was out of line, either in a hole, or climbing over a stone, stump, or root.

The driver, Rankin continued, "must always read the road. He knows every stone, stump, root, and hill, but he is frequently deceived in the condition of the ground. Where yesterday he passed over safely, today his wheels break through and he finds no bottom."⁸⁹

For many years ferriage, by horse power or steam, and bridges comprised a recognized part of the transportation system that required crossing numerous rivers, some of them of considerable width. Both the territorial legislature and county boards authorized the establishment of ferries, the conditions usually merely stipulating a monopoly for ten years of ferriage at the given point and a mile or so above and below it, and conformity to the general territorial regulations regarding licensed ferries. In its 1837-1838 session at Burlington the legislature laid down rules regarding ferries in general, and authorized the establishment of some specific ones across

⁸⁹ Strong, *Wisconsin Territory*, 481-482; J. H. A. Lacher, "The Taverns and Stages of Early Wisconsin," in *SHSW Proceedings*, 1914, pp. 118-167. The Rankin quotation appears on pp. 134-135.



WISCONSIN POPULATION BY COUNTIES, 1840

and Pennsylvania) contributed about 103,400 to Wisconsin by 1850, or a generous one-third of its population. Residents of the older states of the Old Northwest (Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan), totaling about 21,400, had moved into Wisconsin by 1850. Americans born in southern and southwestern states numbered only about 5,400; most of them (over 56 per cent) lived in the lead region.⁴

⁴ Schafer, *Agriculture in Wisconsin*, 46-47, 57-58; Quaife, *Wisconsin*, 1: 445-447, 454-455; Mathews, *Expansion of New England*, 221-249 *passim*.



WISCONSIN POPULATION BY COUNTIES, 1850

No inhabitant of Wisconsin Territory could have been unaware of the preponderance of New Yorkers among the population. Not only did the ubiquitous sons of the Empire State crowd the transportation routes and spread through villages and farmlands, but they also penned encomiums on their adopted home in letters and newspapers, served as hosts and guides to kith and kin from the East, and imposed their pattern of social and institutional action on the new communities west of Lake Michigan. Two of Wisconsin's three territorial



WISCONSIN CITIES AND VILLAGES, 1848

and 892 respectively. Madison, the capital which had been incorporated as a village in 1846, numbered 1,166 inhabitants. Fifty-one villages in the territory had populations of from 1,000 to 2,000, and four—Monroe in Green County, Port Washington in Washington County, Watertown in Jefferson County, and Mineral Point in Iowa County—had attained populations between 2,001 and 2,500. Five urban centers contained more than 2,500 inhabitants. Platteville, Janesville, and Southport

each had between 2,500 and 2,900; Racine had 3,647; and Milwaukee, the only city in Wisconsin Territory, led with a population of 14,067.⁴¹

A brief survey of the five most populous centers at the close of the territorial era suggests some economic bases for their rise. In southwestern Wisconsin Platteville was challenging the numerical and commercial supremacy of Mineral Point. That old lead-mining metropolis claimed a population of 2,046 in 1847; many of the residents were foreign born, with British and Irish predominating. Platteville, with the slight edge of 668 more inhabitants in 1847 was, like its rival, built near a rich lead lode. The rise of the settlement at Platte Mound was indissolubly associated with the name of John H. Rountree, the Kentucky-born miner and smelter who laid out the town, represented its people in numerous elective capacities, and with his family helped make the village the center of learning and culture in southwestern Wisconsin. Close to the Mississippi River, it lay in the center of a rising farm area with timber and a mill stream. With these advantages, and road connections southward with Galena and eastward via Janesville to Racine and Southport on Lake Michigan, Platteville became a major service and market center. In 1850 it claimed 44 per cent of all Grant County residents engaged in manufacturing. While most of them still exploited the lead veins and engaged in smelting, a sizable number followed flour milling, sawmilling, furniture making, and various smithing activities. Platteville's population was less heterogeneous than that of the lakeport villages, with the ratio of American-born to foreign-born about five to two.⁴²

Janesville, straddling the Rock River at a sharp bend, did

⁴¹ *Territorial Census of Wisconsin, 1847*. Gregory, *Industrial Resources of Wisconsin*, 288–306, gives brief information on urban centers for approximately 1854, beginning with Milwaukee.

⁴² [Joseph Schafer], "Early Days in Platteville," in *WMH*, 6 (September, 1922), 40–42; D. J. Gardner, "Incidents in the Early History of the Wisconsin Lead Mines," *ibid.*, 42–48; Truman O. Douglass, "Platteville in Its First Quarter Century," *ibid.*, 48–56; Wilgus, "History of Old Platteville," 48–80; Walsh, "Manufacturing Frontier," 259; Schafer, *Wisconsin Lead Region, 187–194*.

Neighbors

Movies/Page 3

TV Listings/Page 6

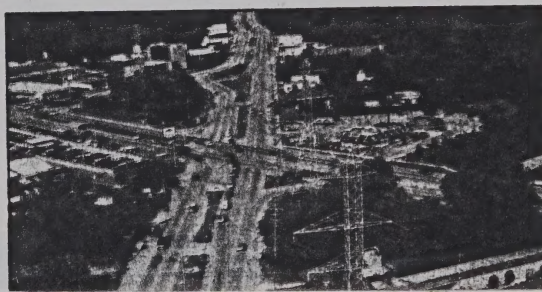
HISTORY



Photos from the Hales Corners Historical Society; Journal design by Ruth Shattuck

HECTIC HALES

Village's heart



HECTIC HALES

Village's heart
has changed,
but it remains
the heart

By TIM NORRIS
of The Journal staff

HALES CORNERS — As you hit the big tango (or tangle) here, go ahead — honk at history. Decades ago, the main intersection called Hales Corners fostered enormous and significant structures: an elementary school, the post office, the firehouse, the public library, two enormous hotels (in 1846 the Western and South Side Hotels), opposed across the street by Siegel's general store and its host of related trades, by stables or garages, by Schmidt's feed and Ruehle's blacksmith shop.

A monthly stock fair, since banished to St. Martins Road in neighboring Franklin, brought farmers to the triangle to trade and talk. The focus of business was hospitality, utility and camaraderie.

People still call that triangle the village's heart. But today's bloodstream runs in convenient commerce and cold steel, the ebb and rush of vehicular traffic.

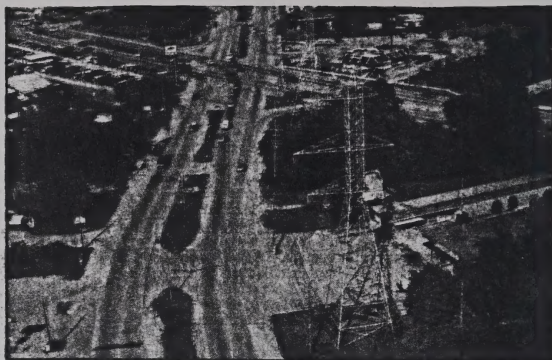
For all his optimism, lifelong Hales Corners banker Bill Godsell wonders whether that shrunken heart is reflected in the way a lot of people do business these days, in the multiplication of strangers.

People have become more private, Godsell suggests. They began separating their work from their family lives, and their families from each other.

Now the corners fairly writhe with drive-up commerce of varying kinds, and their asphalted, multilaned arms stretch into necklaces of neon and mercury vapor and spotlighted storefronts.

The modern triangle, trimmed to obscurity by roads widened in the early 1960s to accommodate traffic, offers a few well-arranged trees, shrubs carefully groomed above cut grass, and a massive steel tower carrying high-voltage lines between lakefront power plants and the city to the north.

The Bosch Hotel and Inn (once home of Swede



A CLUTTER of horses and wagons — and a few motor vehicles — lined Forest Home Ave. (foreground) and Jamesville Road for the annual Hales Corners Stock Fair in 1916. In the aerial view, Forest Home Ave. (foreground) and Highway 100 form two sides of a much reduced village triangle.

Bayer's Bar), built in 1905 and much remodeled, survives as Popper's Tavern, and the front yard shows a for-sale sign. Everything else is gone.

Maybe a village lives in the layers of its history, in the eyes of its beholders. A crossroads, local historian Vera Shepherd suggests, can bring together not just generations but the decades and the families that formed them. It betrays the social changes, too, good and bad.

For people passing through, Hales Corners might

Please see **Village** page 2



Journal photo by George R. Cassidy

WITH 108TH ST. stretching south behind him, Bill Godsell stands in front of the Godsell Building and the original bank building.

Village/Triangle recalls the past

From page 1

look like a spotlighted stage set hugging cross-threading, mutilated highways. For those recently moved into subdivisions, it might seem a faded, landscaped refuge.

For Bill Godsell, walking east along W. Godsell Ave. — named for his grandfather — from his childhood home at 11230 toward Highway 100 and the main crossroads a block south, the view can take the shapes of a lifetime, most especially of his youth.

MEMORIES ARE STILL FRESH

He still can see and feel the history there through a younger self: rolling one of the neighborhood's first gasoline lawn mowers to and from his uncle's house down the street, crowding into Meisner's drugstore with its peculiar smell of Listerine and Vaporub and bubble gum — or what seemed like the scent of freshly printed comic books — and fidgeting against the strangeness of the Latin mass and the unyielding communion rail in St. Mary's Church or attending to the warm-weather mysteries of sap rising along the roadsides of Whitnall Park.

"I was brought home here from the hospital when I was born, from Columbia Hospital, July 30, 1930,"

"The original business activity has been maintained because of that triangle's layout."

Bill Godsell

he was a Depression baby. Not many babies were born in hospitals in those days.

"My father was an attorney, and he built this home in 1927. That's when he came back from his honeymoon. My mother was a schoolteacher. Of course, when she had a family she didn't teach school anymore. Dad paid about \$8,000 to have it built. He paid cash. The home never had a mortgage on it."

As he and his father discuss

uplands of Hales Corners a mile or so east of Highway 100. Unlike most split-levels and colonials and ranch houses around it, this home on Edgerton Ave. has sat on its spot nearly 150 years.

"We saw this place in 1959, just remodeled and for sale," Ed Weiler says. "There was lots of open land, maybe 16, 17 acres behind us. We had three kids and a dog, and they loved it. They rolled over that land quite a bit."

Convinced of their sovereignty, Hales Corners villagers have spent nearly a century repelling Milwaukee's advances. They incorporated their acreage, now 3.1 square miles, in 1952, and Weiler says that many still consider it a small town built by their families over generations.

A newcomer might fail to see such human concern. At rush hour, traffic can swamp the triangle. Lights glare all night. The village's last two barns, one on S. 108th St. and the other on S. 92nd St. in Whitnall Park, are crowded aside now by strip shopping malls and subdivisions.

Godsell's family home stands in a simple crosshatch of streets. Around it, the suburb spread, first in regimented rows, then in loops and meanders.

The Weilers' view includes once-forested hills now scalloped with subdivisions. Halfway to the horizon, by night, they can see a stream of headlights coursing along I-94.

"The traffic is kind of reassuring," Weiler says. "But it's not in our back yard."

From the Hales Corners Public Library, where she helps tend the historical society's office and archives, Vera Shepherd takes an even longer outlook space. Hales Corners Park, home to the library and local government offices to the northwest on New Berlin Road, might be the village's new heart, she says. But the "corners" remains its central nervous system.

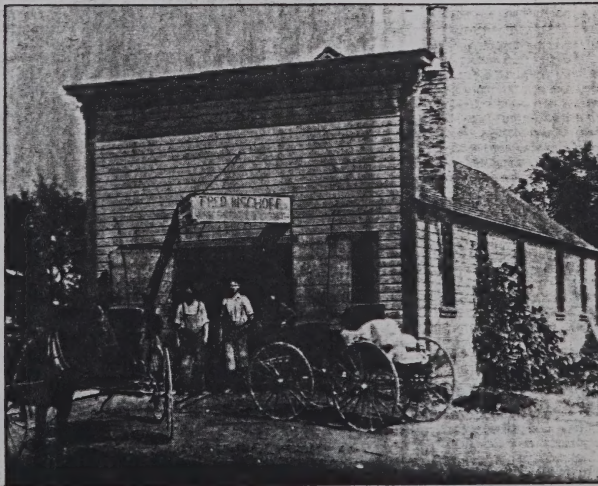
EARLIER BUSINESSES RECALLED

Just in front of Whitnall Park Lutheran Church on Forest Home Ave., she can picture Ed Schlenker's Shoe Repair in the 1930s, and one door southwest was the carved



In 1963, (above) a peaceful Janesville Road heads west to East Troy after crossing a calm Highway 100. The building at right still stands. The other street of the triangle, Forest Home Ave., was home for decades to a blacksmith shop (right), which, around 1910, was operated by Fred Bischoff (second from left). An early map, from the 19th century, identified property owners and showed how the businesses even in those early years clustered around the angled intersection of Forest Home Ave. and Janesville Road.

Photos and map from the Hales Corners Historical Society.



BECAUSE OF THAT

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Bill Godsell

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As he and his father, lawyer Elmer Godsell, fitted storm windows to the family home one December morning, Bill remembers a neighbor running over to announce that the Japanese had bombed Pearl Harbor.

Family members lived in that house until 1986, he says, when his mother, Ruth, couldn't keep it up anymore. She lives with him now, on a lake near Delafield.

Looking southeast these days from his vice president's office in the Equitable Bank on S. 108th St., Bill Godsell sees a long stretch of vacant rail bed, a right of way where rapid transit once ran and a flurry of traffic.

Janerville Plank Road (later Forest Home Ave.), the Harrisburg or Muskego Road (later W. Janesville Road) and Highway 100 (108th St.), carved a wedge, later a triangle, among them. Villagers took the name of two local settlers, Seneca and William Hale from upstate New York, and gave them to those corners. The name became the village's.

"The original business activity has been maintained because of that triangle's layout," Godsell says.

Ed Weiler and his wife, Virginia, consider such consistency, and changes, from their home on the

Library, where she helps tend the historical society's office and archives, Vera Shepherd takes an even longer outlook.

The raft of green space, Hales Corners Park, home to the library and local government offices to the northwest on New Berlin Road, might be the village's new heart, she says. But the "corners" remains its central nervous system.

EARLIER BUSINESSES RECALLED

Just in front of Whitnall Park Lutheran Church on Forest Home Ave., she can picture Ed Schlesinger's Shoe Repair in the 1930s, and one door southwest was the carved latticework of Conrad's Opera House, an ice house huddled off to one side and, at the street, windows hung with sausage links and peppered in specials. Ed Link's grocery in 1920, and then Barczak's grocery (1925), and Ed Scheffler's grocery (1930) and the rural co-op (1940s).

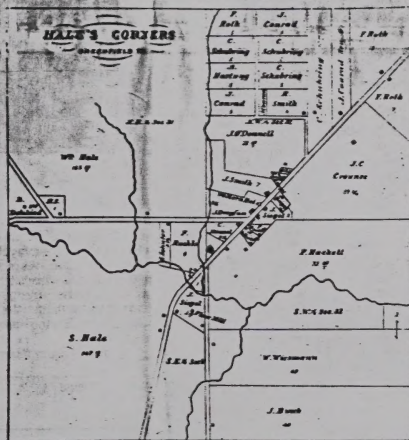
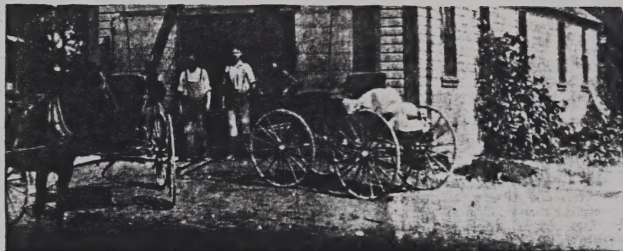
Closer to the crossroads, she can find where Ed Sweeney's Silver Dollar Tavern stood from 1940 to 1975 and see, before that, Gehlman's Tavern and Ackermann's Tavern, wheezing with cigaret smoke and conversation.

And she can imagine the Southside Hotel, later the Neussel Hotel and Schubring's Triangle Inn, in the crook of the triangle, and the Western Hotel, later the Dreyfus, its bar crowded with men conducting business (or escaping it) and its side room, the "wine room," offering arm-bending space "for ladies only."

Village officials talk about restoring some of the glory to the corners, scaling off a short stretch of Forest Home Ave., making a central public space of the triangle and tying it to Whitnall Park with terraced steps.

As much as he appreciates commerce, Bill Godsell sounds skeptical. Incessant traffic makes the triangle dangerous to anyone on foot or bicycle, he says, and "we have

Photos and map from the Hales Corners Historical Society.



enough half-empty stores as it is." But he likes the idea of moderating growth. When he designed the building now holding his bank, Godsell began by installing a fire-

place and padded armchairs and a couch, a kind of living room, as a warning area.

"The best feeling you can get," he says, "is the feeling of home."

At the crossroads

Other intersections face development

HALES CORNERS stands among the historic crossroads of southeastern Wisconsin that served as meeting grounds of passage and settlement... and as flash points for growth. Here are some other familiar intersections caught between history and new development:

FIVE CORNERS: where Highways 60 and 143 and County N (Wauwatosa Road) meet Covered Bridge Road north of Cedarburg. A covered bridge built in 1872 spans Cedar Creek about a mile north on Covered Bridge Road and is a popular local attraction. Five Corners includes the main highway links to Jackson, West Bend and Grafton. The Covered Bridge Inn survives there in a wood-frame building that first housed a tavern in the late 1880s.

GOERKE'S CORNERS: the junction of Blue Mound and Barker Roads in Brookfield. Nary a silver remains of Frederick Goerke's saloon and hotel, built there in the mid-1800s, or of the settlement around it. An asphalt park-and-ride lot crowns the area, now a massive threading of freeway and highway surrounded by strip malls, movie theaters, office buildings and fast food places.

TESS CORNERS: the confluence

of Tess Corners Drive (a northern continuation of St. Martins Road) and Highway 24 (Janesville Road) two miles west of Hales Corners in the Town of Muskego. This crossing retains its identity as a center of community, with a church (St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran, dating from 1905) and school and cemetery nearby.

E.J. Salentine's car dealership and a convenience store face buildings that have stood at least 75 years, including the Club 24 tavern and Schaumburg's Suburban House restaurant. A craft store, Country Trader, operates in what used to be a blacksmith shop more than a century old.

FIVE POINTS: where Main St., Broadway and Grand Ave. convene in downtown Waukesha. An eye-catching and controversial reproduction of the Silurian Spring House crowns this intersection of angled streets, traditionally a place (as one resident says) "where you ended up after getting lost." Many of the buildings in the shopping and commercial area around it are original, including a bank remodeled at least twice since the late 1800s. New direction signs and re-routed streets have reduced the traffic tangle.

— Tim Norris

Cemetery identification will stay buried

With or without Hoffa, obscure burial ground won't get marker

By KENNETH R. LAMKE
of the Journal Sentinel staff

Greenfield — City officials would rather you didn't know it, but that little unmarked patch of grass along the east side of S. 76th St., just north of the westbound I-894/43 off-ramp, is a cemetery.

And — a longshot, no doubt — maybe the final resting

place of Jimmy Hoffa.

Greenfield officials this week turned down a proposal by the Greenfield Historical Society to put up a marker on the plot pointing out that it's a historically interesting burial ground.

The property is part of a homestead founded in 1849 by German immigrant Peter LaVies, a prominent gentleman farmer and then-member of the state Legislature, according to Robert Roesler, curator of Greenfield Historical Society.

LaVies' family members

and perhaps 50 other people are buried there, Roesler said, but only five flat gravestones remain, three of them containing the names of LaVies' relatives.

Otherwise, there is no indication the site is a cemetery, and thousands of people drive by each day, oblivious. The patch of land appears to be the casual observer to be, at most, a pleasant playfield for nearby condominiums, Roesler said.

Although LaVies family members were buried there as recently as 1945, ownership of the land became murky in

subsequent years. About 20 years ago, the City of Greenfield was ordered to maintain the property under a state law governing the care of abandoned cemeteries. Maintenance in this case means cutting the grass.

It is also said around City Hall that the FBI once looked in the LaVies cemetery for the body of Hoffa, the former Teamsters union president who is believed to have died at the hands of mob executioners in 1975. His body nev-

Please see GREENFIELD page 7



Greenfield/Cemetery won't get marker

From page 1

er was found, and he was declared legally dead in 1982.

"Twenty years ago, before the city took over, the property was a mess. There were a lot of weeds," Roesler said. Roesler said the FBI may have received a tip that Hoffa was buried there around that time.

A call to the Milwaukee FBI office Wednesday produced this response: "That's interesting."

The FBI spokesman then checked with two agents who were working in Milwaukee at that time. Neither recalled any such FBI search for Hoffa here, the spokesman said.

Representing the historical society, Roesler recently approached the Greenfield Board of Public Works about installing a gray granite stone marker 10 inches high and 20 inches wide that would say "St. Barnabas-LaVies Cemetery." For a time, the cemetery was controlled by St. Barnabas Catholic Church,

which no longer exists, Roesler said.

The board rejected the marker idea, saying it didn't want to draw attention to the site, according to Roesler and Ald. Richard Eaton, a board member.

Roesler said he understood city officials' concern. "Cemeteries are vandalized, you know," he said sadly.

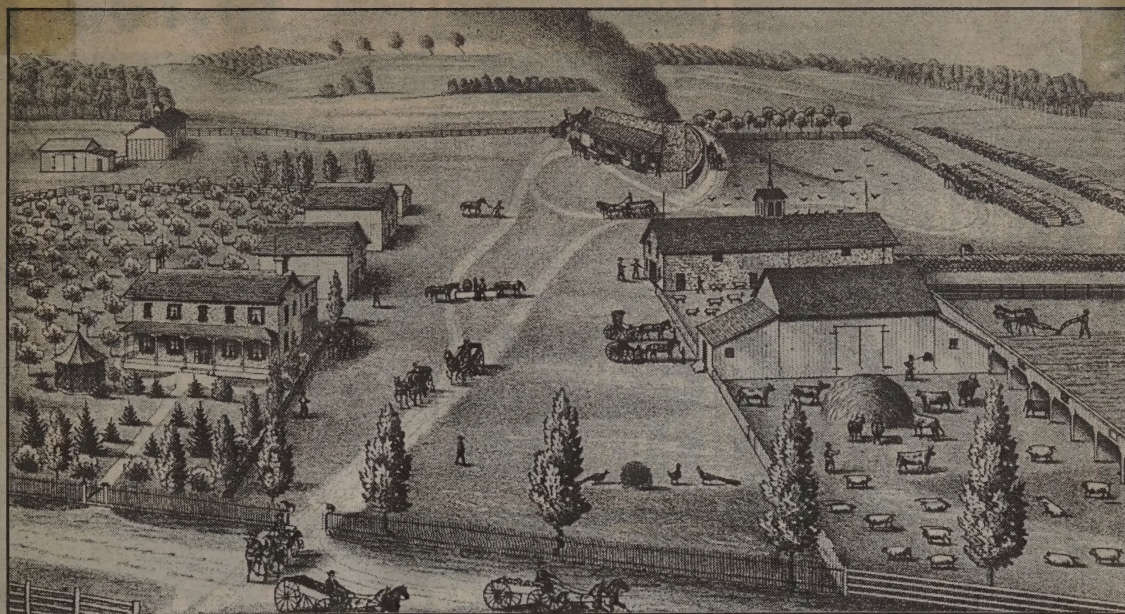
Tuesday night, the issue came up again before the Common Council.

"I doubt if somebody's going to be looking for Mr. Hoffa," said Ald. Barbara Clark. "A small marker would be appropriate."

But Ald. Jeff Stone said: "There's no parking available. It's a very isolated location. It's not an area where we really want to attract activity."

The vote against the marker was 4-1, with only Clark in favor.

On Wednesday, Eaton said, "It's a dead issue."



An unknown artist drew this sketch of the Werner Trimborn farm and lime kilns. The drawing was published in an 1876 atlas. The lime kiln is in the center rear. The Trimborn stone barn is in the center right of the drawing. The farm was in the town of Greenfield before Greendale became a separate community.

Above: Greenfield Observer Times 16 Oct 1997 Below: Milwaukee Journal Sentinel Mon 10 Nov 1997

Man delights in sharing history of Greendale's Trimborn Farm

BY FRAN BAUER
of the Journal Sentinel staff

Greendale — The historic farm that Ron Raasch loved to hang around throughout his boyhood has led him into a whole new life he shares with his wife and two young sons.

Weeks ago, Raasch, who is a restoration expert, moved with his family to become caretakers of the farm that a Prussian immigrant named Werner Trimborn purchased in 1851 — nearly a century before the rolling farmland became Greendale.

Two months ago, his wife, Judy Krajniak, became the farm's program manager, enabling her to design new activities that recall Trimborn's era.

Almost 150 years ago, Trimborn built kilns on his land, so he could heat the limestone he dug from his fields until it crumbled into powder.

The powder was then mixed with sand and water to become the concrete used as foundations beneath many an early Milwaukee home.

The farm had 10 acres in Trimborn's day and overlooked a path created by Potawatomi Indian traders. That path would be paved with logs to become Janesville Plank Road. The road is now known as Forest Home Ave.

Today, posh subdivisions crowd close to the farm, which is now 7½ acres.

Its history might have disappeared had Milwaukee County not bought the site as a park in 1980. But it was the Park People, a group of nearly 700 volunteers, who devised ways of raising money and restoring the sagging farm structures, rebuilding its kilns and opening it to the public.

The Park People have poured nearly a half-million dollars into restoring Trimborn's farm in the last 16 years. The money was raised largely through a yearly sale of arts and crafts.

Quentin Zillig, who heads the Park People's farm development committee, remembers how

much Raasch seemed to know about the farm's history from the very first day they met. Zillig had researched the farm for the Greendale Historical Society. But Raasch had done his research by hanging out at the farm in the 1960s and '70s, when it was a riding stable that boarded up to 100 horses.

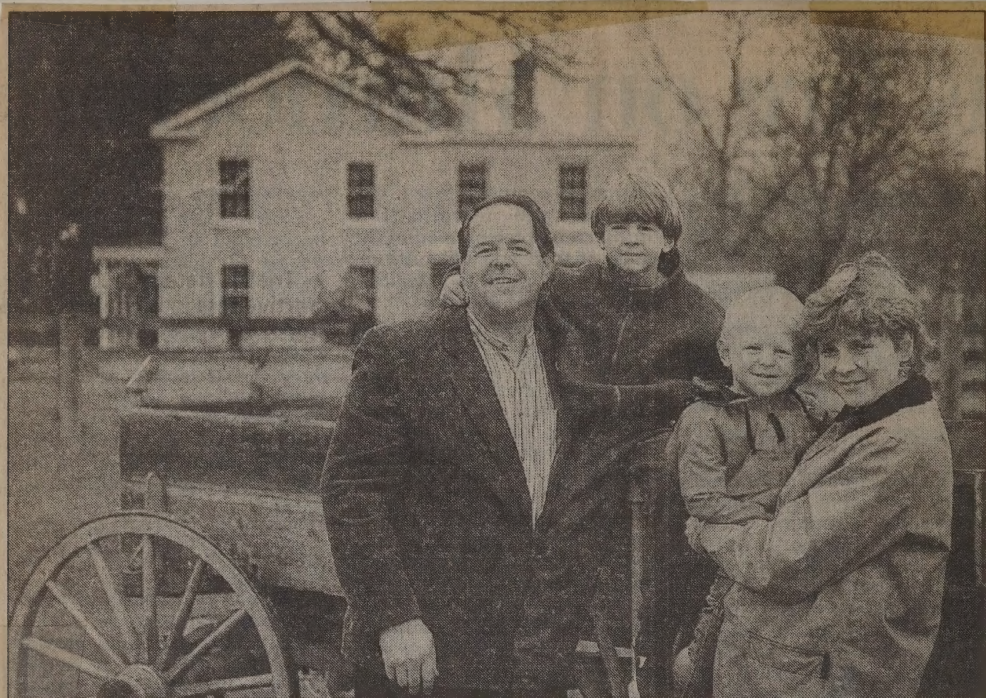
Zillig had turned to county historians for guidance on how to restore the old farm. "We found a lithograph that showed how the farm looked in 1876. That's been the guide for our restoration," he said.

But it was Raasch who saw the old lines on the farmhouse bricks, and he used those lines as a pattern to rebuild the porch in the same style it must have had in Trimborn's day.

Hobby Becomes Work

Raasch was so knowledgeable that the Park People decided to hire his firm, Two Hands Restoration, to handle the farm's rehabilitation. For Raasch, it meant turning what had been his hobby of gathering oral history about the farm into research for his work. —over—

Trimborn/Lifelong interest leads to new life



KAREN SHERLOCK/STAFF PHOTOGRAPHER

Ron Raasch has turned his lifelong interest in historic Trimborn Farm in Greendale into a job as the farm's resident historian. With him in front of the farmhouse there are his sons, Rex (left), 6, and Wil, 2, and his wife, Judy Krajniak, the farm's program director.

Cont'd

Raasch started gathering memories about the farm from those who used it as a riding stable, back in days when there were miles of trails winding through the area. But he soon found himself poring through old photos at rummage sales and talking to people whose lives were linked to the farm over the years.

In late June, Raasch held a family reunion at the farm, drawing together descendants and their friends, who are spread out over seven states. "I had the pleasure of reuniting people who hadn't seen one another in 63 years," Raasch said. He chuckled at how one 78-year-old man didn't recognize his former next door neighbor, now 85, until he heard her laugh.

The gathering represented 15 decades of Trimborn history, he said, and their recollections and family photos helped his family

Trimborn Farm, 8881 W. Grange Ave., Greendale, is open for self-guided tours from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. every Tuesday and Thursday or by appointment by calling 529-7744.

see the farm in a new and very personal light.

In the months ahead, Krajniak will be using much of that history as she develops programs for schoolchildren as well as for adults. She replaces Kathleen Arciszewski, now a Milwaukee County supervisor, who spent five years developing programs at the farm for fourth-graders whose history courses focus on Wisconsin.

But Krajniak has a broader vision: "We want people coming here over and over again to see how everyday living was in Trimborn's day and to do science and art projects."

In mid-October, the farm

hosted a family day, complete with hayrides and a Native American storyteller who reminisced about days gone by.

In Christmases to come, Raasch and Krajniak hope to bring back the tradition of Father Christmas. But Santa Claus will still star at this year's Christmas celebration on the farm, which will be held Nov. 28-30. Also in the works are plans to display copies of fossils gathered from the farm area and now on display at both Harvard University and at the Smithsonian Institution in Washington.

There will also be walking tours, the chance to keep explorer's journals and much more, Krajniak said.

"Everything Ron and I have been interested in — art, science, history, education, hosting parties — all of that is encompassed in what we hope to do here. This farm has literally drawn us magnetically to it," she said.

Assembly to relive 1836 with day at old capitol

Visit to Belmont, including period dress, will kick off sesquicentennial celebration

By STEVEN WALTERS
of the Journal Sentinel staff

Madison — After a 162-year absence, Wisconsin legislators will reconvene Jan. 14 in Wisconsin's first capitol in Belmont. But, unlike the first time, they won't be wearing free buffalo robes handed out by a lobbyist wanting a favor.

The one-day state Assembly session in the restored Belmont historical site — the site of historical weeks of bitter haggling, lobbying and backroom deals in 1836 — where Wisconsin's permanent capital should be — will include ceremonies, costume dress and actual votes on proposed new laws.

"It will be a one-time event," said Assembly Speaker Pro Tem Stephen Freese (R-Dodgeville), chief of the delegation planning the one-day visit to the tiny Lafayette County community that is part of Freese's district. "I think there will be real business done."

Officially, the Assembly's Belmont visit will kick off the state's sesquicentennial, the 150th anniversary of the May 1848 day when Wisconsin became a state.

Hundreds of sesquicentennial events are being planned statewide and in Washington, where a special Smithsonian Institution exhibit honoring Wisconsin will be held on the National

Mall from June 24 to July 5. To look like an 1848 legislator, Freese studied how they dressed and sent away for the patterns. He's getting a formal long dress coat and dress pants to wear on Jan. 14 and for other sesquicentennial events.

"I'm going to have it made," Freese said. "There's no way to buy it off the rack these days."

The 1998 members of the Wisconsin Assembly that will be housed to Belmont will look nothing like the state's first legislators in 1836, according to records and historians.

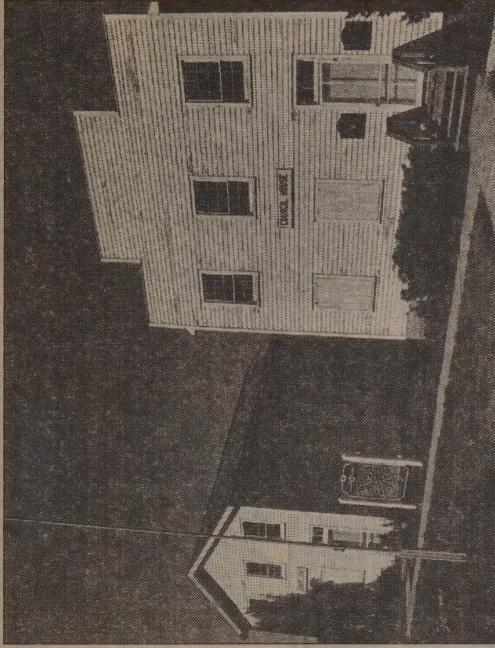
For example:

- In 1836, Wisconsin was not even a state, but only part of the Wisconsin Territory, which included Iowa, Minnesota and the Dakotas. Then, the speaker of the territorial "House of Representatives" — now the Wisconsin Assembly — was Peter Hill Engle from Dubuque, Iowa.

- The first Legislature was all men, because women were deemed away from getting the right to even vote. Now, about one in four legislators is a woman.

- There was no state budget, which now totals more than \$18 billion a year, to pass in 1836. Instead, early legislators were simply presented with bills, and voted to pay them. The first modern state operating budget wasn't passed until 1931, one historian noted.

- There were only 39 legislators in 1836, 13 as members of the upper-house "Council" — now the state Senate — and 26 in the House of Representatives. The Assembly that will meet in



JOURNAL SENTINEL FILES

The Council House in Belmont, as shown in this 1978 photo, was Wisconsin's first state capitol. The restored building is now a state historical site and will host the state Assembly Jan. 14.

Belmont on Jan. 14 has 99 members; there are 33 legislators in the state Senate.

■ In 1836, it was unthinkable that any legislator would have any staff assistants. Then, lawmakers simply showed up, talked a little and voted. Modern Wisconsin legislators each have several patronage workers, depending on their committee appointments and leadership roles, and there are separate partisan staffs paid by taxpayers to elect lawmakers' political friends and punish their enemies.

tion of Madison town lots, and of buffalo robes to ward off the chill of the November nights, Doty made it clear that he was entering Madison in the 'Capitol Sweepstakes.' "

"In all," the account adds, "by the end of the short legislative session, 16 legislators, the clerks of both houses and Gov. (Henry) Dodge's son, Augustus, owned property in" what became Madison — conflicts of interest that would now be illegal.

But Doty was not the only lobbyist pushing land he had a direct financial interest in as the site for the permanent capital. Others "displayed elaborate maps of prospective cities featuring broad streets with proposed railroads and canals passing through or nearby," the 1983 history adds.

Then, legislators also debated these cities as the site of the permanent capital: Cassville; Burlington, Iowa; Fond du Lac; Helena; Milwaukee; Racine; Belmont; Mineral Point; Plattville; Koshkonong; Wisconsin; Peru; and Wisconsin City.

Freese said the entire 99-member Assembly will fit but just barely, in the restored Belmont capitol.

"It will be relatively tight," added Freese, who said lawyers had to research whether the Assembly could legally meet outside Madison and ruled that it could.

The state Senate has no plans to meet in Belmont, an aide to Senate Majority Leader Chuck Chvala (D-Madison) said.

Kilns Remain Stone Memorials of Pioneers

By Patrick Knudsen

Just west of S. 76th St., Grange Ave. climbs and dips through a hilly patch of Greendale so far uncluttered by modern housing projects or subdivisions. On the north sprawls a field that once was farmland and on the south lies a cluster of buildings whose heritage reached deeply into the last century.

Two names associated with the land are well known to residents here: Jeremiah Curtin and Werner Trimborn.

The Curtin house, only a small stone shack, has already been tagged a landmark, and workmen can be seen refurbishing it. But of Trimborn, too, the predominant signature on the landscape is stone. Standing like ancient ruins are remnants of what was for 50 years one of southeast Wisconsin's most important sources of lime.

What Trimborn left were limekilns, imposing ovens of rock which, between 1850 and 1900, supplied much of the lime used for mortar in the Milwaukee area. Fed by an abundant limestone quarry, the kilns burned 6,000 cords of wood per year and turned out enough lime to keep 20 wagons and sleighs and 50 horses busy every day. The product was then shipped to downtown Milwaukee and sold to developers for building.

The earliest kilns on the property date back to 1850 and belonged to a man named either Jeremiah O'Donnell or P. O'Donnald (names are frequently confused or misspelled in early records). O'Donnald sold 10 acres of the land to the partnership of Jacob Kier

ing lime and the early product they offered was of poor quality.

What they did not know is that once lime is burned in a kiln it must be shipped immediately. If left alone, it congeals into chunks and makes for a weak mortar.

Trimborn and Kier were guilty of precisely this mistake, and that made their own distribution difficult. Only after several years of perfecting his process did Trimborn succeed in delivering a quality product. But once that was achieved, his industry blossomed.

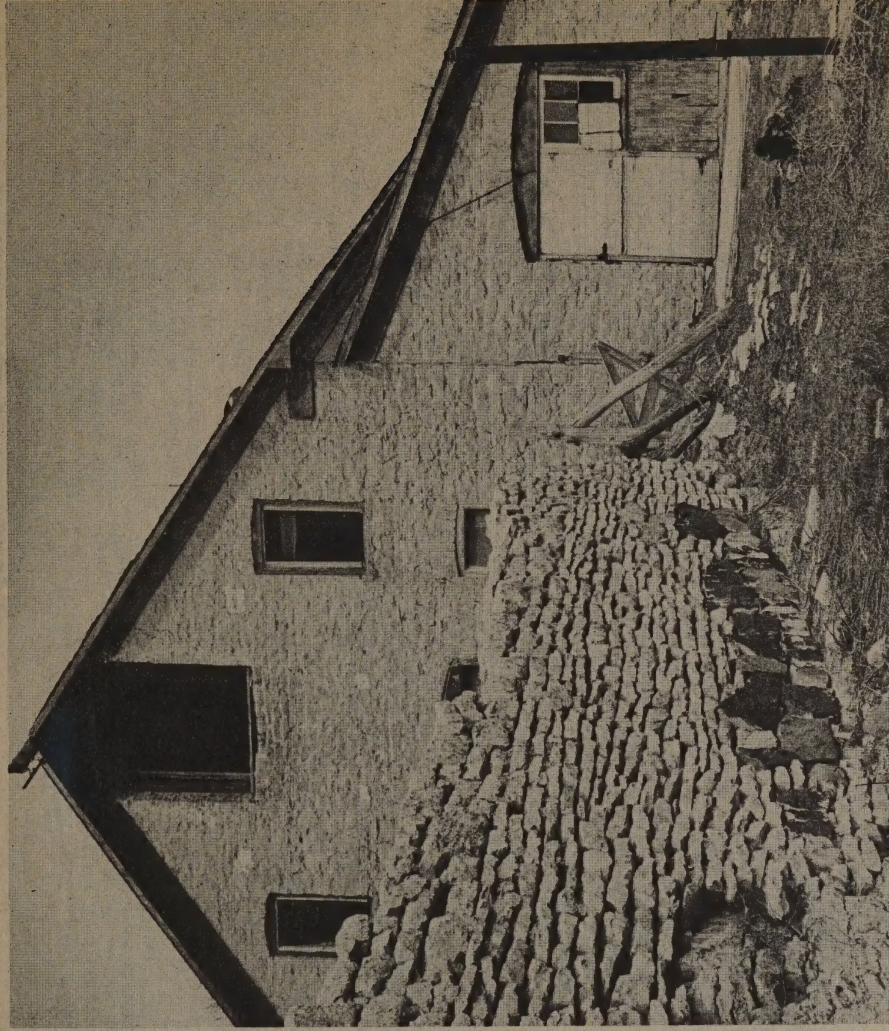
The business caught another snag, however, when in 1854 Kier decided to leave.

Trimborn had sold 10 acres of the land to his son, August. In a manner similar to that of the Prodigal Son, August spent a great deal for houses and buildings on the property.

When Kier, who was growing ill from inhaling carbon dioxide fumes released by the kilns, sought to get out of the business, he complained the 10 acre sale had been made "without consideration and in fraud of the rights of this complaint."

Kier took the Trimborns to court and won, and the partnership was summarily dissolved.

But drawing from a large limestone deposit near the surface, the business prospered in spite of the minor setback. At its peak, the lime industry operated six kilns on land which had expanded to 530 acres, all in Trimborn's name. Thirty to 40 laborers were usually at work there. Eventually there were six houses on the property and a remarkable stone barn which remains one of only a handful of such



ONE OF THE LAST stone barns in Wisconsin stands on the former Trimborn farm. It is part of Circle H Ranch, and its preservation is proposed by the Greendale Land Co., which owns the land.

from which Greendale emerged. The farm now belongs to the Greendale Land Co., which is considering development of a con-

Kilns Have Ancient Bond

Kilns Remain Stone Memorials of Pioneers

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The work did not go smoothly at first and Trimborn-Kier lime failed to sell. Some blamed this on Trimborn's German ancestry. But the truth of the matter was that both Trimborn, a Prussian immigrant, and Kier were inexperienced in mak-

ing lime and the early product they offered was of poor quality.

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Kier took the Trimborns to court and won, and the partnership was summarily dissolved.

But drawing from a large limestone deposit near the surface, the business prospered in spite of the minor setback. At its peak, the lime industry operated six kilns on land which had expanded to 530 acres, all in Trimborn's name. Thirty to 40 laborers were usually at work there. Eventually there were six houses on the property and a remarkable stone barn which remains one of only a handful of such buildings in the entire state.

August and brother Leonard took over the business after their father's death. By 1882 they had begun renting the use of some kilns and the quarry to the Schultz and Bond Co.

The government purchased the land in 1935 in part of the "greenbelt" planned communities concept



ONE OF THE LAST stone barns in Wisconsin stands on the former Trimborn farm. It is part of Circle H Ranch, and its preservation is proposed by the Greendale Land Co., which owns the land.

from which Greendale emerged. The farm now belongs to the Greendale Land Co., which is considering development of a condominium project on the north side of Grange Ave.

The land company has vowed it would protect and restore the kiln and quarry there if their proposal is approved. Further, it hopes to sell to Milwaukee County land on the south side of Grange Ave., where more kilns and the stone barn lie, and encourage officials to protect the structures there.

An axiom perhaps older than the kilns says the road to ruin is paved with good intentions. It is hoped that can be disproved in this case, for what is at stake is nothing less than a legacy, the stone written name of Trimborn carved in the hills along Grange Ave.

Kilns Have Ancient Bond

Limekilns like those on the Trimborn farm may be among the oldest industries known to mankind. Some have been discovered which are thought to have produced lime in the Stone Age. Lime plaster has been found in Egyptian pyramids as many as 4,500 years old, and lime was used extensively by Greeks, Romans, Arabians, Moors, Incas and Aztecs, as well as the Chinese in building the Great Wall.

Various chemical and industrial products can be derived from lime because limestone rarely occurs in a pure state. But it was a substance known as quicklime which made the Trimborn fortune.

Quicklime, which is simple calcium oxide, is produced by burning limestone in

a large vertical oven or kiln. The stone comes in direct contact with the flames and the resulting chemical process leaves quicklime and carbon dioxide, the latter of which is drawn off through the kiln's tall chimneys.

When mixed with the correct proportion of sand and water, quicklime makes an excellent mortar. But timing is crucial to the process. If left to stand too long after burning, quicklime grows weak and develops chunks called clinkers.

Werner Trimborn and Jacob Kier, who started a lime business on land just off Grange Ave., failed to recognize this fact during the first few years of their partnership. Trimborn later understood, corrected the error/ and became a wealthy man in a prosperous lime business.



THE OLD SMOKEHOUSE (left) and a limekiln (right) on the east side of Grange Ave. are part of the property which has been proposed to be sold to Milwaukee County, with the hope they would be preserved for their historic value. (Staff photos by Jack Plale)

lime industry.

The work did not go smoothly at first and Trimborn-Kier lime failed to sell. Some blamed this on Trimborn's German ancestry. But the truth of the matter was that both Trimborn, a Prussian immigrant, and Kier were inexperienced in mak-

August and brother Leonard took over the business after their father's death. By 1882 they had begun renting the use of some kilns and the quarry to the Schultz and Bond Co.

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Information gathered for this article came from the Milwaukee County Historical Society, the Greendale Historical Society, the Greendale Public Library and a 1972 study by architectural historian H. Russell Zimmermann.



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(Staff photos by Jack Plale)

Greenfield Observer

26 April 1972

Little House books map a historic trip

Author, from Page 1H

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For a small carload fee, you can park and walk across a bridge over Plum Creek, where Laura almost drowned and where Nellie Oleson first encountered leeches.

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The museum is open from June 1 until Labor Day from 10 a.m. to 7 p.m. (9 p.m. during the pageant); during May, September and October, from 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.; and at other times by appointment. For more information or to reserve tickets, write: Wildor Pageant, Walnut Grove, Minn.

(319) 735-5436.

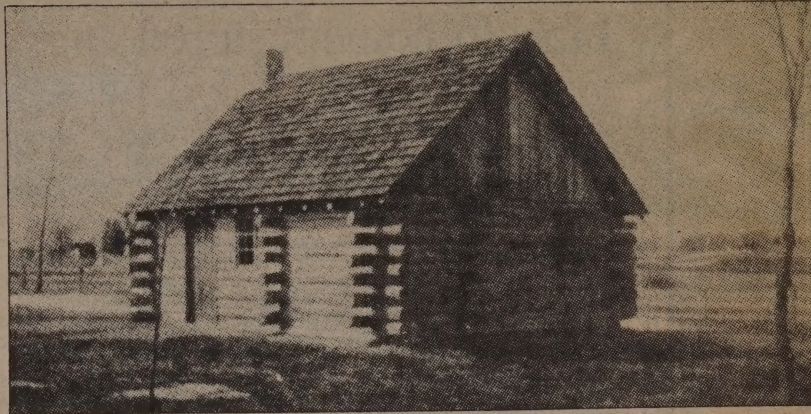
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Tours of the surveyor's house and



The cabin at Little House Wayside near Pepin, Wis., a replica of the original in which Laura Ingalls Wilder was born



Greendale Music Puts 'George M' on Stage

The Young Americans and Company with the Greendale Civic Orchestra will present the hit musical, "George M," next Friday, Saturday and Sunday in the Whitnall High School auditorium, 11600 W. Edgerton Ave., Greenfield.

Reserved seats are \$5. General admission is \$2.50, with students and senior citizen admissions of \$2. Ticket information is available by calling 257-4130.

Fifty members of the Young Americans and Company will be featured in the show's song and dance routines. The group won first place in the Regional and National Ajudication Ceremonies for the National Take

5 Dance Organization. They have performed on the Jerry Lewis telethon and have entertained in Oshkosh, Green Bay, and Chicago, and are slated for an appearance in Kentucky.

"George M," which had a long and successful run on

Group tickets sales are available with a 10% discount in groups of 25 or more per organization. Questions may be directed to Allegro Academy at 257-4130 or 679-1809.

Broadway, is a musical based on the life and loves of popular American composer

George M. Cohen. It features a score of favorite tunes, including "Mary," "It's a Grand Old Flag," "Give My Regards to Broadway" and "Over There."

The Greendale Civic Orchestra, directed by John Munger and sponsored by the Greendale Park and Recreation Department, is made up of area musicians and is providing the pit orchestra.

Show times are 7:30 p.m. Friday and Saturday and 2:30 p.m. Sunday.

"George M" is being presented under the direction of Mrs. Arthur Johnson. It is produced in cooperation with the Tams-Whitmark Music Library, Inc., New York.

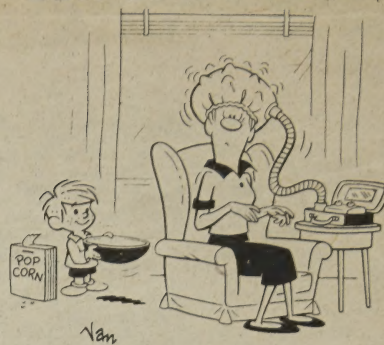
Ball Group Invites Debs

Young women interested in bowing at Polanki's 18th annual Polonaise Ball this autumn are invited to contact Mrs. Dorothy Fennig, of Franklin, co-chairman of the event. Polanki is the Polish Women's Cultural Club of Milwaukee.

The Polonaise Ball will be held Saturday, Nov. 24. Cocktails will be followed by an evening of dancing, the highlight of which is the performance of the polonaise, the traditional Polish dance.

Requirements for the debutantes include that the young women be unmarried and have some Polish background. Further information can be obtained from Mrs. Fennig, at 421-9395 after 6 p.m. Mrs. Vera Buczkowski of West Allis is chairman of the Polonaise Ball.

Laff of the Week



Reporter Openings

The Community Newspapers group of suburban weeklies has several openings for parttime reporters to assist the staff in covering local school and municipal meetings in the south and southwest suburbs. Experience in news writing is essential although college journalism students will be considered, as will others who are short on experience but long on ambition, enthusiasm and communication skills. Assignments will be to evening meetings and may include a regular "beat" twice monthly or substituting for regular reporters from time to time. Good pay, challenging work. Send a brief summary of experience, personal goals and other routine information to: Managing Editor, Community Newspapers, Inc., P. O. Box 7, Oak Creek, Wis.

Class Reunion

The Whitnall High School Class of 1969 is looking for five of its 214 members in order to complete the list for its upcoming 10 year class reunion.

They are Edward Klinger, Terry Sims, Roger Sokolsky, Sue Westphal and Ann Wickstrom. If anyone knows their whereabouts, they should contact Sue Klein Dumstrey, 774-0593, or Marlo Viren Neils, 246-4838.

The reunion is scheduled for Saturday, June 23, at The Columns.

Secretary Cited

Violet Talajkowski, secretary to R. W. Severson, director of business planning for the Singer Company Controls Division, was selected Secretary of the Year by the Milwaukee Chapter of The National Secretaries Association (International).

Recognition was given Ms. Talajkowski at a banquet at the Wisconsin Club Wednesday as a highlight of Secretaries Week which runs through Saturday.

Scholarships were awarded to Cynthia Mary Kalamarz, a senior at Pius XI High School, and to Betty Jane Wassenberg of Menomonee Falls East.

To Subscribe Phone 762-6400.

Facts for Veterans

Q. Can an individual receiving dependents' educational assistance from the Veterans Administration also receive VA work-study benefits?

A. No. VA work-study allowances cannot be paid to people on dependents' educational assistance. Only a veteran is entitled to the program.

Campground Fees Vary

Daily fees for family campers this summer will range from \$2 to \$4 on 239 campgrounds, including two new ones in Minnesota, in the 14 National Forests within the Forest Service's 20-state Eastern Region. No fees are charged at more than 200 family campgrounds.

Combined, the fee and free family camping sites can accommodate more than 41,000 persons at one time. Fees are charged at campgrounds having tent or trailer spaces and where drinking water, toilets, refuse disposal and open-fire cooking facilities are provided. The amount of the fee is related to the scale to which these conveniences have been developed.

Holders of Golden Age Passports, issued free to persons 62 or older, are given a 50% discount on site fees. These lifetime passports can be applied for at the Forest Service's regional office, 633 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee, or at forest supervisor and ranger district offices.

Golden Age Passports cannot be obtained by mail because applicants must show proof of their age—a driver's license or birth certificate will do.

For families who like the conveniences offered in fee campgrounds but prefer small campgrounds, 69 of the fee campgrounds have 14 or less sites, 37 have 10 or less

sites and the three smallest campgrounds have only five sites. Four have more than 100 sites. The largest is the Dolly Copp campground in the White Mountain National Forest, Vermont, which has 194 sites.

A listing of forest and ranger district offices, by states, that can provide more detailed information on National Forest campground is available by calling 291-3693.

Travel Industry

Travel generates approximately 7% of the nation's gross national product, making it the third largest industry, behind food and construction.

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OUR RETURN GOODS STORE - everything in our store is catalog merchandise that has been returned by the purchaser because of wrong color, size or style, slightly marred, some parts missing - or, it may have been damaged in shipment. What was wrong for somebody else may be just right for you - particularly at our greatly reduced prices! All mechanical and electronic merchandise has been checked to be sure that it is in good working order - and is backed by the following warranty! LIMITED 30 DAY WARRANTY: within 30 days of purchase we will refund your purchase price on any merchandise bought in the "returned goods" store if you are not satisfied with it - just return the item to your JCPENNEY outlet store along with your sales receipt. This warranty gives you specific legal rights and you may also have other rights which vary from state to state.

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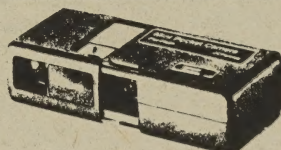
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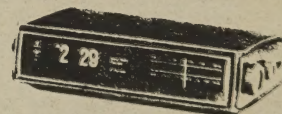
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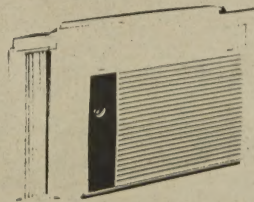
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Little House books map a historic trip

Author, from Page 1H

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AFTER A grasshopper plague and subsequent crop failures, the family moved to Burr Oak, Iowa, a busy little town that was one of the crossroads of the westward pioneer movement. Located about 3 miles south of the Minnesota border on US Hwy. 52, it was here that Charles Ingalls managed the 11-room Masters Hotel from 1876-1878, with Ma and the girls assisting him. This was the only "little house" never mentioned in Laura's books and the place where Grace Ingalls was born in 1877.

The museum is open from May 1 through September 30, from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. on weekdays and Saturdays; 10:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. on Sundays; or by appointment. There is a nominal charge for the guided tour. Picnic facilities are available.

For more information write: Laura Ingalls Wilder Park and Museum, Box 354, Burr Oak, Iowa 52131; or call

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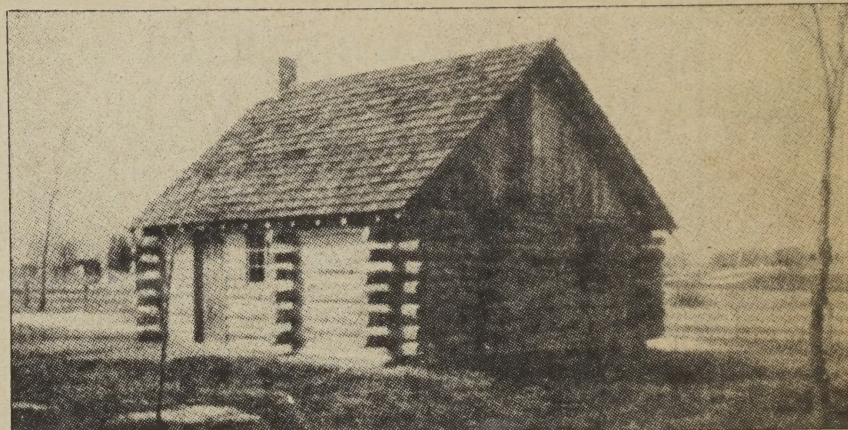
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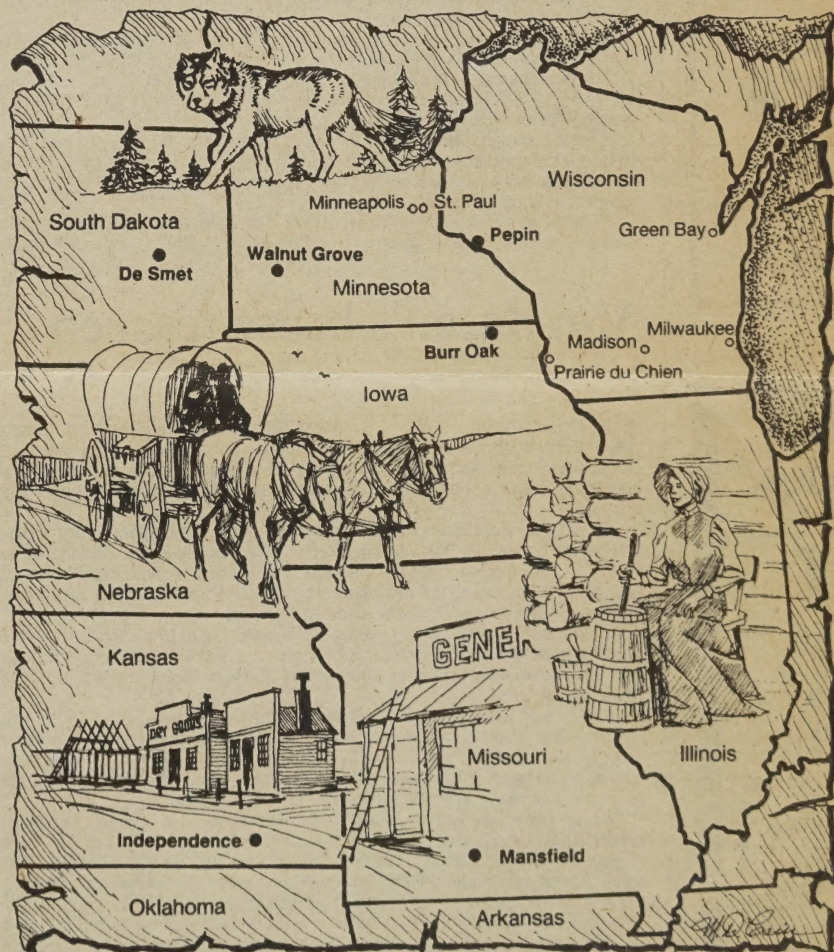
Tours of the surveyor's house and the home on 3rd St. are available, for a fee, from May 30 to September 15 from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. For more information write: The Laura Ingalls Wilder Memorial Society Inc., Box 344, De Smet, S.D. 57231.

FOR LAURA the trail of little houses did not end in De Smet. After the first four years there, Laura and Almanzo decided to try their luck elsewhere and moved south to the Ozark Mountains in Missouri. Here, near Mansfield, they built their home and raised their daughter Rose, who grew up to be a famous writer before her mother. This is where Laura died in 1957 at the age of 90 and where she, Almanzo and Rose are buried.

A visit to the little houses of Laura Ingalls Wilder is like a trip back in time. Those seeking a vacation of bright lights and action should stay clear, but those who wish to taste the charm of small towns, revel in the beauty of nature and feel the heart of America: Welcome.



The cabin at Little House Wayside near Pepin, Wis., a replica of the original in which Laura Ingalls Wilder was born



By Journal artist Marlo D. Cain

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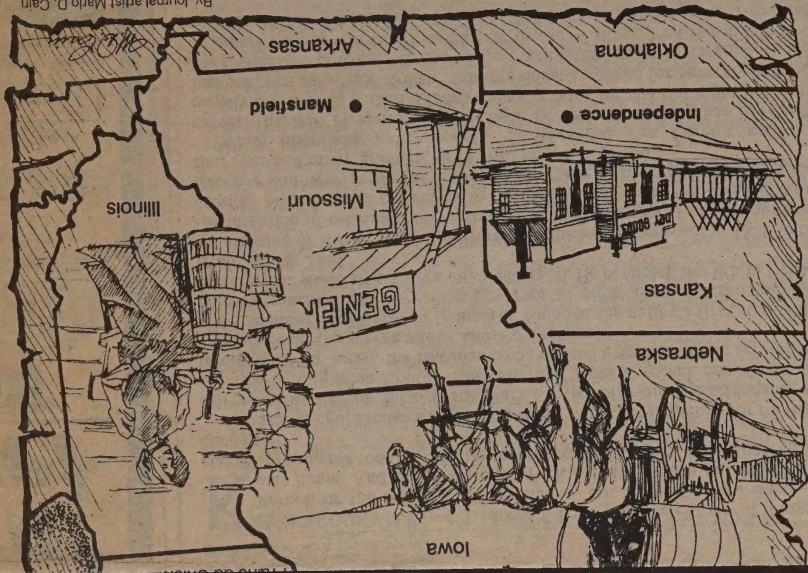
Lincoln home restored

By JOHN DOWLING
Associated Press

SPRINGFIELD, Ill. — Seven score and four years ago, a lanky circuit-riding lawyer with political ambitions paid \$1,500 for a comfortable frame house on a muddy side street a few blocks from the new state Capitol.



By Journal artist Mario D. Cain



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DUKEE JOURNAL

Travel

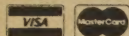
Sunday, June 19, 1988 — Section H



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(P)residential spruce-ups star

Lincoln home restored

By JOHN DOWLING

Associated Press

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He lived there with his wife and children for all but two of the next 17 years. The family moved out of town in 1861 and never returned.

Because the frontier lawyer's name was Abraham Lincoln, his Springfield home became a tourist site drawing 500,000 people annually in recent years. That prompted a \$2.2 million renovation completed last month.

Restorers believe that if the former president and his family were to walk in the front door of their home, which reopened to the public Thursday, they'd be pleased with the result.

"At the moment, it probably looks an awful lot better than it ever did when they lived there," said Francis O. Krupka, historical architect for the National Park Service, which maintains the home.

The restoration is the fruit of three years of sleuthing by historians and architects pursuing details such as wallpaper patterns, the precise shade of brown on the home's exterior and whether the indoor woodwork was stained, varnished or painted.

Their search might seem to border on the obsessive, but restorers say they're assembling small pieces of the historical mosaic of Lincoln's life.

"It demonstrates something of the environment that he lived and worked in, a remnant of the environment that produced the man and possibly influenced what he did," Krupka said.

Lincoln bought the house in May 1844 from Charles Dresser, an Episcopal clergyman who officiated at Lincoln's wedding. After boarding at a tavern for \$4 a week and renting a cottage for his growing family, it was the only home Lincoln ever owned.

"The framework and floors were oak, the laths hand-split hickory, the doors, door frames and weatherboarding black walnut," poet Carl Sand-



Workers move furniture into the Lincoln home

AP photo

burg wrote in "The Prairie Years," the first part of his epic Lincoln biography.

"The house was painted, one visitor wrote, 'a Quaker tint of light brown' ... Three blocks east the cornfields began and farms mile after mile."

Similar accounts by contemporary visitors, along with photographs and prints from Lincoln's time, served as important guides for restorers.

But the primary source of information, Krupka said, was the house itself.

"You can't, after 150 years, re-create an environment exactly when you have insufficient documentation," he said. "All you can do is make the best of what you have. ... You get in there and start looking at it and see the various details of the structure."

Please see **Lincoln**, Page 6H

Van Buren's house rescued

By ELIZABETH KOLBERT

©1988, New York Times service

KINDERHOOK, N.Y. — It doesn't have the stateliness of Mount Vernon or the splendor of Monticello, but to Martin Van Buren it was home. And to the National Park Service, which purchased the eighth president's oddly eclectic house in 1973, that was apparently enough.

Six weeks ago, Lindenwald, Van Buren's home here, opened for its first full season as a public historic site. Park Service officials said attendance at the site in Columbia County has benefited from a recent resurgence of interest in Van Buren, the last man to be elected president while serving as vice president (he served under Andrew Jackson).

In addition, Van Buren, a Democrat, founded the nation's first statewide political machine and served as governor of New York, US senator and secretary of state, all between 1820 and 1830. He occupied the White House from 1837 to 1841.

A native of Kinderhook, Van Buren purchased Lindenwald in 1839 with the intention of retiring there, although he did not expect to retire quite as soon as he did. After his defeat by William Henry Harrison in 1840, Van Buren, a widower, settled at Lindenwald, where he lived surrounded by his four sons and many grandchildren until his death in 1862.

While historians have recently rediscovered Van Buren's political career, the task of identifying his taste in home furnishing has been left largely to Carol E. Kohan, Lindenwald's curator for the last eight years. It has not been easy, said Kohan, who previously worked for several years on the restoration of Robert E. Lee's home, Arlington House, in Virginia.

Apart from a will that listed a few pieces of silver, Van Buren left few records of his possessions. The problem of determining what furniture



Before restoration, Lindenwald had deteriorated

AP photo

belonged in the house was compounded by Lindenwald's last private owner, an antiques dealer who, park officials said, may have erroneously identified some pieces as original.

"It has certainly been one of your more challenging restorations," Kohan said.

The results of the labor are so natural that many visitors may think the house has always looked as it does today. But an account of the restoration, which took more than 10 years and is still not complete, reveals how much

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Illustration by Mario D. Cain, a Journal artist

Author Laura Ingalls Wilder, who was born in Wisconsin, left a trail of books and "Little House" memorials on her journey across the Midwest. Interested readers can follow her footsteps to summer pageants, museums and a sense of America's history.

On the trail of Laura's little houses

By JUNE GROSHEK CZARNEZKI
Special to The Journal

IT WAS the summer of 1871. A covered wagon lurched and rocked over the prairie that was like a sea of grass. A little girl peered out of the back of the canvas with her older sister, Mary. They could travel all day, she thought, and not see a single other wagon. It was just she and Mary, Ma and Pa, Jack the bulldog, and the prairie. Soon Pa would find them a home.

Sixty years later, Laura Ingalls Wilder began thinking of the days of long ago and realized that her family had shared something special in those covered wagons. They had shared a way of life modern technology had taken away forever. They had settled the untamed land with sleigh rides and spelling bees and brought civilization with them.

So in 1932, Laura began writing the first of 11 books about her early life on the frontier. She wanted to preserve the memories of her family: the stories of her father, Charles; the kindness of her mother, Caroline; the sleigh rides with her husband, Almanzo; her sisters, schoolteachers, friends and foes and especially, the little houses. Some of her material came to life later on the TV screen in the popular series, "Little House on the Prairie."

Scattered across the Midwest, each house had been so different yet filled with love and hard work and memories. Her memories were history — American history — and she felt compelled to share them with children.

And children loved Laura and her "little house" books. Even today, after 50 years, her books have never gone out of print and have been translated into 40 languages. Through Laura's eyes, children can see the endless prairie

grasses, smell the roasting pig and steaming biscuits. They can see the schoolhouse antics, laugh at scheming schoolmate Nellie Oleson's encounter with leeches and cry when Mary becomes blind. Laura becomes a trusted friend to readers, and the little houses become their own.

Today, the sites of Laura's little houses have been lovingly located and preserved. Those obliterated by time have been rebuilt. The wagon ruts and dirt paths are gone, but Laura Ingalls Wilder's trail across the Midwest is marked with plaques, museums and summer pageants — most only a few hours drive from Wisconsin.

After 100 years, Laura would have been glad to know that her little houses are cherished by more visitors the world over each day.

THE TRAIL begins in the town of Pepin, Wis. (population 800), about 75 miles northwest of La Crosse. Laura was born in a log cabin about 7 miles north of Pepin on what is now Highway 183. This is the setting for the first book, "Little House in the Big Woods."

A modern farming community has replaced the big woods and a replica of the cabin has been built on the site of Laura and Mary's birthplace. Named the "Little House Wayside and Park" in 1979 by the LIW Memorial Society of Pepin, the cabin has a stone fireplace, a loft and a split-rail fence. Various groups have donated money recently for trees that will eventually re-create the feeling of the big woods.

Walking around the wayside one can almost hear the sound of Laura and Mary playing with their rock dolls or the sizzle of the pig roasting in an imaginary tree trunk.

A park in Pepin was named in Laura's honor and Lake Pepin still sparkles as it did when she picked pebbles by its shore.

The Pepin Historical Museum houses Laura Ingalls Wilder memorabilia as well as items from Pepin's past. For more information write: The Laura Ingalls Wilder Memorial Society in Pepin, Pepin, Wis. 54759.

THE NEXT STOP on the trail is Independence, Kan., the setting for "Little House on the Prairie," and the birthplace of Carrie Ingalls in 1870. Here the family caught the dreaded fever and ague, or what we know today as malaria.

The land is much as Laura described it. There are bluffs to the north of the site and US Highway 75 cuts through the hidden valley from northeast to southwest.

A replica of the cabin has been constructed on the site where the Ingalls celebrated their wonderful rainy Christmas with Mr. Edwards who brought their Christmas presents after crossing the swollen Verdigris River. The fictional Mr. Edwards has been identified as Edmond Mason, the first settler in that particular section of Rutland Township, whose grave is located in the Harrison Cemetery.

The Little House on the Prairie is open from May 15 to September 1, Mondays through Saturdays 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. and Sundays from 1-5 p.m. For more information write: Little House on the Prairie, Box 110, Independence, Kan. 67301.

FORCED OUT of Indian territory in Kansas because of treaty inconsistencies, the Ingalls moved back to the big woods briefly, and then to Walnut Grove, Minn., where they bought a home (or dugout) built into the sod of a creek bank. This was the setting for "On the Banks of Plum Creek."

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PAUPERS' TALES

county cemetery's old bones draw picture of poverty

By Paul G. Hayes

THEY were neglected, cast out and forgotten a century ago, when they lived. When they died, their burials resembled disposals. The cemeteries in which they lay merged with the landscape over the years and vanished.

These forgotten poor have risen from their graves, and at last they will be able to speak about themselves. Hundreds of Milwaukee's lonely, sick and insane will tell their stories about life as paupers in a fast-growing, industrializing, immigrant town that admired success and self-reliance and largely ignored or isolated the poor.

They began to be uncovered two years ago. As summer ended in 1991, crews building a new care center on the grounds of the Milwaukee Regional Medical Center in Wauwatosa began to unearth human bones.

Unaware of the extent of the old paupers' cemetery that was active for decades starting in 1882, the crews and their machines kept on digging. Scores of graves were uncovered. Bones piled up, too many to be ignored.

"They called us one day," said Diane Holliday, an archeologist who was working then for the burial-sites office of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin in Madison. "We were there that afternoon."

In past years, perhaps no one would have been called. Work would have continued and the bones scattered. Such a thing happened in the 1920s. When a power line went in and bones were found, newspaper reporters wrote the story, but that was all the notice it attracted. Also in the 1920s, a nurses' residence was built on the cemetery, obliterating many graves.

This time, however, work in the area stopped, and the provisions of Wisconsin's Burial Sites Preservation Act of 1987 were brought into play.

Ironically, the reason for passage of the act was to strike a balance between science and Indian people. Scientists feel obliged to learn from the past, using whatever evidence is available, including burial sites. Some Indian people were appalled at the way Indian burial grounds had been desecrated. The law was intended to protect all cemeteries from exploitation by amateur archeologists and from commercial development.

The law divides burial grounds into two groups:

- "Cataloged" cemeteries, or those listed with county registers of deeds and recorded by the State Historical Society. Usually such cemeteries are visible or mapped.

Continued



Norman Sullivan, Marquette University professor of physical anthropology, discusses features of diseased bones with MU juniors Steve Trage (left) and Cory Schneider.

PAUPERS

■ "Uncataloged" cemeteries, or those that have vanished from both sight and memory and so can't be recorded by the historical society. When the Burial Sites Preservation Act passed, most uncataloged cemeteries were thought to be those of prehistoric Indians.

The surprise, said Holliday, was that here in the midst of Wisconsin's largest urban area was an uncataloged cemetery that not only was European-American, but also enormous.

The archeologist recalled arriving at the site: "We recognized this was going to be a large problem. We saw many graves and were surprised. We thought at first that there might be 150 to 200 burials on a knoll."

The human remains had been buried in compact clay. Most of the wooden coffins long ago had decomposed into mere stains that showed either rectangular or six-sided coffin outlines.

The law requires that construction be stopped while trained archeologists remove and analyze the remains. Holliday said the job was too large for the State Historical Society's budget, so Milwaukee County was obliged to hire archeologists. It contracted with David Overstreet's Great Lakes Archaeological Research Center in Milwaukee, and work began.

By the time the excavations were completed in 1992, the remains of 1,649 separate graves had been unearthed.

Because human bones reveal much about gender, age, health, nutrition and disease, and because these bones reflect a specific group in a specific place at a known time, they can tell us much about the condition of the poor in Milwaukee decades ago.

ON Sept. 26, 1881, a daughter was born to Max and Hedwig Hoffmann, who lived then at 222 Reed St. in Milwaukee, now 430 S. 2nd St. Her parents named her Elizabeth. She lived 4½ months, dying on Feb. 12, 1882, of tuberculosis.

Two days later, on Feb. 14, the infant was buried, probably in a pine box, in a grave whose location has been forgotten on the Milwaukee County Institutions grounds in Wauwatosa. On that day, Elizabeth Hoffmann gained what little notoriety she was to secure in her moment on Earth. In elegant penmanship, hers was the first name entered into a book bound in rich red leather and embossed in gold with a terse title:

"Burial Register. County Farm."

Newspaper stories from the 1930s described the book's binding as canvas, but that was in error. The canvas was a 20th-century attempt to preserve the original leather. Today, the canvas is torn and one can see the leather underneath. Made in Milwaukee, the book is heavy, its paper strong. With care, it will be readable for centuries.

Potter's Field, Paupers' Cemetery, County Farm Cemetery, County Institutions Cemetery, or simply County Cemetery, whatever it was called, it had been receiving the remains of Milwaukee's poor, sick and forgotten for at least 30 years before Elizabeth Hoffmann's name was written into the new book.

There is an older cemetery at the County Institutions grounds, at Windsor Court and W. Wisconsin Ave., which began in the 1850s. How many hundreds of destitute men, women and children were buried there between the 1850s and 1882, when the second cemetery opened and records began to be kept in the book, is unknown.

As it is, the book contains more than 4,700 entries, the last made in 1974, when Milwaukee County's Department of Social Services began arranging with private funeral homes and cemeteries to handle the funerals and burials of indigent persons.

However, for at least 120 years, if a penniless person died in Milwaukee County, chances are his or her remains were put into a pine box and lowered into the clay under the County Institutions grounds.



Eerie holes were created by the excavation of paupers' coffins on county grounds in 1991. A private firm, Great Lakes Archaeological Research, classified the graves.

In 1852, when Milwaukee County bought 160 acres in Wauwatosa, the setting would have been wholly rural. Coffins from Milwaukee would have arrived by horse-drawn hearse wagon over Watertown Plank Rd. Later, the grounds would become the site of the Alms House, the County Farm Asylum for the Chronic Insane, the Muidale Tubercular Sanitarium, the Hospital for the Mentally Ill, County Hospital and the County Infirmary, or orphanage.

Many of the elderly poor who were buried at the County Farm had been patients or inmates of these institutions: the ill, the insane, the sick, the feeble-minded, abandoned, spiritual ancestors of the homeless that now fill the streets of Milwaukee. Poverty was their common bond.

For a time, fellow inmates at the infirmary built the coffins and dug the graves. Later, the county took bids for simple six-sided fir boxes. Those were fitted with four tool-chest handles that records show were ordered from Roebuck and Co. Better coffins usually have six ornate handles to accommodate six pallbearers.

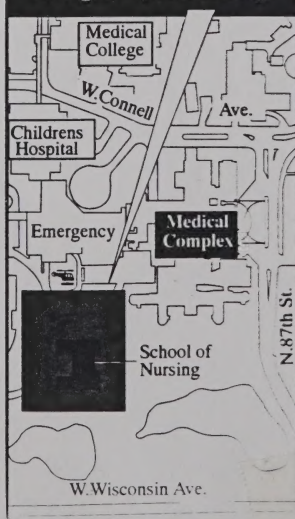
There was a time when simple wooden crosses marked county graves, but these long ago crumbled into soil. There were to be at least three unconnected burial plots. A fenced area north of Watertown Plank Rd. marked by a "County Cemetery," remains visible. Like the wooden crosses that marked them, the other cemeteries simply disappeared.

AS THEY do today, the poor made news a century ago. These excerpts from a single page of *The Milwaukee Journal* on Jan. 7, 1886, attest:

■ "When Ida Littlefield, a female tramp, was before the County Jail this morning, she was asked where she came from, answered, 'Chicago,' and that the county agent ship her here. She was sent to the House of Correction for 90 days. The judge intimated that he would like to send her with her."

■ "Supt. Whitehead had a case today which he was going to try. It was John Benze, a decrepit old man, who had been found lying on the street."

Pauper Cemetery



This shows the general area where Frederick's hospital expansion was planned.

PAUPERS

days in the House of Correction. Having finished his term, he applied to the humane office for assistance, but his mind being so impaired he was unable to state where he belonged or what he had been doing. He was sent to the poorhouse for the present."

■ "Milwaukee and Fond du Lac County insane asylums were declared by the (state) board of charities and reform to be in bad condition, the former in regard to sanitation and the latter in management. Steps were taken to effect a remedy."

The Journal missed a related story that day. Theodor Grief, a 36-year old barber, pursued by personal demons we will never know, stepped into the back of his home at 870 Richards St. and shot himself in the head. He left a destitute widow, Mary, and perhaps some children. He was buried in Potter's Field Jan. 7, and his burial was dutifully entered into the County Farm burial book.

Many such somber stories, all in fine penmanship, leap from the record book's pages.

Carl Reitmeyer was the second entry; his death certificate at the Milwaukee County Courthouse shows that Carl, like Elizabeth Hoffmann, was an infant. Born Jan. 16, 1882, to Carl and Louisa Reitmeyer, he died Feb. 23, and was buried the next day.

With Carl and Elizabeth, two trends were established.

First, German names predominate in the book, reflecting how Germanic Milwaukee had become by the 1880s, and reflecting, also, the immigrant status of the Germans.

Second, the cemetery received an inordinately large proportion of children under 18, as high as 35%, and most of these were infants.

ON Mar. 2, 1882, two men were buried, both identified as "Unknown Man Drowned." When a body was fished

from Milwaukee harbor or any of the three rivers that empty into it, the wretch was given the benefit of the doubt: Either "unknown man drowned" or "accidental drowning" was the entry. None was listed as suicide.

Not one was female.

Later, however, there would be suicides: throats slashed with razors, bodies found hanging in basements, men seen leaping from buildings, one who jumped into a vat of molten iron.

There also were deaths caused by homicide and by falling from moving trains.

On May 24, 1882, the county buried a "child of an emigrant," and on July 5, an "unknown babe." On July 21, 1891, a fetus, spelled foetus, was found on the lakeshore at the foot of E. Michigan St. and buried at the County Farm. It was one of dozens to be buried at the County Farm in the days before effective birth control, legalized abortion and effective prenatal care were available.

Between June 21 and July 1, 1894, five persons all named Rosche — Alwine, Sonisa, Willie, Vrohne and Rosa — were buried, a family decimated by diphtheria.

The book also listed deaths caused by smallpox, cholera, marasmus (malnutrition in infants), heart disease, meningitis, cancer, tuberculosis and syphilis.

Measles swept through Milwaukee in the spring of 1912. Between April and June, 11 measles victims, mostly children, were buried at the County Farm.

And in 1918, an influenza epidemic contributed to the list of burials that winter.

In the days when the germ theory of disease was emerging, doctors strained to find causes of death. Many deaths were attributed to "chronic alcoholism" or "delirium tremens." Mary Bodis, an inmate at the mental disease hospital, died of "chronic endocarditis, the course of involutional melancholia."

Who knows what this means? One is tempted to translate it as "an inflamed heart resulting from complications of sadness."

ARCHEOLOGIST Patricia Richards, research associate at the Great Lakes Archaeological Research Center, led crews onto the construction site as fall approached in 1991. As the scope of the job began to be realized, anthropology and archeology students were called in to help.

These were scientists at work, but training in science does not obliterate human responses. They were touched to find infant twins in a single coffin. Some skulls had undergone craniotomies, in which the top of the skull was removed during autopsies, either by the coroner or by physicians.

One coffin contained an extra leg, probably when county hospital sent an amputated limb and room was found for it in someone's coffin.

Two adults, one male and the other female, were found in a single coffin with no clue as to why. The double burial might have been a married couple, or it might have been expediency.

Other burials evidently were attended by relatives and other acquaintances of the deceased. Occasionally, the archeologists ran into mementos such as crucifixes, rosaries, Boy Scout medals, baby booties and a few coins. In general, the county cemetery was notable for its lack of such objects.

"I've seen prehistoric burials," Richards said. "And all were done with the notion that the person being buried was important and we will honor the dead. But these people were tossed in the ground, built over and trashed by bulldozers. They were dug up by archeologists. But we cared about them."

There seemed to be three sources of bodies: county inmates, corpses sent out from the coroner's office often after autopsies, and relatives of poor families who petitioned the county to pay for burial.

The sources could be distinguished today. The county buried inmates only in a shroud fastened by a safety pin. In such graves, the pin would be found. Poor families burying loved ones often included a crucifix or memento. Vagrants from the county often were buried with things like pocket knives still in their trousers.

"Our crew took it seriously," Richards said. "It was very moving. It was clear to us that many of these people didn't have anyone to care about them. It was really very sad. Most people who worked on my crew have decided they want to be cremated. One of the crew supervisors told me, 'I dream about these people.'"

The bones were painstakingly removed from the ground, and the locations of graves carefully noted on new maps. The remains of each individual were kept separate from all others. The bones showed the effects of years in the earth. Some had decomposed into mere pieces. Skulls had fallen into pieces.

Slowly, as weeks became months and months extended into almost two years, hundreds of Milwaukee's forgotten poor paraded past the eyes of the archeologists.

THEY are stacked to the ceiling in a room on the Marquette University campus, more than 1,600 separate, cardboard cartons. The cartons come in two sizes; the larger size holds the bones of one adult each; the smaller boxes contain the bones of a single infant. Each box is carefully marked as to its contents and where they were found.

Lift the lid of any carton and inside are brown paper grocery bags, each bag holding bones of a single person: One bag contains skull and jaw parts, another limb bones, still another ribs or vertebrae. Together they comprise what is left of an individual.



What became the Milwaukee County Institutions started as the "poor farm" and paupers

PAUPERS

To Norman Sullivan, associate professor of anthropology at Marquette University, each individual is like an unread book. With more than 1,600 books, this "library" contains an enormous amount of information. Sullivan said that the room held one of the largest collections of Euro-American remains in the United States, and as such the collection presents a rare opportunity.

As a physical anthropologist, Sullivan knows how to read the bones. He hopes to assemble a team of other experts from Marquette University, including anatomists and dentists, in studying the remains. It may be that other scientists will seek grants to study these bones. Their careful examination should reveal a general picture of health, nutrition and poverty in a burgeoning industrial city of immigrants a century ago.

It was the age before clean drinking water, before widespread knowledge about essential nutrition and before widespread access to the foods that provide it. It was the age before antibiotics and universal dental care.

As a major port on the Great Lakes, an immigrant highway into the heartland of America, Milwaukee would have attracted transients and opportunists. Many of these, bewildered by the free-wheeling New World culture, would have found themselves in trouble. Once in trouble — pregnant, sick, hungry, broke — many would not have family to fall back on.

"This is a group of people that lived with chronic pain," Sullivan said. "It is not a normal population. The people here were very old, very sick, or very young."

"At different times, there were cholera epidemics, particularly rampant among the Italians. Smallpox affected Germans because, for some reason, the German immigrants refused inoculation. Every time I come into this room, I thank God for antibiotics."

By correlating descriptions in the record book with sequences of graves, the Great Lakes Archaeological Research Center has assigned names to the remains of 190 individuals buried between 1918 and 1925.

Further efforts to identify remains will be complicated by the fact that some bodies were removed and reburied. As unknown persons who turned up dead in Milwaukee were identified by relatives, often from another state, their remains sometimes were removed. As families in Milwaukee prospered enough to move a relative to a favored cemetery, some did so.

More than likely, however, we will never know the identity of most of the remains.

SULLIVAN and his students already have looked into scores of boxes. They have made measurements to determine age and gender. Age is best seen in teeth. Below the age of 3, gender differences in skeletons vanish.

Later, pathologists and dentists who have joined with Sullivan will hunt for specific health conditions.

For instance, certain diseases leave their mark on bones, Sullivan said. Tuberculosis leaves lesions on the ribs in about 10% of the cases. Syphilis eats away at the cranium and facial bones. Osteomyelitis, a bacterial infection of bone marrow, leaves bones pockmarked with drainage holes. Dental investigations will reveal abscessed teeth, cavities and gum disease.

"Virtually everybody must have suffered some kind of malnutrition," he said.

Sullivan opened one of the smaller cartons. Small bags held the bones of an infant, possibly a late-stage fetus or a stillborn. At the age of the infant when it died, much of its skull would have been cartilage, which long since decomposed. A tiny jawbone still revealed baby teeth embedded below the surface. A vertebra was the size of a thick dime. A femur, largest of human leg bones, was the size of a small adult finger.

"We've got our histories written for the Mitchells and the MacArthurs of this town," said Sullivan, "but not for these people. Here we have an opportunity to write a forgotten part of the history of a developing manufacturing town."

"These were its throwaway people."

IT SHOULDN'T happen again. At County Institutions, this accidental, random violation of the dead. David Overstreet said his archeological research

company had hired surveyors to outline where remaining burial grounds are at County Institutions so that they might be avoided in future construction projects. These will be on file at the State Historical Society and thus will be "cataloged" sites and protected by the Burial Sites Preservation Law.

Another reason it won't happen again is that this has been expensive. The cost to Milwaukee County so far has been \$684,000, said Sigmund J. Tomkalski, associate hospital administrator for the Milwaukee County Medical Complex.

Tomkalski said that stopping construction on the site did not delay the county's plans. Other areas of construction were accelerated at the site of the new ambulatory care center adjoining Froedtert Memorial Lutheran Hospital's outpatient clinic. Tomkalski said the work was shifted from the cemetery site to the care center while the archeologists were at work.

The burial sites law requires that any disturbed remains from uncataloged sites be analyzed before being reburied. However, the law also requires that the remains eventually be given a dignified interment. The ultimate decision of when this will happen rests with the director of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, who today is H. Nicholas Muller.

The law requires that the director seek out anyone who can demonstrate an interest in the remains. If people are interested, a hearing is held before a decision is made regarding the fate of the remains.

In order of importance, such interested persons would be 1) anyone who can demonstrate direct kinship to the deceased; 2) those who can demonstrate a cultural, tribal or religious affiliation; 3) those who have a scientific, environmental or educational interest; 4) those who can argue a land-use interest; 5) those who have a commercial interest; and 6) any other interest that the burial sites preservation board deems to be in the public interest.

Although direct kinship with the remains from County Institutions grounds will be difficult to prove, both MU professor Sullivan and the State Historical Society have received a few inquiries. Some of these come from people who are doing genealogy about their own families.

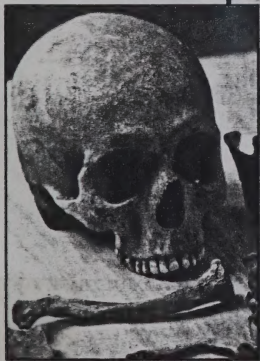
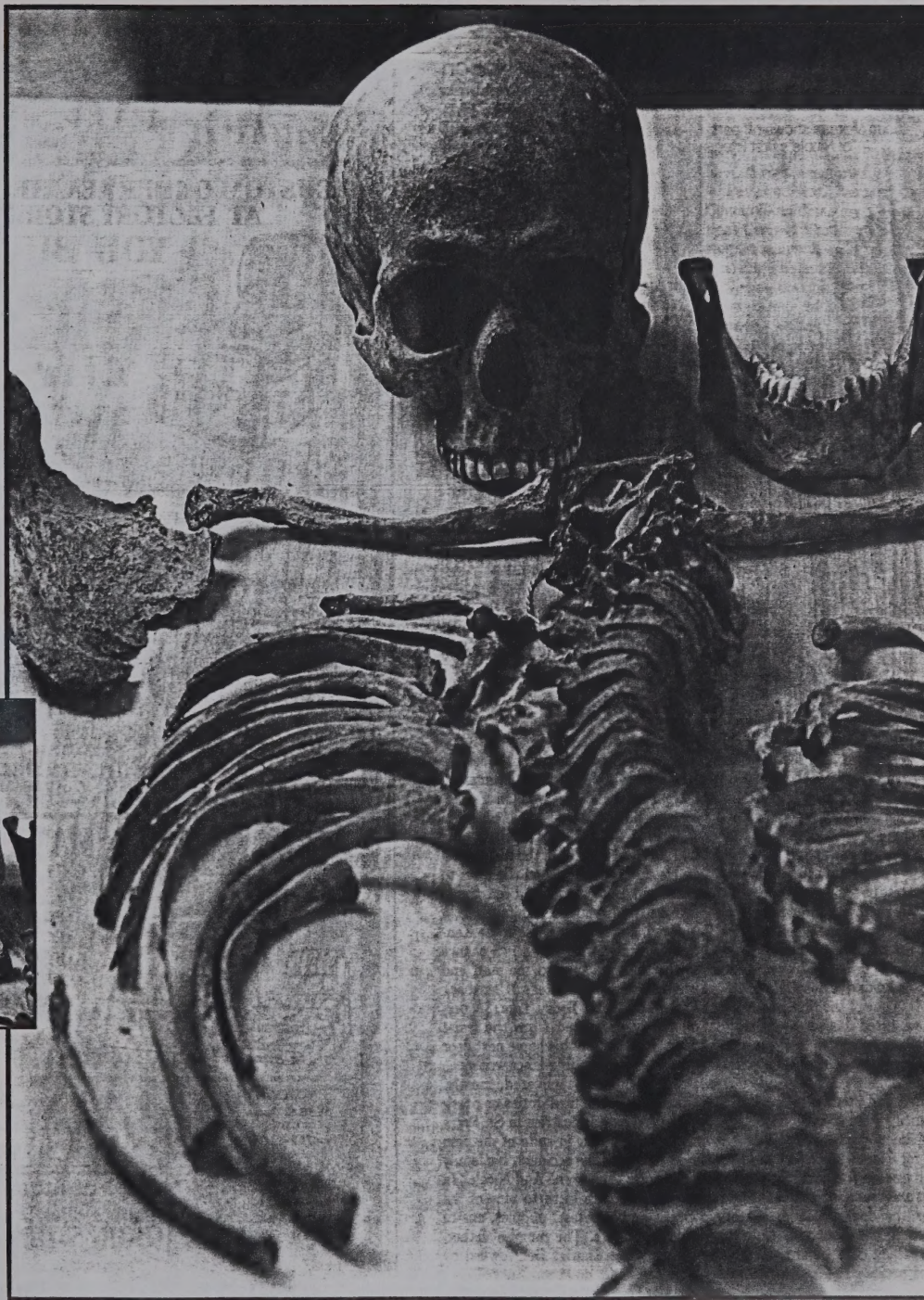
For instance, Joan L. Cummings, whose roots are both Polish and Irish, knows of three relatives who came to Milwaukee, all of whom vanished. They would have been paupers, she said. Thus, if they died in Milwaukee, they might have been buried at County Institutions.

Obviously, Cummings has an interest in the remains, but probably won't be able to establish a direct kinship with any specific remains.

"I make a distinction between the legal problem and the sensitivity problem," said Muller, the historical society director. "My role is to balance the interests. Ultimately my responsibility is to make sure those unfortunate souls that we found in the paupers' ground have a dignified burial."

Paul G. Hayes is a WISCONSIN staff writer.

These skulls and bones are among the remains taken from 1,649 paupers' graves disturbed by construction on Milwaukee County Institutions grounds in Wauwatosa. The skull below is one of the most complete in the remains, which may tell much about poverty a century ago.



Photography
by Richard Wood



Voila! Greendale was born

Federal government's experiment turned farm fields into village



By MARY J. SCHEFFEL
of The Journal staff

GREENDALE WAS BORN in 1936, according to reference books and materials, and some Greendale residents. And, technically, that's correct.

However, decades earlier, the area held an Indian village and a tribal burial ground, which was discovered north of the present village administration building. More importantly, in 1937, a stone dam was discovered about 16 feet underground, indicating a much earlier habitation, possibly thousands of years before the Indian village.

As in other parts of Milwaukee County, traders and settlers came to the area in the 1800s. One of the first log cabins in Milwaukee County was built near the burial ground.

The first stone house in the former Town of Greenfield was built in 1846 on S. 86th St. and W. Grange Ave. It has been restored and is listed on the National Register of Historical Places. This two-story example of Irish cottage-style architecture was the boyhood home of Jeremiah Curtin, whose family came to the area from Detroit in the late 1830s.

Curtin worked his way through Carroll College,

a one-bedroom unit in a multifamily structure to \$36 for a four-bedroom, single-family home. Government was responsible for total maintenance until World War II, during which everyone pitched in.

THE FIRST FAMILIES began moving into Greendale in May 1938. Problems soon arose over such things as smoking coal furnaces next to laundry rooms and the lack of public transportation.

A chauffeur-driven station wagon shuttled residents free from the Greendale Administration Building to the public bus stop at S. 60th St. and Forest Home Ave. But transportation remained a problem through the '40s and into the '50s.

Few telephones were installed and the few that were in homes were taken out, again because of World War II.

A General Committee was elected in 1938 to regulate the life and activities of the residents. Its first business was to incorporate the community into a village in accordance with state statutes. In October 1938, incorporation was adopted, and on Nov. 1, 1938, the Greendale Community became the Village of Greendale.

But by 1941, discontent was growing. Rising war incomes led residents to desire to own their

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Curtin worked his way through Carroll College, in Waukesha, and Phillips Exeter Academy to graduate from Harvard. He became famous as a linguist, diplomat and translator and was appointed assistant secretary of the United States Legation to Russia by President Lincoln.

Nearby were structures of the same era, including one of the finest stone barns in Wisconsin on the Werner Trimborn farm.

For decades the area remained primarily agricultural, but the American dream of the ideal small-town, mostly self-sufficient community was growing, fueled by the "Garden Cities" idea of Englishman Ebenezer Howard.

At the turn of the 20th century, Howard won the support of financiers, politicians and architects with his ideas of combining the civilizing influences of the city and the healthful and recreative qualities of the country in one urban unit of limited size surrounded by permanent agricultural "greenbelts."

MEANWHILE, AMERICANS WERE finding that their great cities were not always paradises. With the influx of more and more residents, slums were being created with increased crime and health hazards.

The stock market crash in 1929 and the Great Depression of the 1930s brought home that many families were unable to care for themselves. So government stepped in in the form of President Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal.

The Resettlement Administration of the U.S. Department of Agriculture was given the job of planning and developing four model "resettlement communities" in what was called the "Greenbelt Project," creating inexpensive quality housing and jobs.

Three towns were developed: Greenbelt, Md.; Greenhills, Ohio, and Greendale. The fourth, the plan for Greendale was completed in December 1935. The government selected a 3,411-acre tract astride the Root River and in the farm lands of the then Towns of Greenfield and Franklin.

Farmers resisted, fearful of their own livelihoods and unhappy with the price offered. But the purchase was completed and construction began in May 1936.

After two years, 572 living units were laid out, comprising 366 buildings. About half were single family, the other half were multifamily units of two, four or six. Nearly all were two-story except for the 12 one-bedroom units nicknamed "honey-mooners." All homes had about the same floor space relative to the number of rooms, were outfitted comparably and had an ample backyard.

The business district and government offices were placed in the center of the community and short, dead-end streets were used extensively. Walk areas were laid between homes, flowing from park, school and public areas without crossing major traffic areas.

The Root River Parkway and Whitnall Park provided natural beauty and protection from over-expansion or encroachment.

Greendale, more than its two sister cities, was consciously designed as a Midwestern small town, both in physical character and social organization. The federal government set its own standards for renting or leasing, with tenants selected according to income, housing needs, character, reliability and expectation of long-term occupancy. More than 1,000 families from the Milwaukee area were screened.

Allowable incomes ranged from a minimum of \$1,000 to a maximum of \$2,400 a year for a family of seven. Rents ranged from \$19 a month for

a one-bedroom unit in a multifamily structure to \$36 for a four-bedroom, single-family home. Government was responsible for total maintenance until World War II, during which everyone pitched in.

THE FIRST FAMILIES began moving into Greendale in May 1938. Problems soon arose over such things as smoking coal furnaces next to laundry rooms and the lack of public transportation.

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A General Committee was elected in 1938 to regulate the life and activities of the residents. Its first business was to incorporate the community into a village in accordance with state statutes. In October 1938, incorporation was adopted, and on Nov. 1, 1938, the Greendale Community became the Village of Greendale.

But by 1941, discontent was growing. Rising war incomes led residents to desire to own their own homes.

And the federal government began to show less interest, making a full re-evaluation of its 42 non-farm and three Greenbelt communities. In April 1943, the government announced a rent increase, enraging residents.

Finally in 1947, the Village Board severed the dual position of community/village manager and appointed Robert Eppley first village manager and charged exclusively with administrative functions of the village totally removed from the federal government.

THE FEDERAL government began to dispose of the Greenbelt towns, giving the first right of purchase of houses to occupants. Greendale residents exercised that right late in 1952.

All remaining properties were either dedicated or sold to public agencies or offered for sale to private purchasers.

In January 1953, federal ownership and interest in Greendale ended. The whole of the undeveloped area, amounting to 2,288 acres, and 14 other parcels and public buildings in the Village Center were sold to the Milwaukee Community Development Corp.

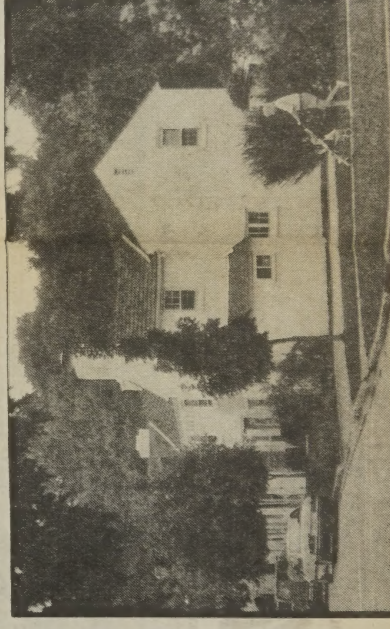
The corporation was formed by four Milwaukee businessmen: Richard P. Herzfeld, chairman of the Board of Boston Store; William A. Roberts, president of Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Co.; Francis J. Trecker, president of Kearney-Trecker Corp.; and Louis Quarles, of the law firm of Quarles, Herriott & Clemons.

For the next 11 years, the corporation kept expanding efforts in line with original Greenbelt planning principles, as much as the economics of private enterprise would permit.

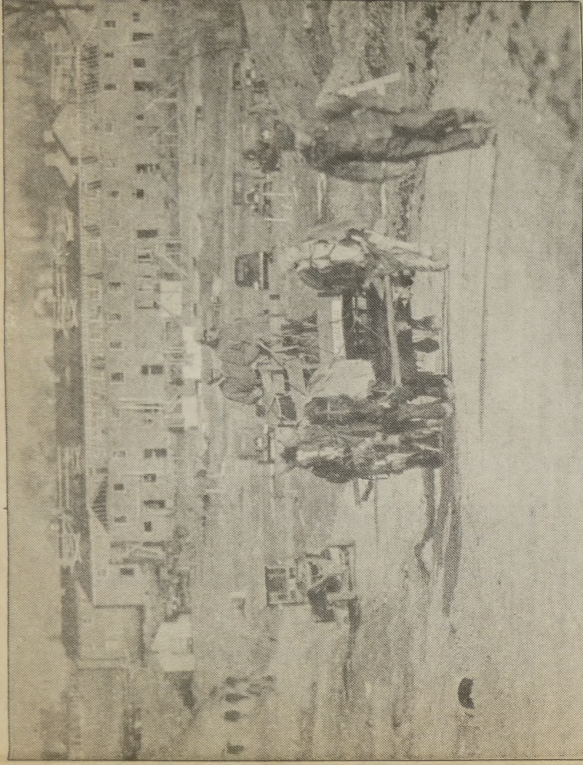
Greendale flourished. New, more up-scale subdivisions rose, while the older Greenbelt homes were renovated and improved.

Today there is even more growth, and Greendale stands out as a suburban community with the positive characteristics of a garden city.

Sources: "Greendale, 50 Years, 1938-1988," the Village of Greendale, Main Street Ready to Go by E. James Dahl, the Greendale Public Library, Journal clippings.



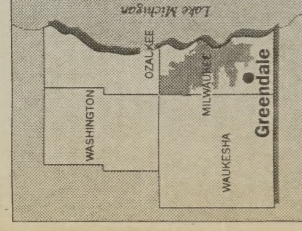
ABOVE: The original concrete block houses have been well-maintained and remodeled over the years, but still create the atmosphere of quiet old-world charm that makes Greendale one of a kind. Greendale's "Americanism" is evident in its public center, (right) which mimics the reconstructed colonial capital of Williamsburg, Va.



Journal file photo

LEFT: Preliminary work begins in late December 1935 for the construction of Greendale, one of three Greenbelt cities in the Resettlement Administration's low-cost housing and jobs program. **ABOVE:** Men and horses provided much of the power needed to create a complete community in a primarily agricultural area on the edge of Milwaukee. In the background, multifamily buildings, with separate entrances and two floors for each unit, were nearing completion in early 1937. An aerial view taken in March 1937 (**IMMEDIATELY BELOW**) shows multifamily buildings in the foreground and single-family build-

ings in the background. **BELOW:** A street of single-family units is reminiscent of an English village. The barn in the background reveals the closeness of the agricultural greenbelt. The Greendale project attracted crowds of visitors throughout construction. According to records kept by volunteer guides from the National Youth Administration, nearly 650,000 people, two-thirds from Milwaukee and nearby communities, visited Greendale between Sept. 1, 1936, and Aug. 31, 1937. The most famous visitor was Eleanor Roosevelt in November 1936, a strong advocate of such projects.

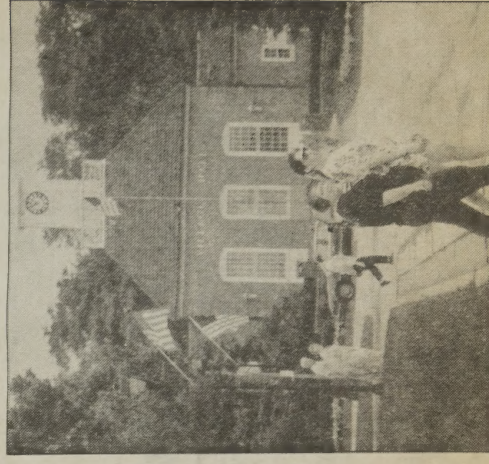


Next door in ... GREENDALE
POPULATION: 15,171*

INDUSTRY: Southridge Shopping Center; Reiman Publications; Dor-O-Matic Products; Erie Machine Products; Bowlers Building Corp.
AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD INCOME: \$44,735**

AVERAGE HOME VALUE: \$130,000 to \$135,000***
UPCOMING EVENTS: Trimborn Farm's Pumpkin Sale Festival 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. Oct. 15; Christmas at Trimborn Dec. 3 and 4.

WHAT'S SPECIAL ABOUT LIVING HERE: Village President Bernard Schroedl: "Greendale is special because it's a totally planned community with the safety of the pedestrians and children in mind. It's cozy, friendly, clean and more than 30% of village land is park space. It's a wonderful area to raise children and the taxes are moderate."
*1994 Estimate from the state Department of Revenue **1990 census ***Village assessor



Journal photos by Karen A. Sherlock

BORS



Journal file photo

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By Robert W. Wells
of the Journal Staff

If your memory goes back to a time when you started your car by twisting a crank, you have no illusions about motoring's old days being so good.

But only the real old timers who were around when an automobile owner had to be a combination of daredevil and pioneer can recall the era described in "Automobile Blue Book of Wisconsin," published in 1908 with the aid of the Milwaukee Automobile Club and the Automobile Clubs of Wisconsin.

Those were the days, the book reminds us, when all a horseman had to do to stop a motorist was put up his hand. At that signal, the law specified, the car must be stopped, the engine shut off and the driver ready to leap out and help control the horse his clattering machine had frightened.

25 m.p.h Limit

The speed limit on the open road was 25 miles per hour the book notes. In a village or city, the motorist had to throttle down to 12 m.p.h.

To get from Milwaukee to Sheboygan, for example, the motorist had a choice of going by way of Port Washington or Saukville. The former road, the book notes, was in fair condition, although rolling and a little hilly.

Poorer Road

The Saukville route "is longer and a poorer road," the Blue Book warned. However, for the motorist who wanted to go that way, the route was specified.

Heading north on N. 3rd, he turned onto Green Bay Ave. at Burleigh, then north to Silver Springs, Keipper's Park and Brown Deer.

From there, he headed northwest along the main traveled road and railroad for three miles to Thiensville, crossing the bridge and continuing on the same road another five miles to Hamilton.

At that community, he was to take the right fork of a road that went east of Cedar-

burg, "thence, northeast to Grafton," continuing north along a main traveled road to Saukville.

Here he had a choice. He could cross the bridge to the east side of the river and go north six miles to Fredonia Station or stay on the road west of the river until he got to that community.

From there the road went north until it turned east into Hingham, where a main traveled road angled northeasterly for 20 miles to Sheboygan Falls.

From there, the traveler was advised, he should "follow main traveled road and trolley poles five miles easterly to Sheboygan." Once there, he could get a room at either the Grand Hotel or the Hotel Foeste to rest up for the return trip.

The 1908 traveler did not have to own an automobile. He could rent one, an advertisement points out, from

Frank Mulkern's Motor Car Livery at 3rd and Grand (W. Wisconsin), which had "high grade touring cars to rent by day, hour or week."

Forgotten Brands

Ads for now forgotten brands helped pay for the publication. For example, there was Cartercar, which advertised its revolutionary "friction transmission" under the slogan: "Will the friction hold? \$1,000 forfeit if it don't."

The School of Engineering of Milwaukee was offering car batteries that, it claimed, would last for a full 1,000 miles.

The Beebe-Elliott Co. of Racine had good news for motorists worried about their tires. Its Ke-Pa-Go-In tire was covered with removable sections of heavy leather.

Solliday Motor Car Co., on 8th just north of Grand, urged motorists to bring their

flats there, promising that most tire repair jobs could be completed in no more than three days.

Milwaukee hotels advertised in the 1908 Blue Book, too, in the hope that motorists would be visiting the big city. The Pfister was the most expensive, charging \$2 a day and up compared to a \$1 minimum at the Plankinton and Republican and beds for as little as 50c a night at the Kirby.

The book, which belongs to Edwin G. Breidster, 3152 N. 47th St., has other clues to a vanished brand of motoring. But the routings are the most interesting evidence.

Take the Milwaukee-Madison trip, for example. Now a motorist can head out the East-West Freeway and follow Route I-94 nearly to the capital at 70 m.p.h. But not in 1908.

Heads West

In those days, as in the more recent era when Route 30 was the fastest road to Madison, the traveler headed west on Grand and Blue Mound to the Junction House, presumably at Goerke's Corners.

There he took the left fork southwest to Waukesha, from where he took the Delafield road north one mile, then west eight miles to Delafield. From there, he went west between Upper and Lower Nemadji Lakes to Summit Center, where he took the road to Concord, 4½ miles west.

From Concord, he headed for Farmington, continuing west from there along a main traveled road to Johnson Creek, then angling southwest and taking a right fork 4½ miles west.

Straight Into Madison

The fork brought him to Aztalan, from where he took a road that angled northwest to Lake Mills. From Lake Mills, he continued on a road along the north and west shores of Rock Lake, keeping to the left and following a road that went west nine miles.

"Thence continue west to



FAMOUS FORD — The Model T was born Oct. 1, 1908, and when the last of more than 15 million was produced 19 years later, it had become the most famous car in history. It was easy to operate and repair, low priced and durable.

4/19/72

Quivey's Grove celebrates heritage

By NANCY J. STOHS
Journal food editor

RESTAURANTS can be much more than a place to savor good food. They also can be a historical showcase, a cultural museum, a well-worn site for weddings (and marriage proposals), a pastoral getaway for city dwellers, a tribute to a geographical region.

Quivey's Grove in Fitchburg, just outside Madison, is all of these.

The story of this unique 14-year-old restaurant, housed in a 140-year-old mansion and livery stable, is related in detail in a new cookbook, "Quivey's Grove Heritage Cookbook" by Margaret Guthrie (Prairie Oak Press, 1994, \$16.95).

There, along with more than 100 home-tested recipes, readers can learn the history of the corporate farm of sorts surrounding the house and stable that were built in 1855 by John Mann. Mann's rural livery business thrived thanks to heavy traffic on the road near his property joining Madison and Mineral Point, and the popularity of horse racing then in Madison.

The property with the buildings was sold in 1876 and went through several owners as a residence until 1979, Guthrie writes, when Joe Garton, a film instructor at University of Wisconsin Extension, spotted it and thought it a perfect site for a restaurant.

An extensive restoration project ensued for the buildings, which now are listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Features of the Italianate fieldstone house include 18-inch-thick stone walls and 13-foot ceilings. The restaurant took its name from a successful inn that operated in Fitchburg at the time Mann built his farm.

Among the renovation projects was the building of an underground tunnel connecting the stable tap, where diners wait for a table, and the mansion's dining rooms. Unknowing patrons assume the tunnel is an original part of the property, Guthrie writes, even linking it to the Underground Railroad that once led slaves to freedom.

The underground construction project produced more than a tunnel for the popular restaurant.

Tunnel project chief Jim Kuennig convinced his son,

Craig Kuennig, to get involved with the new business. Starting in the kitchen, Craig Kuennig graduated from prep cook to executive chef and manager, which he is today.

The recipes in the cookbook are a combination of items on Quivey's Grove's menu and old family recipes from both Kuennig's and Garton's collections. Food professionals, everyday cooks and culinary students at Milwaukee Area Technical College all participated in home testing of the recipes, which are clear and easy to follow.

Notes in the margins of the recipes offer historical and Wisconsin trivia, much as the wall art throughout the restaurant does. Charming illustrations by Nancy Lynch add another appealing touch to the book.

Chapters cover appetizers, soups, muffins, salads and dressings, meats, fish and game, vegetables and sauces, desserts and special occasions. The last topic opens the book, fitting for a restaurant the "does up" the holidays in full force. Patrons and those who appreciate good food can find the book by mid-October in area bookstores.

Or, you can attend a book-signing party at Quivey's Grove Thursday from 5:30 to 8:30 p.m. The party, by invitation but also open to the public, will be held in the stable tap and feature hors d'oeuvres and cocktails. Guests are encouraged to wear costumes circa 1855. There is no charge. For more information, call the restaurant at (608) 273-4900.

Here are three recipes from the book, adapted slightly to conform to Journal style.

Orange Cranberry Muffins

- Fresh cranberries**
 1/4 cup (1/2 stick) butter or margarine, room temperature
 1/2 cup plus 2 tablespoons sugar
 1 egg
 1 cup buttermilk
 2 tablespoons undiluted orange-juice concentrate
 2 cups flour



QUIVEY'S GROVE restaurant maintains the charm of an earlier era.

- 1 teaspoon baking soda
 1/4 teaspoon baking powder
 1/4 teaspoon ground nutmeg
 Additional granulated sugar

Place paper liners in 12 muffin cups. Wash and pick over cranberries, discarding any discolored ones. Chop enough to make 1 cup.

Cream butter or margarine with sugar in bowl until fluffy. Add egg; beat well. Mix buttermilk with orange-juice concentrate in small bowl or 2-cup measure; add to butter mixture, blending well. Sift flour with baking soda, baking powder and nutmeg into separate bowl. Add wet ingredients to dry; blend well. Fold in cranberries. Spoon into muffin cups; sprinkle with granulated sugar.

Bake at 350 degrees 18 to 20 minutes or until tops are golden brown. Serve. Makes 12 muffins.

THIS IS Quivey's signature hors d'oeuvre. The restaurant has made close to a quarter-million of these delectable little puffs.

Smoked Trout Puffs

- 1/2 cup water
 1/2 cup milk
 1/2 cup (1 stick) butter
 1 teaspoon salt
 1 1/2 teaspoons sugar
 1 cup flour

- 5 eggs
 1 pound boneless smoked trout fillets
 1/2 cup finely diced onion
 1 teaspoon seasoning salt
 2 teaspoons Dijon-style mustard
 1 tablespoon whipping cream
 1/2 cup finely diced celery
 1 tablespoon parsley flakes
 2 teaspoons ketchup
 2/3 cup mayonnaise

To make puffs, heat water, milk, butter, salt, and sugar in medium saucepan over medium heat; bring just to boil. Add flour all at once; stir with wooden spoon, cook until dough forms large, stiff ball. Remove from heat; beat in eggs, 1 at a time, keeping paste stiff.

Put half-open tip on pastry bag; fill bag with dough. Pipe out little puffs, about 1 inch in diameter and 1-inch high, on greased and floured baking sheet. Bake at 425 degrees without disturbing 10 minutes. Reduce heat to 350 degrees; continue baking 10 minutes-until dry, puffed and set.

Combine all remaining ingredients in bowl, flaking trout with fork into bowl, to make salad mixture.

Split puffs, cool thoroughly. Put teaspoonful of salad in each. Serve. Makes about 25 puffs.

- vided)
 3/4 cup packed brown sugar
 2 tablespoons melted butter
 6 tablespoons dark syrup
 1 cup chopped pecans
 1 baked 9-inch pie shell, cooled
 1 1/2 tablespoons granulated sugar
 1 1/2 tablespoons cornstarch
 3/4 teaspoon unflavored gelatin
 1/4 cup milk
 2 egg yolks, beaten
 2 cup semisweet chocolate chips, melted
 Additional melted butter

Additional pecans
 Put 1/4 cup cream, brown sugar, melted butter and cornstarch in heavy-bottomed pan; simmer over medium heat until mixture reaches greens on candy thermometer. Add pecans; stir well. Pour into pie shell. Cool.

Blend together sugar, starch, gelatin and milk in quart saucepan. Heat over medium-low heat, constantly, until mixture reaches 160 degrees. Add egg yolks until smooth. Remove from heat; add melted chocolate chips. Cool.

While mixture cools, warm 1 cup cream, gently into chocolate mixture. Pour over candy layer shell. Refrigerate until set. To serve, drizzle with additional melted chocolate, and pecans. Makes one 9-inch

THIS DESSERT may well be Quivey's Grove's most famous.

Turtle Pie

- 1 1/4 cups whipping cream (dip)

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Peanut butter flavors waffle of another stripe



YOU CAN bake peanut butter waffles in any waffle iron, including one that produces heart shapes.

By JEANNE JONES

WHEN THE food and beverage manager at La Jolla's La Valencia Hotel asked me to come up with another breakfast item to compete with my already popular gingerbread pancakes, I tried to think of something I like as much as gingerbread. I immediately thought of peanut butter and developed these peanut butter waffles.

The trick was to achieve a strong peanut butter flavor without an outrageous amount of fat. At the hotel they are served with apple butter and breakfast cheese (a blended mixture of 1 cup part-skim ricotta cheese and 2 tablespoons plain non-fat yogurt), a sublimely flavorful combination that brings the percentage of calories from fat down to an acceptable 30%. You can serve these waffles with your own favorite fruit, fruit butter or light spread and, for a more festive presentation, bake the waffles in one of the many different-shaped waffle irons now available in kitchen stores everywhere.

Peanut Butter Waffles

- 1 1/2 cups whole-wheat flour
 1/4 cup uncooked quick-cooking oatmeal
 1 tablespoon baking powder

- 1/2 teaspoon salt
 1/4 cup non-homogenized crunchy peanut butter
 1 tablespoon dark sesame oil
 1/4 cup granulated sugar
 1/4 cup packed dark brown sugar
 2 egg whites, lightly beaten
 2 cups non-fat milk
 2 teaspoons vanilla extract

Preheat waffle iron; Combine flour, oatmeal, baking powder and salt in large mixing bowl; mix well.

Combine peanut butter, oil and sugars in another bowl; mix until completely blended. Add egg whites; mix well. Add milk, a little at a time, blending well after each addition. Add vanilla; mix well.

Pour liquid ingredients into dry ingredients; mix just until dry ingredients are moistened. (Do not overmix.)

Immediately spoon 1/2 cup batter into preheated waffle iron sprayed with non-stick vegetable cooking spray; bake about 7 minutes, or until golden brown and waffle stops steaming. Makes 8 waffles.

Per waffle: 340 calories; 15 g fat, 1 mg cholesterol, 450 mg sodium. Calories from fat, 42.6%.

King Features Syndicate Inc.

Chocolate Mousse Cheese Pie CHEAP THRILLS CUISINE BY LOMBARDO & BUI

Mix well:
 1 1/2 cups graham cracker crumbs
 1/2 cup sugar
 1 cup melted butter

Press crumb mix into a 9" pie plate with a large spoon.

Cool in fridge.

Cream together:
 1/2 lb room temperature cream cheese
 4 oz. melted unsweetened chocolate
 1/2 cup sugar

Prepare a 1 1/2 oz. package of powdered Dream Whip & fold into 1 cup sour cream.

Smooth with a wet knife, then bake in 350°F oven for 5 min.

Top with crushed toasted almonds. Chill for 2 hours.

Serves 8.

Fold into chocolate mix in 3 stages. Add sugar if needed.

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Poorer Road

The Saukville route "is longer and a poorer road," the Blue Book warned. However, for the motorist who wanted to go that way, the route was specified.

Heading north on N. 3rd, he turned onto Green Bay Ave. at Burleigh, then north to Silver Springs, Keipper's Park and Brown Deer.

From there, he headed northwest along the main traveled road and railroad for three miles to Thiensville, crossing the bridge and continuing on the same road another five miles to Hamilton.

At that community, he was to take the right fork of a road that went east of Cedar-

burg, "thence northeast to Grafton," continuing north along a main traveled road to Saukville.

Here he had a choice. He could cross the bridge to the east side of the river and go north six miles to Fredonia Station or stay on the road west of the river until he got to that community.

From there the road went north until it turned east into Hingham, where a main traveled road angled northeasterly for 20 miles to Sheboygan Falls.

From there, the traveler was advised, he should "follow main traveled road and trolley poles five miles easterly to Sheboygan." Once there, he could get a room at either the Grand Hotel or the Hotel Foeste to rest up for the return trip.

The 1908 traveler did not have to own an automobile. He could rent one, an advertisement points out, from

Frank Mulkern's Motor Car Livery at 3rd and Grand (W. Wisconsin), which had "high grade touring cars to rent by day, hour or week."

Forgotten Brands

Ads for now forgotten brands helped pay for the publication. For example, there was Cartercar, which advertised its revolutionary "friction transmission" under the slogan: "Will the friction hold? \$1,000 forfeit if it don't."

The School of Engineering of Milwaukee was offering car batteries that, it claimed, would last for a full 1,000 miles.

The Beebe-Elliott Co. of Racine had good news for motorists worried about their tires. Its Ke-Pa-Go-In tire was covered with removable sections of heavy leather.

Solliday Motor Car Co., on 8th just north of Grand, urged motorists to bring their

flats there, promising that most tire repair jobs could be completed in no more than three days.

Milwaukee hotels advertised in the 1908 Blue Book, too, in the hope that motorists would be visiting the big city. The Pfister was the most expensive, charging \$2 a day and up compared to a \$1 minimum at the Plankinton and Republican and beds for as little as 50c a night at the Kirby.

The book, which belongs to Edwin G. Breidster, 3152 N. 47th St., has other clues to a vanished brand of motoring. But the routings are the most interesting evidence.

Take the Milwaukee-Madison trip, for example. Now a motorist can head out the East-West Freeway and follow Route I-94 nearly to the capital at 70 m.p.h. But not in 1908.

Heads West

In those days, as in the more recent era when Route 30 was the fastest road to Madison, the traveler headed west on Grand and Blue Mound to the Junction House, presumably at Goerke's Corners.

There he took the left fork southwest to Waukesha, from where he took the Delafield road north one mile, then west eight miles to Delafield. From there, he went west between Upper and Lower Nemahbin Lakes to Summit Center, where he took the road to Concord, 4½ miles west.

From Concord, he headed for Farmington, continuing west from there along a main traveled road to Johnson Creek, then angling southwest and taking a right fork 4½ miles west.

Straight Into Madison

The fork brought him to Aztalan, from where he took a road that angled northwest to Lake Mills. From Lake Mills, he continued on a road along the north and west shores of Rock Lake, keeping to the left and following a road that went west nine miles.

"Thence continue west to



FAMOUS FORD — The Model T was born Oct. 1, 1908, and when the last of more than 15 million was produced 19 years later, it had become the most famous car in history. It was easy to operate and repair, low priced and durable.

second turn south," the book went on. "At forks, take north fork, angling northwest and west 7 miles to Vilas."

From Vilas, a road headed straight west for six miles into Madison.

This Milwaukee-Madison route was in fair condition, except for being "a little rocky in a few places," and was "the best road in dry weather."

If getting to Madison sounds like a challenge by modern motoring standards, consider the problems confronting the 1908 motorist who wanted to go from Milwaukee to Chicago.

Keep Book Open

As long as such a foolhardy adventurer kept his Blue Book open, he should have been able to find his way if his leather tires held out. Here's how it went:

"From Wisconsin St. south on Broadway. Cross river. Turn right into Lake St., thence into Clinton St. to Kinnickinnic Ave.

"Continue on Kinnickinnic Ave., crossing railroad tracks at fork and Howell Ave. Turn right into Howell and go south along trolley line. Cross iron bridge and go straight ahead 19.5 miles to Franksville.

"Turn left away from tracks five miles beyond. Cross iron bridge. Take right fork straight ahead on North-

western Ave. and State St. to end.

"Turn right on Main St. to Racine. From Racine south at church, turn right two blocks, west on 7th St., left on College Ave. to 16th St., turn right.

"Continue along Mead St., turn left and continue on short distance, thence to the right and follow the trolley line to Kenosha.

"Through Kenosha to the south end of city along trolley lines. At stone church, turn right one block, thence left one block, thence right another block, left one block, thence straight to Zion City.

"Continue south five miles to Waukegan. From here turn right one block, thence to the left, follow trolley line all the way south to North Chicago.

"Continue on to end of road, cross trolley tracks, take first right turn through Lake Bluff. Continue direct south to Lake Forest. Continue on to end of street, cross tracks to first turn left to end of road.

"Turn left, cross tracks again. Continue on across long bridge over ravine, passing through gates just beyond.

"At end of road, turn left to first turn right, then first turn left and again first turn right to end of road to Highland Park.

"From here turn right,

thence left, keeping to the left of the east side of railroad tracks for one — fourth mile.

Angle Away

"Thence angling road to the left away from viaduct and railroad tracks to Sheridan Rd. From Sheridan Rd. to forks 1.5 miles beyond, keep to the left along winding road through Ravinia Park, Lakeside, Winnetka, Kenilworth and Wilmette to Evanston.

"From Evanston take ridge along western edge of city. At intersection of Kenilworth Ave. turn left across car tracks to Sheridan Rd. At water tower, turn right, follow Sheridan Rd. through Rogers Park and Edgewater to end of road.

"Turn left. Continue on along elevated road. Turn left to lake front, thence turn right through Lincoln Park into Lake Shore Dr. to Chicago Ave.

"At water tower, turn left two blocks to Rush St., south five blocks to Illinois St., thence west one block to Dearborn Ave., thence south across bridge in center of city."

The road was rolling, level and fair, the Blue Book promised, and it was mostly either gravel or macadam, except for a quite sandy stretch between Kenosha and Waukegan.

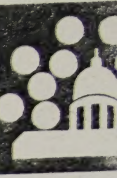


1. Aloha Inn
2. The Coachman's Inn Motel
3. The Concourse
4. The Edgewater
5. Highlander Motor Inn
6. Howard Johnson's Motor Lodge (Downtown)
7. Inn on the Park
8. Ivy Inn Motor Hotel
9. Madison Inn
10. Midway Motor Lodge/Hoffman House
12. Quality Inn
13. Ramada Inn
14. Sheraton Inn—Madison Gateway
15. Town/Campus Best Western Motel



Madison

Motel/Hotel Guide



Credit Cards:

A American Express	EX Exxon
C Carte Blanche	G Gulf
CO Conoco	M Master Charge
D Diners Club	V Visa
ES Esso	

(Prices indicated are averages and subject to change. State and/or local taxes not included in prices shown.)

	Singles	Twin Doubles	Charge for Children	Room Service	Television: C = Color B & W = Black & White	Valet Service	Parking	Allow Small Animals	Entertainment	Meeting Rooms: No.
Aloha Inn 3177 E. Washington (608) 249-7667, (800) 453-4511	\$15	\$22-26	Yes		C		Free			
The Coachman's Inn Motel Edgerton/Hwy 51 & I-90 (608) 873-7900	\$18-24	\$26-32	Yes	✓	C		Free	✓	Golf Course (18)	2
The Concourse 1 W. Dayton (608) 257-6000 (800) 362-8270	\$31.50	\$38.50	Over 12	✓	C/ Cable	✓	Free	✓	Live Ent Nightly Dancing Piano Bar, Disco Dancing	17
The Edgewater 666 Wisconsin Ave. (608) 256-9071	\$30-40	\$35-45	\$5/extra bed	✓	C	✓	Free	✓	Piano Bar, Live Enter.	7
Highlander Motor Inn 4353 W. Beltline Highway (608) 271-0202	\$15	\$20	Yes	✓	C/ Cable		Free	✓		
Howard Johnson's Motor Lodge (Downtown) 525 W. Johnson (608) 251-5511 (800) 654-2000	\$23	\$29.50	Over 12	✓	C	✓	Free	✓		3
Inn on the Park 22 S. Carroll (608) 257-8811 (800) 528-1234	\$22-26	\$25-31	Over 12	✓	C/ Cable	✓	Free		Duo	7
Ivy Inn Motor Hotel 2355 University Ave. (608) 233-9717	\$20	\$36	Over 12		C	✓	Free			2
Madison Inn 601 Langdon (608) 257-4391	\$20-30	\$30-35	Over 12		C	✓	Free	✓	Live Ent. Fri & Sat.	2
Midway Motor Lodge/Hoffman House 3710 E. Washington (608) 244-2424 (800) 528-1234	\$25-35	\$32-40	Over 12	✓	C	✓	Free	✓	Band Dancing	5
Quality Inn 4916 E. Broadway (608) 222-5501 (800) 228-5151	\$21-23	\$27-29	Over 17	✓	C	✓	Free	✓	Live Enter. Tues.-Sat.	18
Ramada Inn 3841 E. Washington (608) 244-2481 (800) 228-2828	\$21	\$28	Over 18	✓	C	✓	Free	✓	Piano	6
Sheraton Inn-Madison Gateway, 706 John Nolen Dr. (608) 251-2300, (800) 325-3535	\$25-28	\$31-34	Over 18	✓	C	✓	Free	✓	Band Dancing	19
Town/Campus Best Western Motel, State at Frances (608) 257-4881 (800) 528-1234	\$16-21	\$18-21	Over 12		C		Free			

**Welcome
to the city with
the space and the spirit
for visitors
and conventions**

Madison . . . a nice place to visit . . . a place to meet.

The Capitol City has a long standing tradition of offering the finest in hotel and motel accommodations to visitors.

More than 40 hotels and motels . . . with 3000 high-quality guest rooms . . . await you in grand style. Gracious accommodations provide the ultimate in modern living, with indoor and outdoor pools, elegant furnishings, beautiful grounds, shows and quiet music while dining and ice a cut above the rest.

And Madison is also practical, with meeting rooms to fit almost any size group . . . from intimate to a grand ballroom fine enough for hundreds.

Come enjoy our convenient, moderately priced, first-class hotels and motels. You'll find all the excitement and conveniences of a big city in safe, affordable Madison.



**GREATER MADISON CONVENTION
& VISITORS BUREAU**
152 W. Johnson P.O. Box 3353
Madison, Wisconsin 53704
(608)-255-0701

Discover Wisconsin by car

Various 1-day tours



Before traveling the tour routes included in this booklet, check with local authorities for possible detours, or routes closed due to weather.

Credit Cards:
A American Express EX Exxon
C Carte Blanche G Gulf
CO Conoco M Master Charge
D Diners Club V Visa
ES Esso

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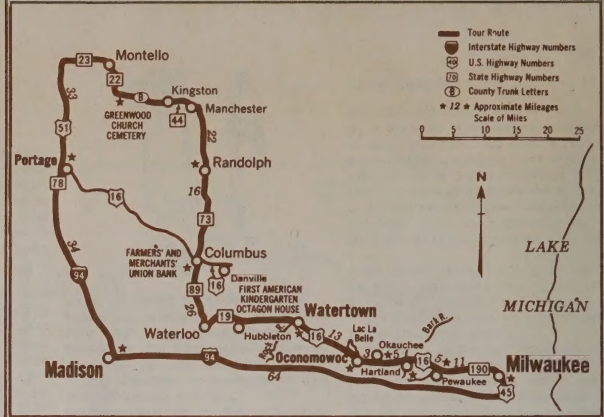
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& VISITORS BUREAU**
152 W. Johnson P.O. Box 3353
Madison, Wisconsin 53704
(608) 255-0701



FOUR TOURS MILWAUKEE PEOPLE WILL ENJOY...

3. Tour the first American Kindergarten in an octagon house and inspect an historic tombstone.
4. Hike an Indian trail in Kettle Moraine country and view Lake Winnebago from a 150 foot ridge
5. Visit a monastery, view Indian mounds with interesting shapes and cross a covered bridge.
6. To the birthplace of circuses, through a ghost town site with a stop at a gigantic telescope.

This 232-mile trip takes you through lake country past some of Waukesha County's 36 "aquatic gems," and through pretty, little towns to your target—the story of Wisconsin's humblest hero. A good trip for children and for stories.

START from the place nearest to you, or on Capitol Drive in Milwaukee (Route 190), to...

11m. PEWAUKEE, a resort city and farm trade center where sailboats ride the breezes on the blue waters of the 2,502-acre PEWAUKEE LAKE, which laps the beaches on the city's main street. (Swimming, boating and fishing facilities.) Depart on U.S. 16, west to...

16m. HARTLAND, a quiet, pretty place of stately homes where the Bark River wanders through town. Somewhere here is "buried treasure!" Many years ago, town-folk fled in fear of an attack from Indians of Minnesota. One wealthy woman buried her silver and treasures before she hurried away. The report of the coming attack was merely a rumor. But when the folks returned, the poor woman had forgotten where she had buried her treasured possessions. They have never been found. Continue westerly to...



21m. OKAUCHEE, a pleasant place whose Indian name means "something small." Your route to here carried you in the vicinity of PINE LAKE, the site of the first Swedish settlement in the state, New Upsala, settled in 1841. An island in Pine Lake was an Indian burial ground, and the general shoreline was the site of old Indian campsites until 1880 when the Potawatomi moved away. In Okauchee, there are swimming, fishing and boating facilities. Depart on U.S. 16 to...

24m. OCONOMOWOC, a famous watering place and for years the mecca of the wealthy. A resort city, it lies between two beautiful lakes, Fowler and Lac La Belle. Note two IRON GARGOYLES in front of the library. As you pass the city's main intersection, remember that this was once an intersection of two Indian trails, then the site of the city's first log cabin and a store where a gallon of whiskey sold for 25 cents. Follow U.S. 16 into...

37m. WATERTOWN, where the swift drop of the Rock River (20 feet in two miles) brought early Yankee settlers seeking

waterpower. The German immigrants came later. They were educated and scholarly and were called "Latin Farmers" because when they met they frequently conversed in Latin. Here Mrs. Carl Schurz established the first AMERICAN KINDERGARTEN (1856). It still stands, now in Memorial Park on North 2nd Street, with the famed OCTAGON HOUSE, a museum since 1938. The 115-year-old home, authentically furnished, is eight-sided and has 57 rooms. (Admission fee.) Take Route 19 past Hubbleton and through Waterloo and turn north on Route 89, taking note of the bare glacial hills and the kettles (holes) in the ground.

63m. COLUMBUS. Note the outstanding architecture of the FARMERS' AND MERCHANTS' UNION Bank on James Street. It was designed by Louis Sullivan and built in 1919. Four miles east just off U.S. 16 at Danville is an old GRIST MILL: there's a wayside nearby and a county park for a restful pause. Leave Columbus on Route 73 to a story at...

79m. RANDOLPH, once the scene of an old-fashioned shoot-out with a member of Jesse James' gang, Polk Wells. Wanted for murder and a bank robbery at River-ton, Iowa, he was hunted by Iowa police who found him hiding out here in 1882. Bullets flew and peppered Polk, but despite his wounds and a pistol whipping, he lived for the rest of his life in jail at Ft. Madison, Iowa. Continue north on Route 73 through Manchester to the junction with Route 44 and turn west through Kingston and note attractive old buildings. Take County Trunk B to...

101m. GREENWOOD CHURCH CEMETERY. You will note a handsome red granite monolithic tombstone on the grave of "The Boy Who Would Not Tell A Lie," Emmanuel Dannan, 1843-1851. Emmanuel, an orphan, was adopted by a farmer, Samuel Norton, who one day demanded that the boy tell a falsehood. Using six willow whips, he beat the boy hoping to force him to lie. But Emmanuel said, "Pa, I don't lie." He died from the whippings. The people of Wisconsin were outraged and elected to collect a fund to build a monument to the memory of the truthful boy. However, the money was mispent and Emmanuel's grave was marked only by a small rock about six inches tall, and he was forgotten for 103 years. The old story was uncovered and made public. A new tombstone was contributed and in 1954 the town of Montello dedicated the grave on a "Truth Day" attended by thousands. After more than a century, justice came to the little boy who would not tell a lie. Depart for home via Route 23 turning south on U.S. 51. Pick up Route 78 just north of Portage. This will bring you to Int. 94, which takes you back to...

232m. MILWAUKEE.



Sentinel gave priority to harbor

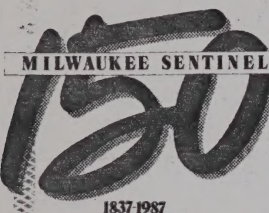
By Jay Joslyn

Development of the city's harbor was given top priority by The Milwaukee Sentinel 150 years ago as part of its dedication to the prosperity of Milwaukee's East Side.

The beauty and safety of the bay that shaped the city's lakefront prompted a sense of civic pride and was recognized in florid prose.

However, the fact that the beauty of the bay had not resulted in federal funds for improvement disturbed The Sentinel editors:

"OUR HARBOR — It is very much to be deplored that querulous demagogues should have been enabled to oppose such obstacles to the regular transaction of business at the last session of Congress, as to defeat the appropriation for the improvement of our Harbor.



"All that the efforts of one man could accomplish, was effected by our vigilant and indefatigable delegate, the Hon. George W. Jones.

"But the efforts of the ablest and best men in the nation were unavailing where the time of Congress was so consumed in profitless debate and mad declamation, by such political lunatics

as John Quincy Adams, Wise, Peyton, *et id omne genus*.

"It is anxiously hoped and expected, that at the next session the claims and the wants of the people of Wisconsin will not be overlooked and neglected."

Before improvement funds could be put to work, let alone appropriated, there would have to be a plan for improvement. The Sentinel recognized this need, but, according to an account in its third issue, felt it was too early to take sides:

"OUR HARBOR — Where shall it be?

"This topic is perhaps as exciting as any that can be raised in our community. There is probably not a man of the town, but has his opinion made up on the subject, and in most cases it will be found in strict alliance with his interest. There are some who even pretend to know all about it.

"There are two rival points in view for the purpose of a harbor — the mouth of the river (K-See map), and a point some half a mile further down the lake known on the map of Milwaukee as "Harbor Street" (L-See map).

"In favor of the first point it is urged that it is the natural outlet of the river, and that a harbor can there be constructed at a small expense.

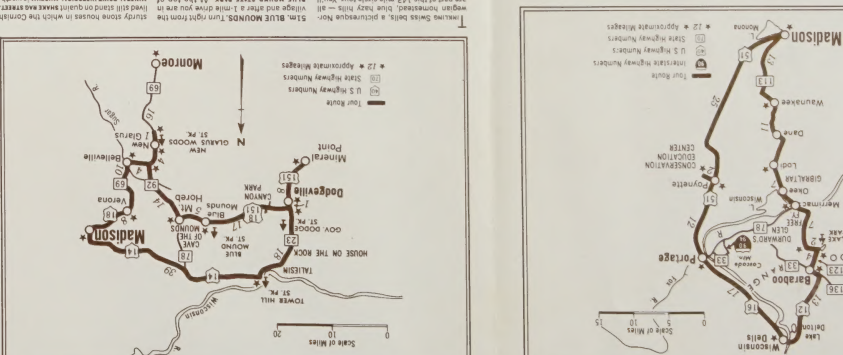
"It is objected to that it is too much on the upper side of the Bay, and that in storms there would be danger of vessels being driven on to the beach in attempting to enter it, that the anchorage is not so good as it is further down the Bay, and that it is too far from the town.

"In favor of the other point it is urged that by constructing the harbor here, a mile of the windings of the river might be saved; that the river could be easily made to run out at this point, and thus at a small expense make an excellent Harbor — that this point is more favorable to the shipping interest as it is very near the centre of the Bay, much nearer the present town, and having a direct course to it, and that it has a much better anchorage in front of it.

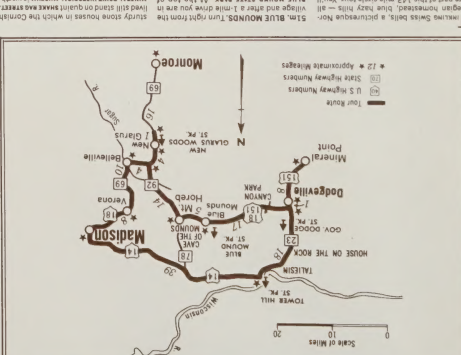
"These are a few of the several advantages of these rival points. The owners of property in the present town on either side are mostly in favor of the point last mentioned, as it is much nearer the town.

"If the harbor should be made at the mouth of the river it might tend to injure the value of property at the present location of business.

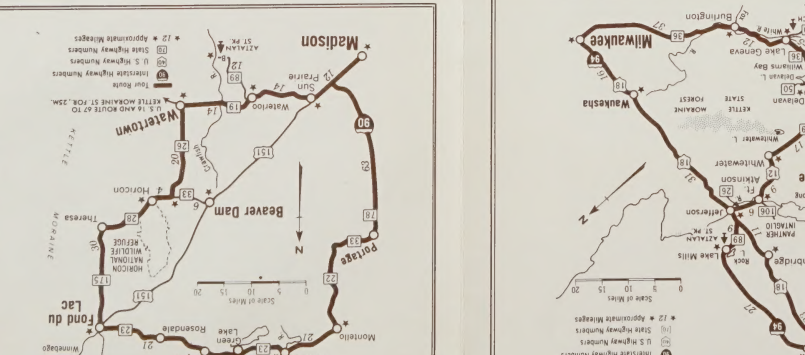
A visit to the birthplace of a famous circus and a stop at an old Indian portage.



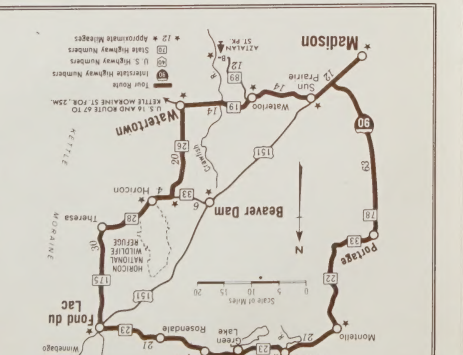
Through Old World hamlets to the diggings that gave the Badger State his name.



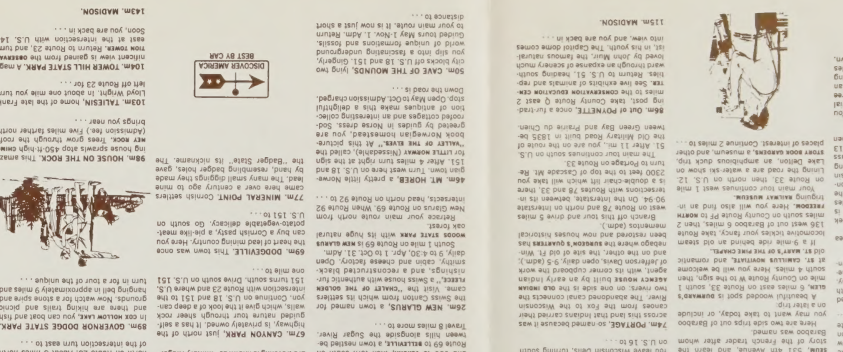
To ancient Indian mounds, scenic lakes, and a close-up peek at the heavens.



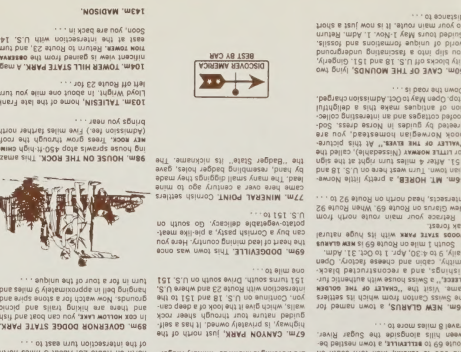
A trip to the Kettle Moraine State Forest, a wildlife refuge, and the home of Rippon College.



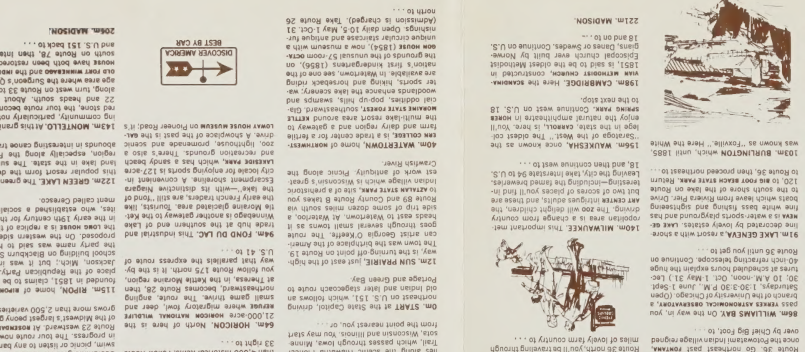
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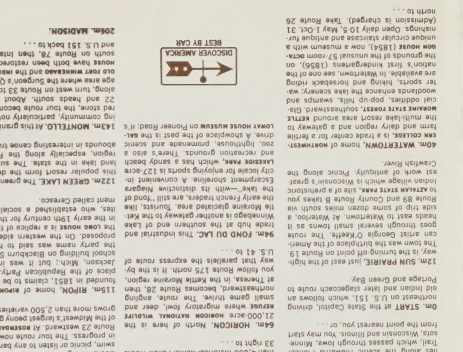
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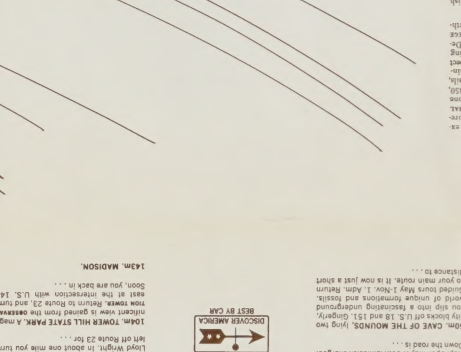
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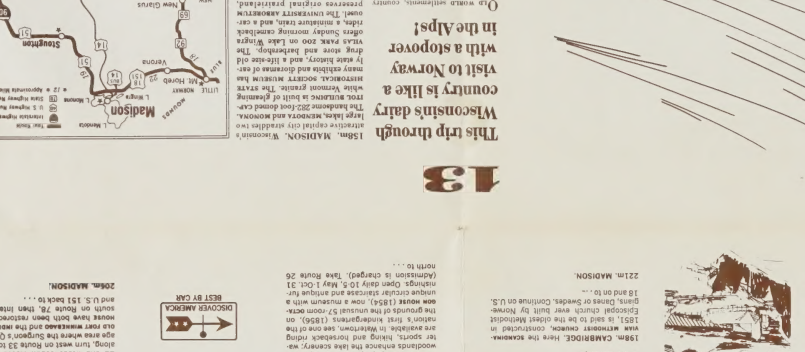
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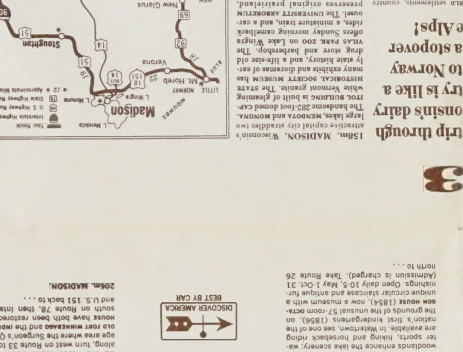
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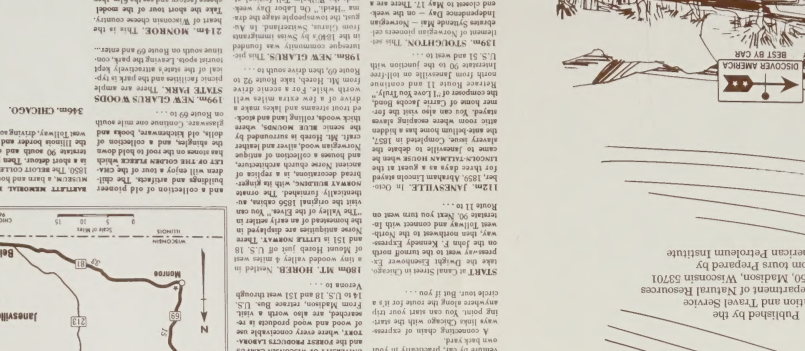
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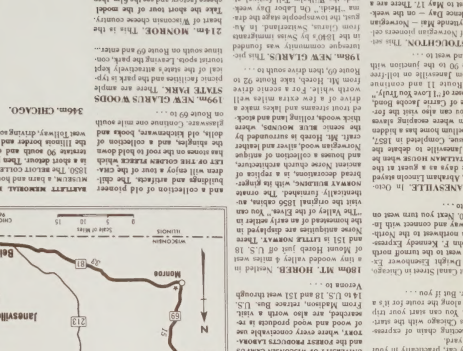
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A trip to the Kettle Moraine State Forest, a wildlife refuge, and the home of Rippon College.



"There have as yet been no considerable improvements made at the mouth of the river owing to the fact that the land is not yet sold by the Government.

"It is, however, favorably situated for the purposes of building and of commerce, and if the Harbor should be located there it would be rapidly improved.

"It is claimed by men of wealth and great enterprise, who will use every effort to draw there the business of the town. And should the Harbor be made there by Government it is impossible to say that they may not succeed.

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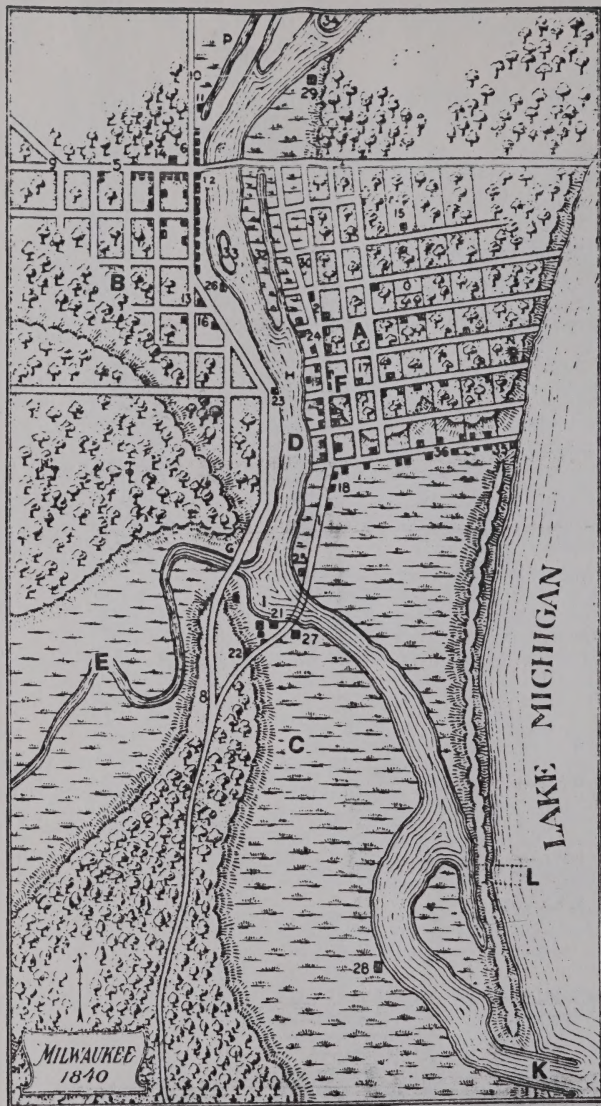
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The latter point was the site decided upon, much to the chagrin of the settlers and patrons of Bay View. Historian James Buck, a half century after the choice, had bitter words to say about the decision in his "Pioneer History of Milwaukee."

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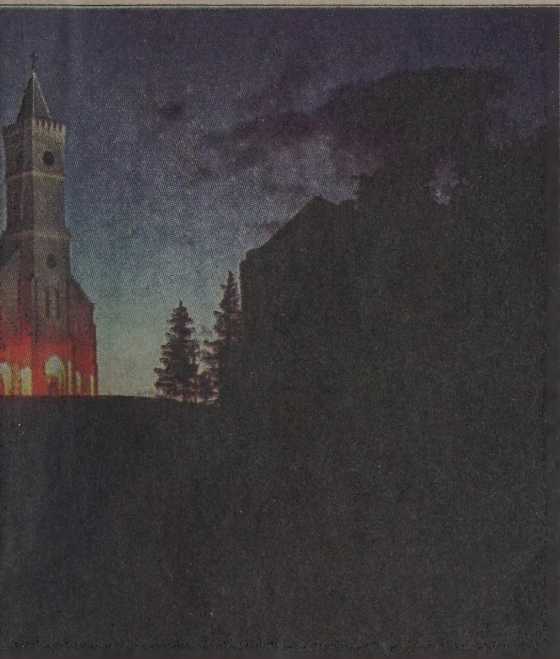
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Above is the 1840 map of Milwaukee. Key points included the East Side (A), Kilbourn Town (B), Walker's Point (C), the Milwaukee River (D), the Menomonee River (E) and Wisconsin Ave. (F).

—Map courtesy "Pioneer History of Milwaukee."



ERWIN GEBHARD/STAFF PHOTOGRAPHER

lake Winnebago. In the mid-1800s, German Catholic settlers built Mount Calvary, St. Anna, St. Joseph, and St. Nazianz. The first St. Nazianz was destroyed by fire. The church was rebuilt with quarry stone.

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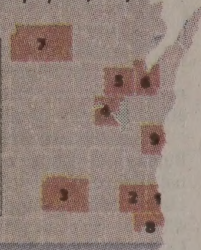


GERMAN ANCESTRY

Total pop.: 2,209,701

TOP COUNTIES

1 Milwaukee	317,296
2 Waukesha	155,369
3 Dane	146,203
4 Winnebago	83,150
5 Outagamie	78,259
6 Brown	77,736
7 Marathon	67,041
8 Racine	66,713
9 Sheboygan	64,846



POLISH ANCESTRY

Total pop.: 325,320

TOP COUNTIES

1 Milwaukee	109,568
2 Waukesha	23,590
3 Portage	20,044
4 Brown	15,616
5 Marathon	14,358
6 Racine	10,228
7 Dane	10,087
8 Kenosha	8,825
9 Winnebago	6,523

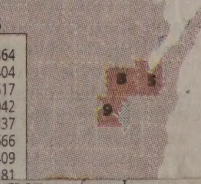


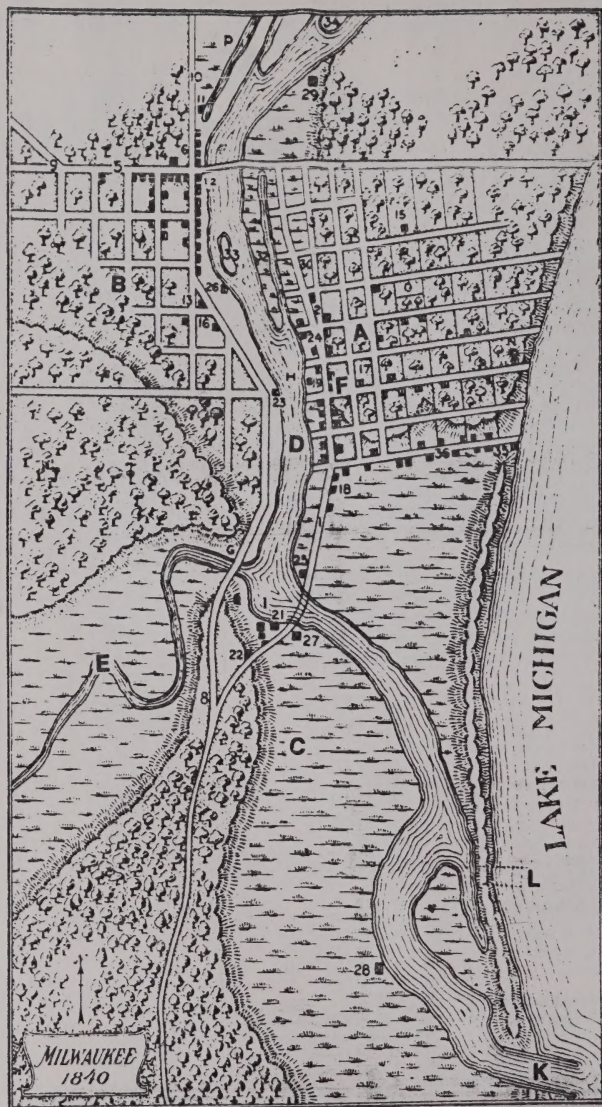
IRISH ANCESTRY

Total pop.: 281,309

TOP COUNTIES

1 Milwaukee	47,864
2 Dane	29,404
3 Waukesha	20,617
4 Rock	13,042
5 Brown	12,337
6 Kenosha	8,666
7 Racine	8,409
8 Outagamie	7,281





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Harbor

From Page 1

"There have as yet been no considerable improvements made at the mouth of the river owing to the fact that the land is not yet sold by the Government.

"It is, however, favorably situated for the purposes of building and of commerce, and if the Harbor should be located there it would be rapidly improved.

"It is claimed by men of wealth and great enterprise, who will use every effort to draw there the business of the town. And should the Harbor be made there by Government it is impossible to say that they may not succeed.

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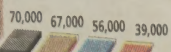
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Population by ethnicity, 1999 (est.)



Wisconsin outside Milwaukee area

(State excluding 4-county metro area)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Wisconsin Department of Administration, Journal Sentinel estimates

In ways great and small, they contribute to our ethnic heritage.

Archaeologists have recovered copper tools from eastern Wisconsin that were fashioned 3,000 years before the birth of Jesus. The surface of southern Wisconsin is still bumpy with effigy mounds constructed near the beginning of the current millennium. Because of the lumbering practices instituted by Chief Oshkosh, Menominee County is a boxy green hexagon easily detectable in satellite photographs taken from space.

Migration is driven by two forces, one that pushes, one that pulls. There are reasons why people leave one place, why they go to someplace else.

This simple dynamic is used to explain the comings and goings of European settlers to the state, but the forces of push and pull were at work in Wisconsin long before the Huron took Jean Nicolet to meet the Ho-Chunk at Red Banks in 1634.

By then, the Ho-Chunk, Menominee and Dakota were well established in Wisconsin. Over the next 30 years, a huge wave of immigrants began to arrive. They were the Odawa, Huron, Sauk, Meskwaki, Kickapoo, Miami and others driven west by the Iroquois war. They were Wisconsin's first refugees.

By 1830, when white settlers began to establish communities in the lead district of southwestern Wisconsin, there were perhaps 10,000 American Indians living in Wisconsin, including the Ojibwe, who were spread widely across the state's northern tier.

Within 20 years, as the number of white settlements expanded rapidly, most of Wisconsin's native people had been pushed onto reservations.

Some historians have suggested that U.S. policy toward American Indians was predicated on the belief that disease and poverty would all but obliterate their numbers and that Euro-American society would assimilate the rest.

The reservations, however, still exist, and Wisconsin's American Indians remain proudly aligned to their cultures and traditions.

The U.S. Census Bureau estimates that 46,000 American Indians were living in Wisconsin in 1997. That number is expected to grow, to 63,000, by 2025.

While Milwaukee County has the largest single cluster of American Indians in the state, more than 75% of the Indian population lives in northern and north-eastern Wisconsin, most on or near reservations.

CHAIN MIGRATION

BETWEEN 1830 AND 1920, Wisconsin was settled by westward-moving American pioneers and newly arrived European immigrants. By 1900, people from some 40 countries were living in the state.

They were pushed from their homes by war, poverty and overpopulation. Some sought religious freedom. Some, just adventure.

They were pulled to Wisconsin by cheap land, good wages, immigrant-friendly laws and, perhaps most important, by family and friends who had preceded them and then encouraged them to follow.

This final factor — ethnic geographers call it chain migration — played an important role in the establishment of the state's ethnic communities. People tend to settle near people they know or who are like them.



St. Mary church in Marytown is a symbol of the Holy Land area east of Lake Winnebago. In the mid-1800s, German Catholic settlers named their towns and villages after their churches: Jericho, Marytown, Mount Calvary, St. Anna, St. Joseph, and St. Nazianz. The first St. Mary church, a log building, was built in 1879 and was destroyed by fire. The church was rebuilt with quarry stone.

Poles settled with Poles, for example, though, in fact, settlement patterns were shaped by considerations more specific than broad nationality. Walloon-speaking Belgians settled with Walloon-speaking Belgians.

Ethnic geographers make a living showing how these patterns of settlement are detectable today.

Case in point: the so-called "Holy Land" around Fond du Lac, which was settled by southern German Catholic farmers in the mid-1800s.

These settlers followed the practice of naming their towns and villages after their churches. Jericho. Marytown. Mount Calvary. St. Anna. St. Joseph. St. Nazianz.

Nearby towns, such as Kiel and New Holstein, were settled by northern German Lutherans.

The Catholic communities have retained their religious traditions, which include a reliance on parochial education. Thus, even today, there are few public schools in this area.

THE NAME GAME (part II)

THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN ethnicity and place is powerful. The names of Wisconsin places reflect who we are.

We are Indian: Milwaukee, Kickapoo, Nekoosa, Winneconne, Ashwaubenon, Kewaskum, Minocqua, Mosinee, Oneida.

We are Irish: Irish Hollow, Ryan, Murphy, McCartney, McFarland, Emerald Grove, Dancy.

French: Nicolet, Marquette, St. Esprit, La Pointe, Eau Claire, Lafayette, Butte des Morts, Fond du Lac, Lac Courte Oreille, Prairie du Chien.

Kossuth is Hungarian. New Glarus is Swiss. Patzau is Bohemian. Sobieski is Polish. So is Poniatowski, the geographic center of the northwestern hemisphere.

Valders is Norwegian. Wales is Welsh.

The Weaver brothers named Sussex after their home county in England. German settlers changed Howard, in Sheboygan County, to Herman in honor of a Teutonic warrior who defeated the Romans in the Battle of Teutoburg Forest in 9 A.D.

Sometimes the names didn't stick.

Alpha's first postmaster was a dairyman named Guy E. Noyes. He wanted to name his Burnett County town "Smland Prairie" after the Smland region of Sweden. But the post office rejected the name: too long. In a pinch, Noyes snatched a name off his cream separator, an Alpha Number One De Laval.

Stories that account for a place's name are not always reliable. Ethnic pride, among other things, can distort.

School children are taught that the name "Wisconsin" comes from a Chippewa word that means "Gathering of the waters." But there are those who claim that the name is Polish in origin, derived from Tadeusz Wiscont, an early Polish settler.

Some places in Wisconsin are famously singular in their ethnicity.

Some 90% of the population of Menominee County is American Indian. The residents of New Glarus, settled by Swiss immigrants in 1845, celebrate Switzerland's independence day. Portage County has the largest rural Polish settlement in the United States.

3% FRENCH ANCESTRY

Total pop.: 145,032

TOP COUNTIES

1 Milwaukee	20,675
2 Brown	12,962
3 Dane	7,524
4 Waukesha	7,451
5 Outagamie	5,807
6 Winnebago	4,873
7 Racine	4,773
8 Marinette	4,273
9 Kenosha	3,635

1.2% MEXICAN ANCESTRY

Total pop.: 56,903

TOP COUNTIES

1 Milwaukee	24,244
2 Racine	7,113
3 Kenosha	4,520
4 Waukesha	3,976
5 Dane	2,497
6 Walworth	1,481
7 Rock	1,286
8 Sheboygan	1,263
9 Fond du Lac	934

1% ASIAN ANCESTRY

Total pop.: 52,369

TOP COUNTIES

1 Milwaukee	14,580
2 Dane	8,499
3 Waukesha	2,732
4 La Crosse	2,701
5 Brown	2,580
6 Marathon	2,416
7 Eau Claire	2,229
8 Sheboygan	2,016
9 Outagamie	1,707

Note: All figures are based on the 1990 census. The 2000 census is expected to show substantial increases in the Mexican and Asian populations.

Others places are famous for their ethnic diversity.

Racine, for example.

Named by the French, settled by Yankees, its first European occupant a German, Racine has been called "the most Danish city in America" as well as the "Czech Bethlehem." African-Americans have lived in Racine since the Civil War. Poking around Racine County, you'll find places called Norway, Little Armenia, Polonia, Scotch Lane and The Barrio.

THE GERMAN CONNECTION

WISCONSINITES THINK OF their state as being pretty diverse. The ethnic festivals that dot the calendar and fill Milwaukee's summer calendar certainly give that impression.

Truth is, Wisconsin is overwhelmingly German.

If you were to make a map of Wisconsin, then color in all census tracts in which the majority of the people who live there had claimed German as their chief

ancestry on the 1990 census, you would fill in 1,159 tracts out of a possible 1,322.

African-American would place a very distant second: 98 tracts. Polish, a distant third: 21 tracts.

According to the 1990 census — which allowed respondents to list up to two ancestry groups — 53.8% of Wisconsinites claimed German as their chief or their secondary ethnic group.

That makes Wisconsin the most German state in the Union.

Not only that, there is no other state more dominated by a single ethnic group.

Wisconsin's Germanness is credited with imparting all kinds of qualities that make up what people think of as "the Wisconsin Character." Thrifty. Morally conservative. Politically progressive. Strong work ethic. Beer and brats.

Jack Holzhueter, an editor at the State Historical Society in Madison, cautions against giving these stereotypes too much heft.

For one thing, the census overstates Wisconsin's German ancestry, he says. People associate their German ancestry with a language group, rather than a country of origin. Those of Swiss, Austrian and Luxembourg ancestry, for example, have become absorbed into the larger German culture over the years.

For another, two world wars and the Holocaust have created a kind of cultural ellipsis among many German-Americans: "The two wars have prevented us from learning about who we are," says Holzhueter. "We were encouraged to forget where we came from. We became Pan-German."

GROWING DIVERSE

IN WISCONSIN, AS ELSEWHERE in the country, minority populations are growing much faster than the white population.

According to the 1990 census, the state's Asian population — consisting mostly of Hmong immigrants from Laos — grew tenfold over the previous census in La Crosse and Marathon counties.

The state's total Asian population, which was comparatively small, grew by 143%, quite a bit faster than any other group. The white population, which was much larger to begin with, grew by 1.5% during the decade, while Latinos grew by 48%, African-Americans, 34%, American Indians, 30%.

The state, however, remains very white.

Factor out Milwaukee County, where minorities account for about one-third of the population, and Wisconsin is roughly 95% white.

For this reason, it is sometimes said that diversity is thought of in terms of race in Milwaukee County and thought of in terms of ancestry throughout the rest of the state.

This nuance is likely to lose at least some of its force in the century to come as European-Americans grow, generation by generation, more removed from their ethnicity and Wisconsin's growing minorities expand and enrich the state's cultural heritage.

45% GERMAN ANCESTRY

Total pop.: 2,209,701

TOP COUNTIES

1 Milwaukee	317,296
2 Waukesha	155,369
3 Dane	146,203
4 Winnebago	83,150
5 Outagamie	78,259
6 Brown	77,736
7 Marathon	67,041
8 Racine	66,713
9 Sheboygan	64,846

6.8% POLISH ANCESTRY

Total pop.: 325,320

TOP COUNTIES

1 Milwaukee	109,568
2 Waukesha	23,590
3 Portage	20,044
4 Brown	15,616
5 Marathon	14,358
6 Racine	10,228
7 Dane	10,087
8 Kenosha	8,825
9 Winnebago	6,523

5.7% IRISH ANCESTRY

Total pop.: 281,309

TOP COUNTIES

1 Milwaukee	47,864
2 Dane	29,404
3 Waukesha	20,617
4 Rock	13,042
5 Brown	12,337
6 Kenosha	8,666
7 Racine	8,409
8 Outagamie	7,281
9 Winnebago	7,255

5% AFRICAN ANCESTRY

Total pop.: 244,305

TOP COUNTIES

1 Milwaukee	195,551
2 Racine	16,981
3 Dane	10,414
4 Rock	6,537
5 Kenosha	5,301
6 Dodge	1,058
7 Brown	1,028
8 Waukesha	1,002
9 Winnebago	566

5.2% NORWEGIAN ANCESTRY

Total pop.: 257,345

TOP COUNTIES

1 Dane	35,449
2 La Crosse	16,083
3 Milwaukee	15,412
4 Eau Claire	14,175
5 Rock	13,773
6 Waukesha	8,638
7 Vernon	8,375
8 Trempealeau	8,178
9 St. Croix	7,089

4.5% ENGLISH ANCESTRY

Total pop.: 218,230

TOP COUNTIES

1 Milwaukee	27,082
2 Dane	24,892
3 Waukesha	15,950
4 Rock	10,788
5 Racine	7,248
6 Kenosha	6,232
7 Winnebago	5,676
8 Brown	5,669
9 Walworth	5,427

2% ITALIAN ANCESTRY

Total pop.: 96,719

TOP COUNTIES

1 Milwaukee	28,459
2 Kenosha	10,703
3 Waukesha	10,015
4 Dane	7,549
5 Racine	6,270
6 Rock	2,463
7 Brown	2,335
8 Walworth	1,860
9 Ozaukee	1,793

1844

John Martin Henni (left), a German-speaking Swiss immigrant, is consecrated bishop of the diocese of Wisconsin.

1845

First of three major waves of German-speaking immigrants begins. Second wave begins in 1865, third in 1878.

1846

Solomon Juneau (below) becomes Milwaukee's first mayor. 1,000 copies of his inaugural address are printed, 500 in English and 500 in German.

1846

Milwaukee's first Dutch settler arrives from the Netherlands. So does Milwaukee's first Pole, Michael Skupniewicz.

1847

First Jewish services in Milwaukee held at the home of Henry Newhouse during Rosh Hashanah.

1850

Removal order by President Zachary Taylor attempts to move the Ojibwe west by transferring treaty payments from La Pointe to Sandy Lake, Minn. Up to 400 Ojibwe die on journey to Sandy Lake and back.



1838

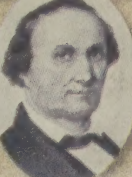
Henry Dodge frees his slaves.

1839

The first Norwegian immigrants arrive, settling near Muskego Lake in Waukesha County. By 1860, almost half of the Norwegians in the U.S. have settled in Wisconsin.

1841

One of the first Swedish settlements in Wisconsin — Waukesha County's Pine Lake-New Uppsala — is founded by Gustav Unonius.



Pleasant Ridge School, established in southwestern Wisconsin near Lancaster in about 1869, may have been the first integrated public school in the state.



1852

Wisconsin residents protest Ojibwe removal order, which is rescinded by Millard Fillmore.

1854

Chief Oshkosh (right) leads Menominee resistance and establishes Menominee reservation. A treaty permits Ojibwe (Chippewa) to live on four reservations: Lac du Flambeau, Bad River, Red Cliff and Lac Courte Oreilles.

Population by ethnicity, 1999 (est.)



3,597,000

Wisconsin outside Milwaukee area

(State excluding
4-county metro area)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Wisconsin
Department of Administration,
Journal Sentinel estimates

BOB HELF
Journal Sentinel

In ways great and small, they contribute to our ethnic heritage.

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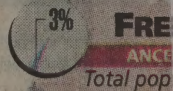
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Poles settled with Poles, for example, though, in fact, settlement patterns were shaped by considerations more specific than broad nationality. Walloon-speaking Belgians settled with Walloon-speaking Belgians.

Ethnic geographers make a living showing how these patterns of settlement are detectable today.

Case in point: the so-called "Holy Land" around Fond du Lac, which was settled by southern German Catholic farmers in the mid-1800s.



TOP COUNTIES

1 Milwaukee	20
2 Brown	12
3 Dane	7
4 Waukesha	7
5 Outagamie	5
6 Winnebago	4
7 Racine	4

2975 IV
(PARK FALLS)
1:62,500

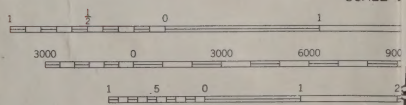


Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey

Control by USGS and USC&GS

Topography from aerial photographs by photogrammetric methods
Aerial photographs taken 1952. Field check 1955

Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Wisconsin coordinate system, north zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
zone 15, shown in blue



CONTOUR INTERVAL
DATUM IS MEAN

UTM GRID AND 1955 MAGNETIC NORTH
DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
AND BY THE WISCONSIN GEOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SURVEY
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS

NO ONE KNOWS EXACTLY when it happened — precision in such matters is impossible — but some time in 1998 or 1999, on the cusp of a new millennium, Milwaukee became a majority-minority city. More than half the city's residents are now members of racial and ethnic minority groups.

Using estimates from the U.S. Census Bureau and state demographers, the Journal Sentinel calculates that the city's population, totaling some 600,000, is about 49% non-Hispanic white, 38% black, 9% Latino, 3% Asian-American and 1% American Indian. By comparison, the city was 61% white at the time of the 1990 census and 72% white in 1980.

In national terms, Milwaukee is a relative latecomer to an urban trend. At the time of the 1990 census, 22 of the 50 largest U.S. cities (and four of the top five, Philadelphia being the exception) were more than 50% minority, and when the 2000 census count is completed, demographic experts expect six or seven more — Milwaukee among them — to join their ranks.

Here, as elsewhere, the factors behind the change are many and complex. They include the migration of African-Americans, who moved to Milwaukee from Chicago and the South after World War II, later than to other large northern cities.

More recently, Milwaukee has seen a remarkable influx of Latinos from Texas and Latin America and Asians from Laos and Vietnam.

At the same time, there has been a dramatic decrease in the city's population of non-Hispanic white residents.

In 1960, there were more than 675,500 whites in Milwaukee. By the turn of this century, their population will be little more than it was at the last, when the 1990 census reported 284,431 whites in Milwaukee — along with 884 people of "colored races."

Many whites left in search of economic opportunity. As old manufacturing jobs died out within the city limits and new enterprises sprang up outside, highly skilled workers, especially, followed the money to Milwaukee's fast-growing suburbs. The less-skilled — often members of ethnic and racial minority groups — were largely left behind.

For greater Milwaukee, one result has been what the Census Bureau, using 1990 data, called the most segregated metropolitan area in the United States in terms of black and white housing patterns.

In the city, there are about five white residents for every four blacks. In the suburbs, whites outnumber African-Americans 96 to 1.

There is also a marked economic contrast between the city and its outlying suburbs. Statistics on poverty in the city are not available more recently than from 1990. But in 1996, 24% of all children in Milwaukee County lived in families with income below the poverty line, compared with 9% in the rest of the state, according to a report released earlier this year by the Urban Institute, based in Washington, D.C. Among one-parent households, 46% of the county's children were in poor families, compared with 22% in the rest of the state.

These demographic facts of life carry profound implications for everyone from kindergarten teachers and health professionals to politicians and corporate CEOs, from those who design public school curricula and train workers to those who manage social services and plot economic development.

How the city confronts the challenges and opportunities posed by its increasingly diverse population will bear heavily on its well-being in the next century.

HISTORY LESSONS

IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO UNDERSTAND Milwaukee's changing demographics without a look at the economic and social forces that have shaped the last half-century.

In the 1950s and 1960s, the city's strong industrial base provided steady employment at good pay for minorities and whites alike.

"Back then, all you needed was a strong back," says Wesley Scott, 83, executive director of the Milwaukee Urban League from 1958 to 1981.

Not surprisingly, would-be workers poured into the city, attracted by the plentiful jobs in heavy manufacturing. African-Americans, who had lived in Milwaukee since the 1830s in relatively small numbers, now came by the thousands and settled in what Scott describes as a clearly defined ghetto, "from about 1st Street to 20th and from North Avenue to Juneau." Mexicans and Puerto Ricans came, too, settling largely on the city's south side and in the Riverwest area. By 1960, the city's population had swelled to



Evelin Correa (left), 4, her brother Sabador Jr., 5, and sister Corina, 3, socialize with their father, Sabador (center), and their uncles Raul (right) and Froyan while waiting for a Mexican rodeo to begin at the Racine County Fairgrounds in Union Grove.

Majority minority

Seeds of city's future lie in its diversity

By JACK NORMAN AND GEORGIA PABST of the Journal Sentinel staff



Kindergartner Pa Chang Her waits to go home after spending the morning in class at Wisconsin Avenue School in Milwaukee. The school, founded in the 1880s as a bilingual German school, has served generations of Milwaukee residents, and its enrollment reflects the city's changing diversity.

a record 741,324, and Milwaukee County's population topped 1 million for the first time.

But in the years that followed, things began to change. First came the civil rights movement, which forced Milwaukee, along with the rest of the country, to confront discriminatory policies that had been in place for generations.

In 1965, the NAACP filed a federal suit alleging inequality of educational opportunities and racial imbalance in Milwaukee Public Schools. The School Board wrestled with the issue for years, amid walkouts and protests, until finally, in 1976, the federal courts ordered the desegregation of MPS and mandated busing students out of neighborhood schools to accomplish that purpose.

Meanwhile, black activists led by a white Roman Catholic priest, Father James Groppi, attracted nationwide attention as they demonstrated against racial discrimination and segregation in housing. Latinos on the south side also mobilized, rallying against police brutality and in favor of bilingual education and improved conditions for migrant farm workers.

On July 30, 1967, a riot erupted in the

black community. When it was over five hours later, three were dead, 100 injured and 1,740 under arrest — mostly for violating the mayor's curfew. The governor sent in the National Guard to quash any further violence. But for months afterward, there were marches across the cultural divide of the Menomonee Valley, as the push to desegregate housing continued. In 1968, the Milwaukee Common Council passed an open housing ordinance.

As it turned out, however, these victories were somewhat hollow. Desegregation policies — held out as the great hope for breaking down racial barriers — failed to achieve their goal. Rather than submit to forced busing, many white families sent their children to private schools or deserted the city for the surrounding suburbs.

"We fought like hell to get desegregation and busing and then relaxed," says Wesley Scott, who now believes city leaders should have worked harder to make sure school desegregation worked successfully.

Whites were not alone in their flight. Scott points out that in the bad old days of segregation, teachers, lawyers and oth-

er professional and semi-professional African-Americans all lived in the same neighborhood as less affluent black Milwaukeeans. But after the civil rights movement struck down discriminatory laws, many black professionals took advantage of open housing and increased opportunities to move out, leaving a leadership vacuum. And as the manufacturing sector declined, many middle-class blacks followed the jobs out of the city.

THE CITY'S CHANGING FACE

THIRTY YEARS LATER, THE city they left behind is a very different place.

Milwaukee's near south side is a microcosm of the changes. The most densely populated area in Wisconsin, the neighborhood boasts a rich ethnic and racial mix of whites and blacks, Latinos and Asian-Americans and new immigrants from the Middle East and India.

On historic Mitchell Street, long one of the city's premier shopping districts, diversity is manifest in the mix of Middle

If students are any indication, 'race' will soon be obsolete

"There are so many mixed people," says Sarita Rosales, a freshman at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee. "I'm half-Mexican, half-white. Why even use 'race' as a term?"

Good question. Why use "race" as a term?

The word suggests some biological basis for separating humans into groups, some fixed and determined categories. But biologically, race is an empty notion.

There is as much genetic variation among Europeans, or among Southeast Asians, or among Africans, as there is between Europeans and Africans, or Asians and American Indians.

"Race is a social construct," says Winston Van Horne, professor of afriology at UWM. "Race as a biological concept is stale, tired. How many times shall we rediscover the wheel? How many times shall we say the same thing? Perhaps one needs to say it over and over: Race is groundless biologically."

To give up the concept of race is not to abandon the notion that there may be important commonalities among blacks, or Latinos, or Scandinavians or Wisconsinites. People may voluntarily choose to be like those they've grown up among, or others may choose to treat people based on their ancestry.

But what is of value in the use of the term "race" can be accomplished by using other, more obviously social concepts, such as culture, nationality, ethnicity.

"When people use 'race,' they should rather use the word 'culture,'" insists Freddy Avila, a UWM senior and president of the Latino Student Union.

What does "Latino" mean to Avila, who was born in Mexico and came to Milwaukee at the age of 8?

"Culture, traditions, food, music," he answers. "We have 157 members in the Latino Student Union, including a few African-Americans, Caucasians and Asians."

Could it be that today's educated young people are the wave of the future in their willingness to abandon the scientifically empty concept of race?

"You say 'race,' I think of running," says Rachel Morris, a UWM junior who is one-eighth American Indian. "In 20 years, the whole idea of race is going to be meaningless anyway."

She may be right. Africologist Van Horne points to revolutionary developments in biological technology, which in coming decades may likely be able to replace many parts of the body with artificial substitutes. Both functional and cosmetic replacements may make mid-21st century humans into what Van Horne calls "post-biological" beings.

"In that social environment, what would be called race?" he asks.

But the term persists. And even if race is a scientifically empty concept, racism is a real social phenomenon.

"Race is an attitude that does not yield to the empirical data before which a belief should yield," says Van Horne. "It's convenient. It's psychologically reassuring. It's an attitude not easily expunged."

—Jack Norman

Eastern and Hispanic grocery stores, an Indian market, a Greek restaurant — and old standbys such as the elegant Kunzelmann-Esser furniture store and the homier Bilt-Rite Furniture. Goldman's Department Store has been a fixture for more than 100 years. Here you can still shop for retro items such as girdles and lace doilies or sit at the 1950s-style lunch counter for a grilled cheese sandwich and a milkshake.

The Modjeska Theater, a 1920s vaudeville and movie palace that had been vacant for years, was purchased in 1991 by

1882

Dakota uprising in Minnesota causes many whites in Wisconsin to object to the presence of any American Indians in Wisconsin.

1886

Polish Catholics in Milwaukee establish St. Stanislaus Parish, mortgaging their homes to build their first church.

1880

Wisconsin's foreign-born Polish population is about 5,000. Over the next 20 years, it will grow to 75,000.



A sketch of the first Roman Catholic church and school in Milwaukee, St. Stanislaus

1910

Racine, long noted for its ethnic richness, is called both "the most Danish city in America" and "Czech Bethlehem."

1910

Milwaukee's African-American community of 996 people settles into an area between W. State and W. Walnut streets.

1920

Large numbers of African-Americans from the rural South begin moving to Wisconsin communities. Milwaukee's black community grows to 2,229 people. Over the next 10 years, it will reach 7,501, an increase of 336.5%.

1880

Lady Elgin boat disaster (right) claims the lives of most of Milwaukee's Irish community. Consequently, Germans become the city's dominant ethnic group.



1890

German American resistance to making English mandatory in Wisconsin schools sweeps Republican governor and legislature out of power.

1900

Wisconsin's population reaches 2,069,042. U.S. Census Bureau reports that seven of 10 state residents were born in a foreign country or had parents born abroad.

1904

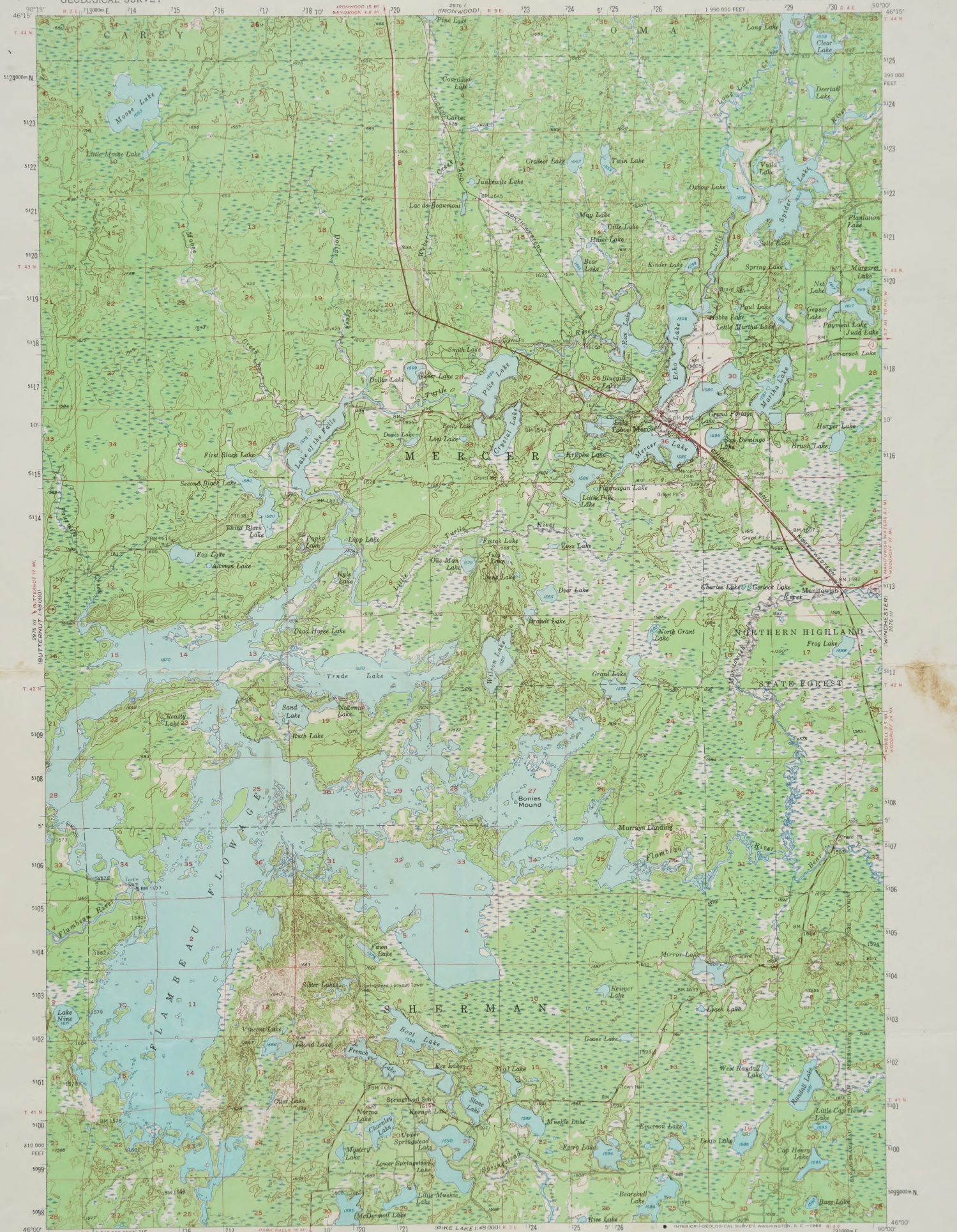
La Crosse native and University of Wisconsin student George C. Poage becomes the first African-American to compete in the Olympics. Representing the Milwaukee Athletic Club, he wins two bronze medals.

1908

The state's first Amish community is established in Sawyer County's impoverished "Cutover District."



A Dania Society float in a Racine parade, 1905.



Maped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS and USC&GS
Topography from aerial photographs by photogrammetric methods
Aerial photographs taken 1952. Field check 1955.
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum.
10,000-foot grid based on Wisconsin coordinate system, north zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
zone 15, shown in blue.

SCALE 1:62,500

CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET
DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Heavy-duty ——— Light-duty ———
Medium-duty ——— Unimproved dirt ———

U.S. Route ——— State Route ———

QUADRANGLE LOCATION

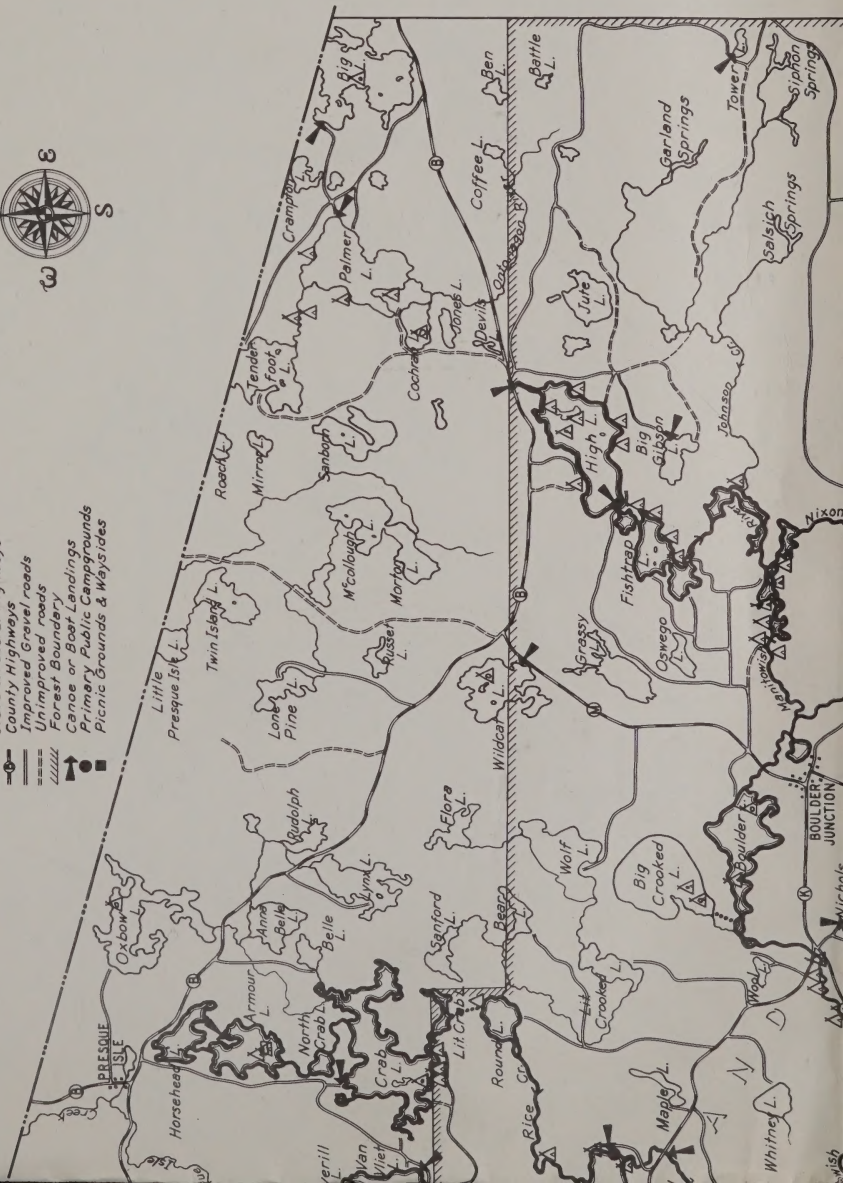
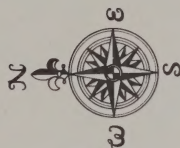
MERCER, WIS.
N4600-W9000/15
1955
AMS 2976 II-SERIES V761

CANOE ROUTES

IN WISCONSIN'S
NORTHERN HIGHLAND STATE FOREST & VICINITY

LEGEND

-  Primary Canoe Routes
-  Portages
-  Canoe Campsites
-  State & Federal Highways
-  County Highways
-  Improved Gravel roads
-  Unimproved Gravel roads
-  Forest Boundary
-  Canoe or Boat Landings
-  Primary Public Campgrounds
-  Picnic Grounds & Waysides





VAL 20 FEET
SEA LEVEL

AL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
RYE, WASHINGTON, D. C. 20242.
JRAL HISTORY SURVEY, MADISON, WISCONSIN
ND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

MERCER, WIS.
N4600-W9000/15

1955

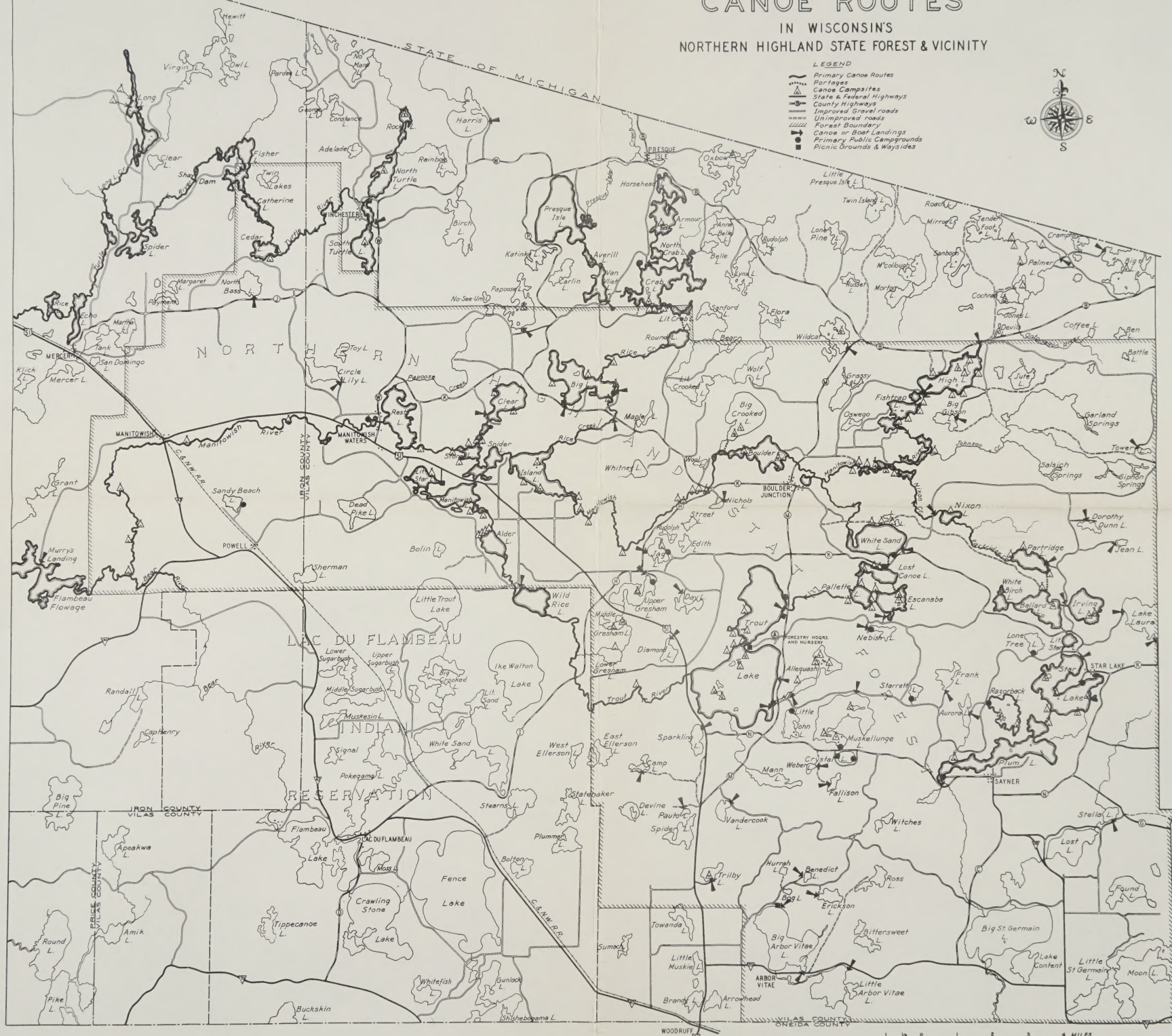
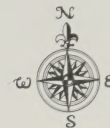
AMS 2976 II-SERIES V761

CANOE ROUTES

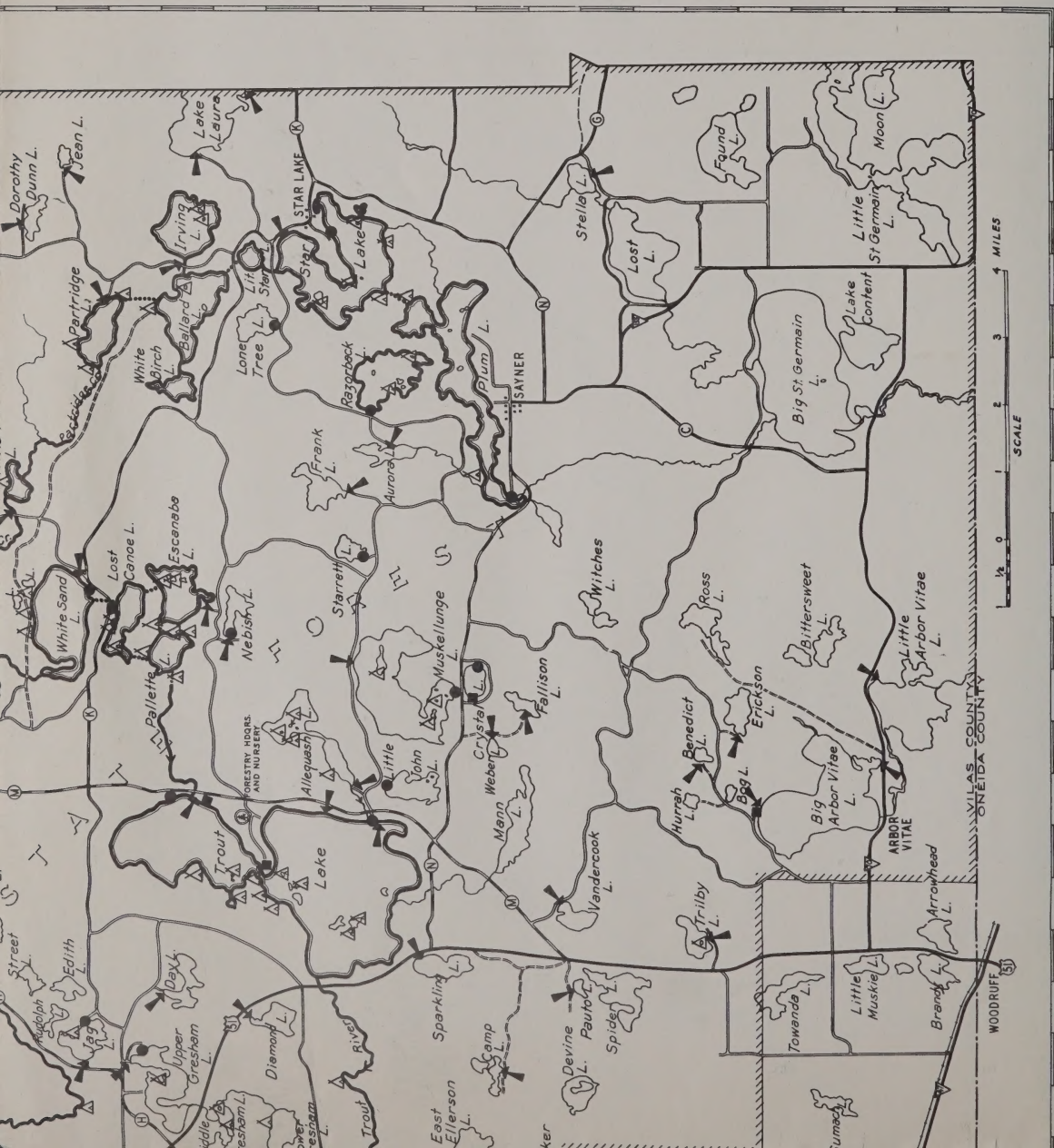
IN WISCONSIN'S NORTHERN HIGHLAND STATE FOREST & VICINITY

LEGEND

- Primary Canoe Routes
- Portages
- Canoe Campsites
- State & Federal Highways
- County Highways
- Improved Gravel roads
- Unimproved roads
- Forest Boundary
- Canoe or Boat Landings
- Primary Public Campgrounds
- Picnic Grounds & Waysides



1 2 3 4 MILES
SCALE



Milwaukee County Cemeteries

1. West Granville
2. Resthaven
3. Valhalla Memorial Park
4. C St. Martin's
5. C St. Catherine's
6. L St. Peter's - Immanuel
7. C St. Michael's
8. L St. John's Ev.
9. Green Tree Meadows
10. L St. Peter's Ev.
11. L Graceland
12. L St. John's Ev.
13. Bethlehem
14. Town of Milwaukee Union
15. Evergreen
16. L Union
17. L St. Johannes (Now part of Union)
18. J Hopkins Street
19. Wanderers Rest (in 1988
renamed - Lincoln Memorial)
20. C Holy Cross
21. C Calvary
22. Fairview Mausoleum
23. J Beth Hamedrosh Hagodol
24. J Spring Hill
25. J Anshai Lebowitz
26. Wood National
27. Oak Hill
28. Pinelawn
29. Wauwatosa
30. Potter's Field
31. Potter's Field
aka/ Alms House
32. Honey Creek
33. C St. Matthias
34. J Temple Menorah Ever-Rest
aka/ Chevre Kedushe----
35. C St. Mary's
36. Evangelical Emanuel
37. La Vies
38. L St. John's Ev.
39. C Blessed Sacrament
40. Chapel Hill
aka/ Polish National
41. Memorial
42. J Second Home
43. C Mount Olivet
44. L Good Hope
45. Arlington Park
46. L Pilgrim's Rest
47. L Forest Home
48. J Greenwood
49. C Holy Trinity
50. C St. Adalberts
aka/ Polish Union
51. Woodlawn
52. C St. Stephen's
53. C Sacred Heart
54. C St. Francis Seminary

Dorothy Dunn L.

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70. C St.

71. Pat

72. St.

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- JENLS

55. Lake Protestant
aka/ Thompson Ave.
56. J Agudas Achim
57. Holy Sepulcher
58. Congregational
59. Armenian
aka/ St. Haroutun
60. Episcopal
61. Forest Hill Memorial Park
62. C St. Matthews
63. (Unknown Church Cem.)
64. Oakwood Rest
65. Independent
66. Oakwood
67. Oak Creek Memorial
68. Oak Creek Community
aka/ Oak Creek Salem
69. C St. Joseph
70. C St. Jame's
71. Painesville
72. St. Paul
73. L St. Peter's
74. Carman Family
75. Reformed
76. C All Souls
77. J Gilead Lodge
78. C Sacred Heart of Jesus & Mary

CEMETERIES REMOVED

- A. Brazelton
- B. East Granville
- C. Potter's Field (East side)
- D. First Ward
- E. Second Ward
aka/ Gruenhagen
- F. Calvary- (Old)
- G. Burial Ground
aka/ St. James Ch.
- H. Milwaukee
aka/ Elizabeth Street
- I. Wauwatosa (Old)
- J. (Allis Street)
- K. St. John's Ev.

Prepared by
Wisconsin State Old Cemetery Society
Metropolitan Regional Director
Robert J. Felber
8724 West Magnolia Street
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53224-4024
Phone (414) 355-6252

Contact the above for additional
information or for corrections.

7-1991

C = Catholic
L = Lutheran
J = Jewish

CHURCHES REMOVED

- A. Harrison
- B. East Granville
- C. Potter's Field (New side)
- D. First Ward
- E. Second Ward
- F. Delivery (Old)
- G. Central Ground
- H. Milwaukee
- I. Milwaukee (Old)
- J. (Allen Street)
- K. St. John's St.

- 25. Lake Protestant
- 26. 1. Lutheran Acker
- 27. Holy Sepulcher
- 28. Congregational
- 29. American
- 30. St. Nazarius
- 31. Episcopal
- 32. Forest Hill Memorial Park
- 33. St. Matthews
- 34. (Unknown Church Gen.)
- 35. Oakwood Road
- 36. Independent
- 37. Catholic
- 38. Oak Creek Memorial
- 39. Oak Creek Community
- 40. St. Joseph
- 41. St. James
- 42. Saintsville
- 43. St. Paul
- 44. St. Peter's
- 45. Catholic Family
- 46. Reformed
- 47. All Saints
- 48. St. Ignace
- 49. Sacred Heart of Jesus & Mary

C = Catholic
 L = Lutheran
 P = Jewish

Prepared by
 Wisconsin State Old Cemetery Society
 Wisconsin National Historical Society
 Robert J. Fisher
 5725 West Maple Street
 Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53234-4028
 Phone (414) 325-6252

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 information or for corrections.

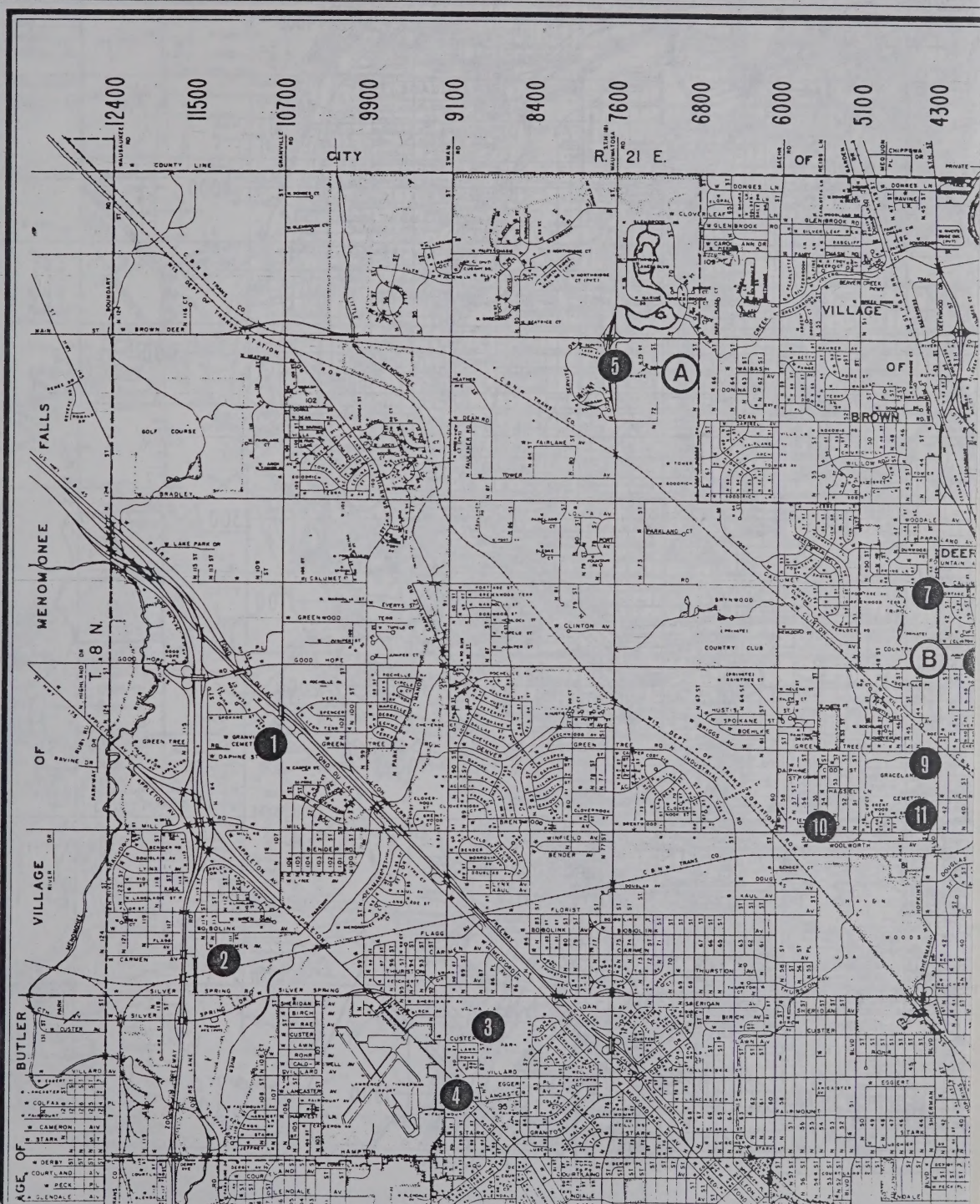
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BUTLER
 VILLAGE
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 MEMORIAL
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UNIDENTIFIED REMAINS

- A. Gravelton
- B. East Gravelton
- C. Potter's Field (East side)
- D. First Ward
- E. Second Ward
- F. Gravelton
- G. Gravelton (Old)
- H. Gravelton
- I. Gravelton (Old)
- J. (Allie Street)
- K. St. John's St.

- 52. Lake Protestant aka Thompson Ave.
- 53. L. Gravelton
- 54. Holy Sepulchre
- 55. Congregational
- 56. Armenian aka St. Haroutun
- 57. Episcopalian
- 58. Forest Hill Memorial Park
- 59. St. Matthews
- 60. (Unknown Church Cem.)
- 61. Gravelton Road
- 62. Independent
- 63. Catholic
- 64. Oak Creek Memorial
- 65. Oak Creek Community aka Oak Creek Saloon
- 66. St. Joseph
- 67. St. John's
- 68. Gravelton
- 69. St. Paul
- 70. St. John's
- 71. Gravelton
- 72. St. John's
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- 92. St. John's
- 93. Gravelton
- 94. St. John's
- 95. Gravelton
- 96. St. John's
- 97. Gravelton
- 98. St. John's
- 99. Gravelton
- 100. St. John's

Prepared by
 Wisconsin State Old Cemetery Society
 Historical Society of Wisconsin
 Robert J. Fisher
 8735 West Washington Street
 Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53224-4688
 Phone (414) 333-6232

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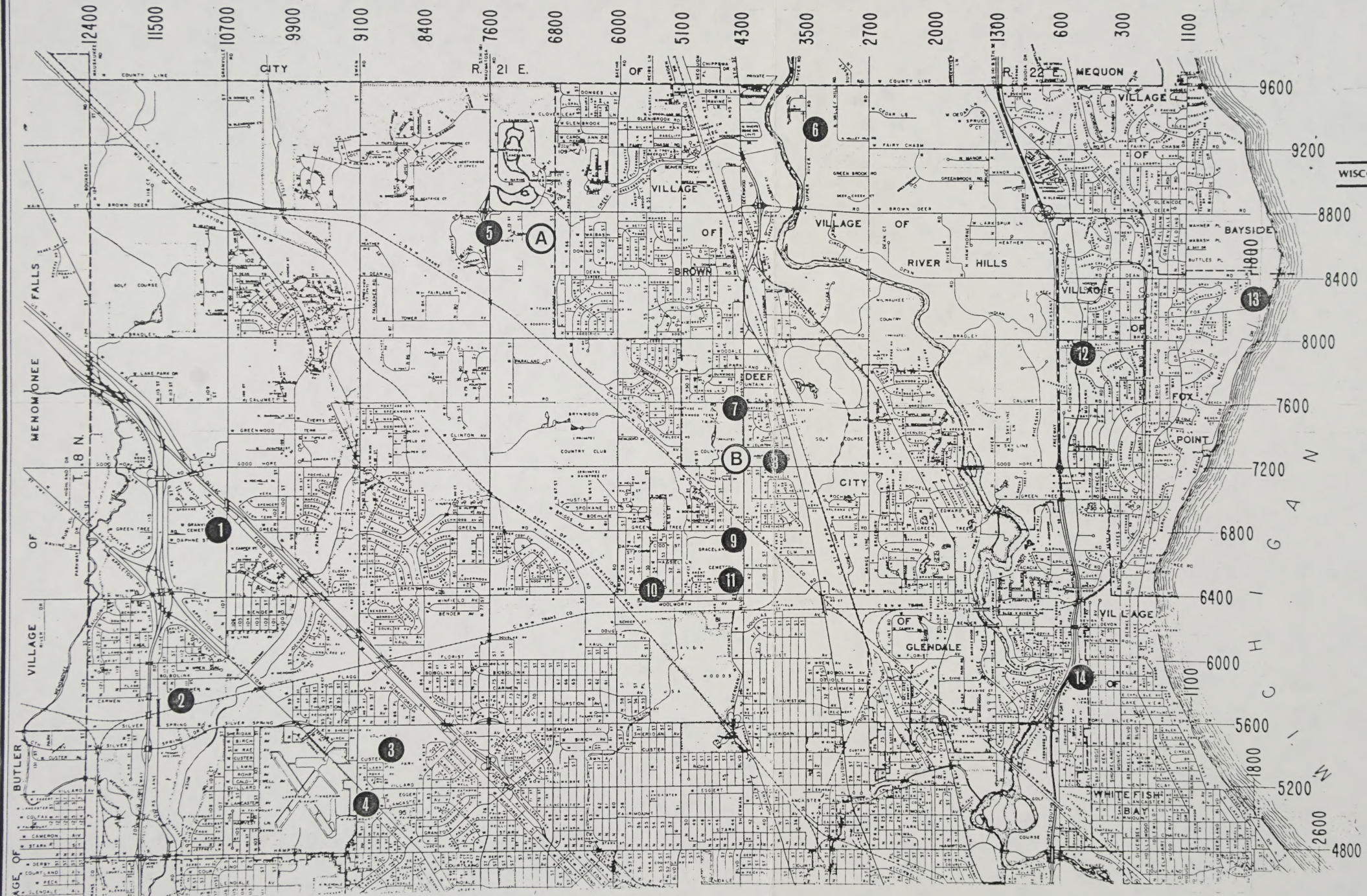
Legend
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 = Lutheran
 = Jewish

Dorothy

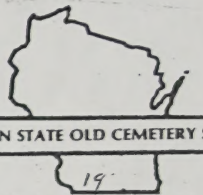
Street

AGE OF BUTLER FALLS MEMORIAL VILLAGE OF FALLS

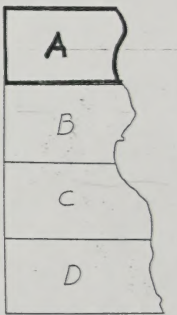
Milwaukee County Cemeteries



WISCONSIN STATE OLD CEMETERY SOCIETY

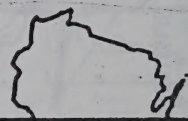


SCALE
ONE MILE



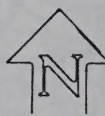
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Milwaukee County

County Cemeteries

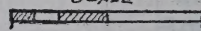


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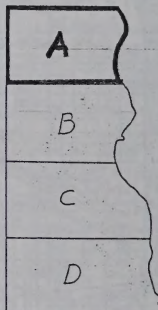
19



SCALE



ONE MILE



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MILWAUKEE COUNTY

NEWSLETTER OF THE WISCONSIN INSCRIPTIONS

STATE OLD CEMETERY SOCIETY

Volume 20

Number 4

August 1991

Editor

Dan Buckman



The Lady at the Well

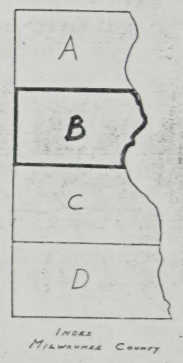
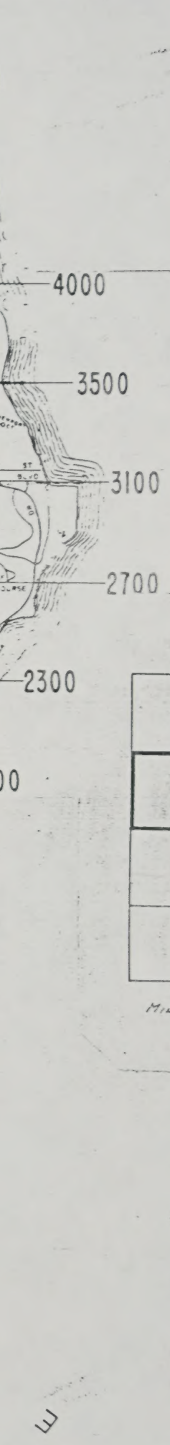
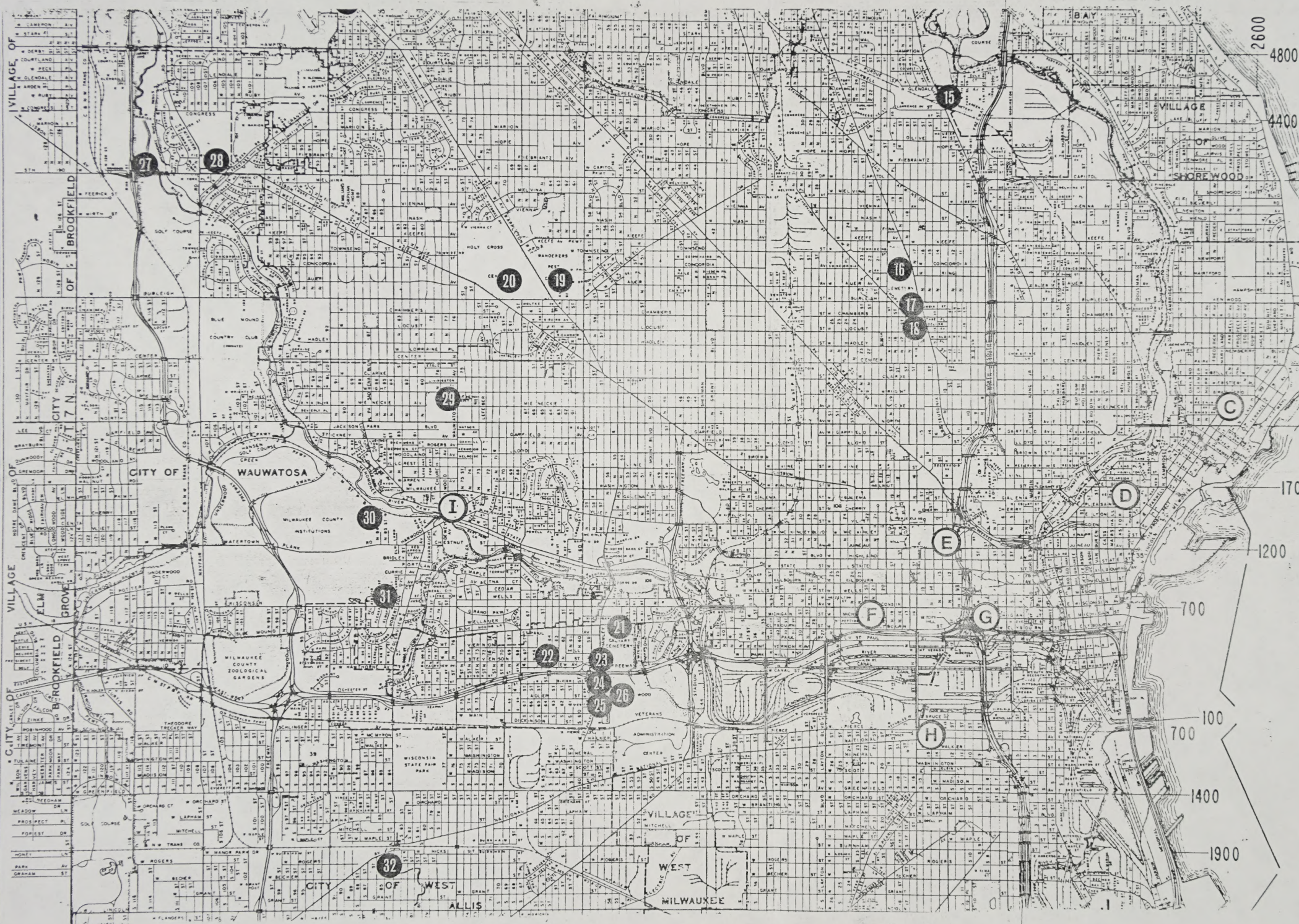
What first attracted me to St. Adalbert's Cemetery, located on Milwaukee's south side, was a purely selfish reason. That being, locating the resting spot of my grandparents, Leo & Selma Trzebiatowski.

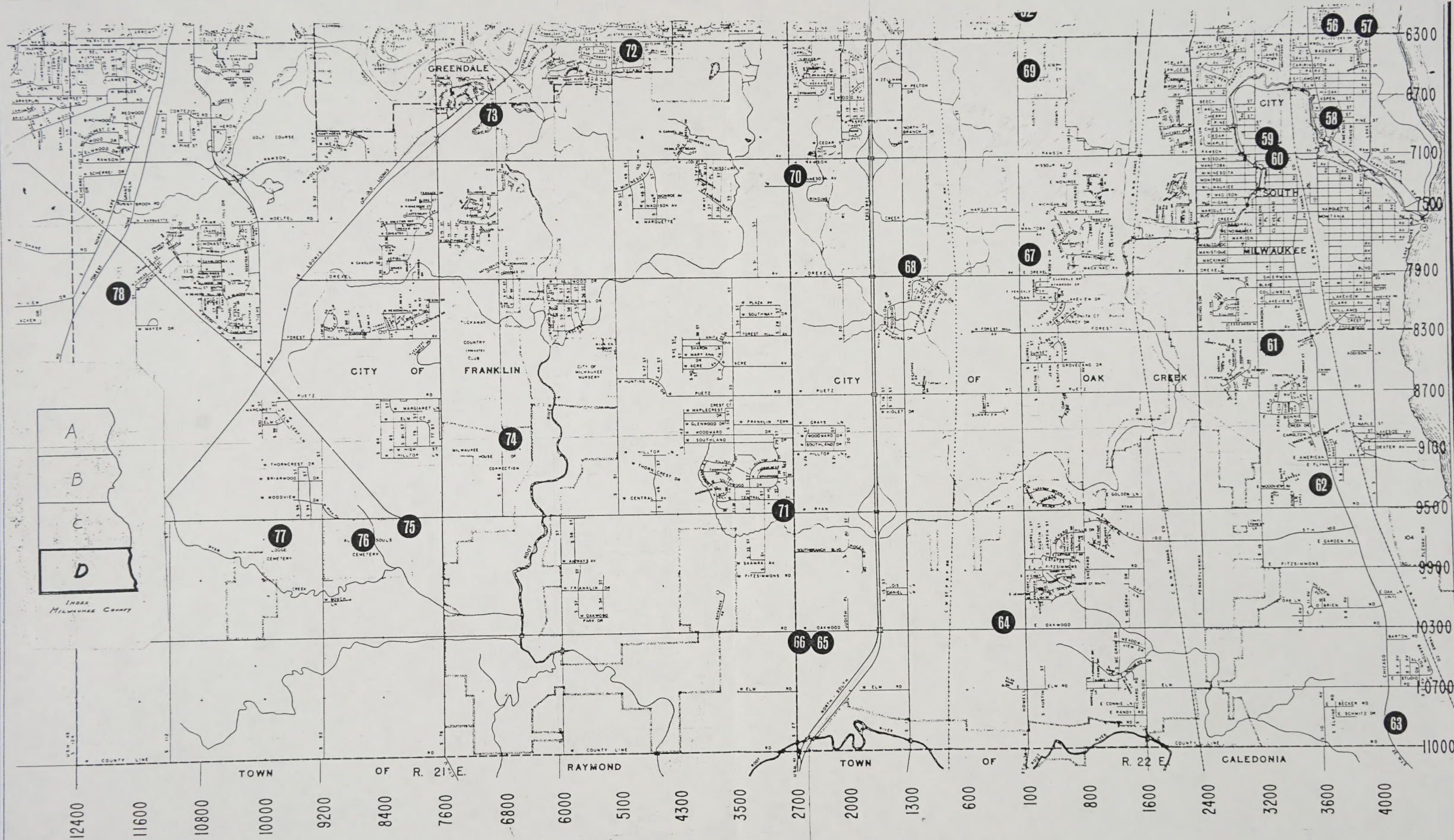
While an Amtrack train passed below me, I crossed over the bridge to the older portion of the cemetery. To the left is a dome capped chapel, encircled by gravestones of some of Milwaukee's prominent Polish religious leaders. Out of the corner of my eye, I saw to the right, the figure of an elderly women. For lack of a more original name, I just call her, "The lady at the well." A visit to the cemetery's office didn't offer any more information, so I ventured off to the Milwaukee Co. Library.

The bronze figure was created by L. Panzeri of Milan, Italy. The sculptor, Panzeri, collaborated with the Fonderia Artistica Battaglia and Co., also from Milan.

It is the resting spot of Antonia & Katarzyna Wenta, and their son, The Monsignor Michael J. Wenta., who passed away 14 April, 1940. The front page of the Milwaukee Journal stated he was one of the best loved Catholic Clerics of the city. He died of a cerebral hemorrhage in his par-

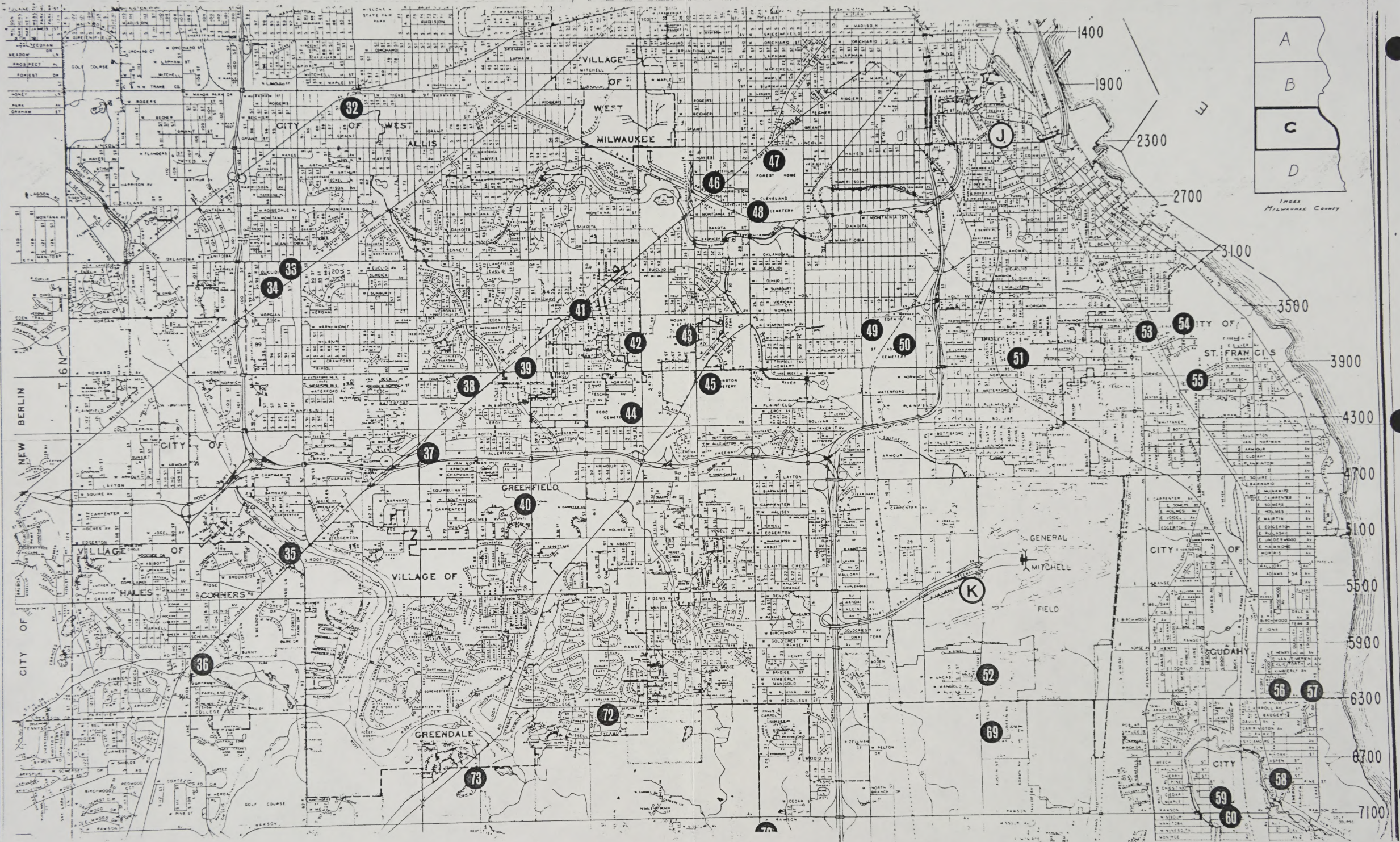
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A
B
C
D

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MILWAUKEE COUNTY



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-continued-

sonage, only a few minutes after he himself summoned a doctor. That morning, he officiated at the silver jubilee of Rev. Jos. Knitter (a close friend) pastor of St. Mary's Czechochowa. He was buried four days later, a day he was himself to participate in services for Msgr. Jos. Knoha, superintendent of the St. Aemilians Orphanage.

He was especially loved by people of Polish decent, having been born in Pomorze Poland, and coming to the United States at the age of four. He was a noted orator, and received the position of monsignor in 1925. He served at St. Hedwig's and his last position was with St. Stanislaus Parish.

His funeral, 18 April, 1940, was co-celebrated by Archbishops Kiley and Stritch, and was attended by some 200 mogsignors and priests. Mayor Ziedler also attended. Arrangements had been made to have two sermons, one in polish and one in english. There never were any sermons said though, and this may be the tie in to our statue of the lady at the well. In the women's hands is clutched a rosary. This is what the monsignor had wanted. No eulogy, no sermon. Just to pray the rosary, and this is what he had designated in his will.

-Submitted by member Kathy Trebatoski-

* * * * *

Please Come and Join Us as

The Wisconsin State Old Cemetery Society

presents a Genealogical Workshop Luncheon

-and 20th Anniversary Dinner-

Saturday 2 November, 1991 at

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints
9904 West Calumet Road, Milwaukee, Wisconsin and at

The Family Center of Wisconsin Memorial Park (Cemetery)
12875 West Capital Drive, Brookfield, Wisconsin

Workshop Fee.....	\$9.00	-	After 15th October.....	\$11.00
Sandwich Luncheon...	\$3.00		Anniversary Dinner.....	\$11.75

Sandwich luncheon will be your pre-selected choice of beef, ham or turkey and includes veggies, fruit, potato chips, milk, juice, apple cider. Only \$3.00

WSOCS 20th Anniversary Buffet Dinner: punch, baked stuffed chicken breast, parsley boiled potatoes, vegetable, tossed salad with dressing, rolls, butter, coffee, tea, or milk and anniversary cake. Open to all. \$11.75 per person.

Dinner reservations and Luncheon deadline: 15th October! Make your reservations now! NO telephone reservations. (Dinner limit is 200).

FURTHER INFORMATION WITHIN THIS NEWSLETTER!

-The Wisconsin State Old Cemetery Workshop-

8:30 - 9:15: Registration

9:15 Welcome and Introduction of
Workshop speakers and WSOCs officers,
regional directors, and county coordinators.

9:45 - 10:35 "Solving Tough Pedigree Problems
with Cemetery Records." Arlene
Haslem Eakle, PhD. Family relationships, migration
patterns, occupations, economic status,
the identity of ladies on your pedigree...these
can all emerge from cemeteries. Dr. Eakle is
an internationally known professional genealogist,
author and lecturer from Salt Lake City,
Utah. (Allows taping)

10:50 - 11:40 "Cemeteries Around the World."
Jeane MacElroy Yigit. A slide
presentation of trips to Canada, Ireland, Poland,
Pommerania and Turkey. A genealogical
researcher, tour guide director and teacher of
genealogy at local colleges, Mrs. Yigit lives
in Brookfield, Wisconsin.

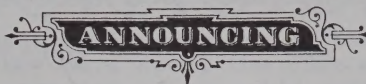
11:45 - 1:15 LUNCH

1:20 - 2:10 "Brass Rubbings from England," a
slide presentation and a brass
rubbing demonstration. Virginia Hirsch, PhD.
Administrator of the Recreation and Community
Education Division of the Milwaukee Public
Schools, Virginia has a doctorate in theatre
and taught at UW Eau Claire for four years.
She is also a member of the Creative Anachronism
(medieval society) and will appear in medieval
garb.

2:20 - 3:10 "Medieval Genealogical Research -
An Introduction." James L. Hansen.
The Genealogical Reference Librarian of the
State Historical Society of Wisconsin. James
Hansen is a graduate of Marquette University,
Milwaukee, and lives in the Madison area.

3:25 - 4:15 "Dusting Off the Family Skeletons."
Arlene Haslem Eakle.
Learn how you can use family skeletons...adoption,
divorce, vagrancy, desertion, bigamy,
illegitimacy, insanity, etc. To identify and
document your ancestry. Individual case files
will be examined.

4:15 Closing remarks - thank-you's.



Saturday 2 November, 1991

DIRECTIONS: The church is located on the northwest
side of Milwaukee. Take Good Hope Rd.
Exit off 41-45-100: go east on Good Hope Rd.
(Hwy PP) to N.99th St. Turn Left. the church is
approx. 1/2 mile north on the west side of the
road. From I-43 take the Good Hope Exit and go
west to 99th St. Turn right.

DINNER LOCATION: The Family Living Center -
Wisconsin Memorial Park, 12875 W. Capital Dr.
Located east of the cemetery, on the south side
of Capital Dr. From the church, take 99th St.
south to Good Hope Rd. Turn Rt. (west) onto
Good Hope Rd. Go past lights to Hwy. 41-45-100
south ramp, take ramp and follow Hwy. 41-100
south to Capital Dr. Turn Rt. (west). Go past
two lights and past 128th St. Lt. into lot.

Dinner @ 5:30 p.m.

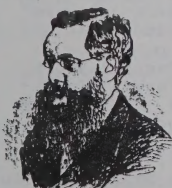
Please note - short breaks between sessions.
Questions will be taken shortly before the end
of each session. Please car pool for the workshop.
Parking available in church lot or on
99th Street. WSOCs and LDS Church displays and
sales at the workshop.

WSOCs MEMBERS: Help is needed and will be
greatly appreciated at the workshop. Table and
chair set up and take down, displays and clean
up after the workshop. Anyone wishing to wear
an ethnic costume that day would greatly add to
the gaiety of the event. Please contact workshop
chairman, Patricia Gauthier Offutt, 1515
N. 47th St. Milwaukee WI 53208.

Include birth and death years and name of
county for at least two of your ancestors from
Wisconsin. Please Print! These are needed by
15th October with registration. Use separate
sheet of paper, include your name/address.

For workshop brochure or list of motels in
church area, send SASE to Ellen Conner and
specify info requested.

Workshop Chairman: Patricia Gauthier Offutt.
Registration Chairman: Ellen Cootware Conner.



Reservation Form: Send to Ellen Cootware Conner, WSOCs Workshop,
2157 N. 51st St. Milwaukee, WI 53208. If you prefer to keep this
issue intact, write this info. on another piece of paper.

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

REGIONAL DIRECTOR OF _____ COUNTY COORD. FOR _____

WORKSHOP REGISTRATION \$9.00: After 15 Oct. \$11.00 Amt. _____

SANDWICH LUNCHEON -- CIRCLE CHOICE: BEEF - HAM -
TURKEY - \$3.00 each Amt. _____

DINNER RESERVATION -- \$11.75 per person Amt. _____

TOTAL AMOUNT _____



upcoming events!

August
S M T W T F S
1 2 3
4 5 6 7 8 9 10
11 12 13 14 15 16 17
18 19 20 21 22 23 24
25 26 27 28 29 30 31

September
S M T W T F S
1 2 3 4 5 6 7
8 9 10 11 12 13 14
15 16 17 18 19 20 21
22 23 24 25 26 27 28
29 30

October
S M T W T F S
1 2 3 4 5
6 7 8 9 10 11 12
13 14 15 16 17 18 19
20 21 22 23 24 25 26
27 28 29 30 31

November
S M T W T F S
1 2
3 4 5 6 7 8 9
10 11 12 13 14 15 16
17 18 19 20 21 22 23
24 25 26 27 28 29 30

December
S M T W T F S
1 2 3 4 5 6 7
8 9 10 11 12 13 14
15 16 17 18 19 20 21
22 23 24 25 26 27 28
29 30 31

AUGUST 17: WSOCS Mtg. at the Marathon Co. Museum, Wausau Wis. 9:30-10:00 registration/tour, 10-11:30 business mtg., 11:30-12:30 lunch at Bonanza which is enroute to tour, 1-3:00 tour Anderson Bros. & Johnson Granite Co. and quarry. We will also drive through Pine Grove Cemetery after lunch on our way to the monument company. Museum located at 403 McIndoe St. Take Hwy. 52 city exit off Hwy. 51/29 on the west side of Wausau. Follow Hwy. 52 through Wausau to 6th St. which is one way going north, turn left on McIndoe and again turn left on 4th St., park behind the museum on Franklin St. (The museum does not have a parking lot).

SUMMER MONTHS: Cemetery Tours sponsored by Historic Milwaukee Inc. Calvary Cemetery, (1½ hrs.), 1:00 p.m. 3rd Sunday of the month. Meet at gate house, 5503 W. Bluemound Rd. Forest Home Cemetery, (1½ hrs.), 1:00 p.m. 2nd Sunday of the month. Meet at gate house 2405 W. Forest Home Ave. Additional info., Historic Milwaukee, 414-277-7795.

NOVEMBER 2: Fall workshop in honor of WSOCS 20th anniversary. Details are published within this newsletter. Mark your calendar and plan on attending this event!

* * * * *

Queries are published as space permits. The Archival records will be researched and the original letter forwarded to the appropriate county coordinator or member who may be able to help out. Include all pertinent info. that may be of assistance in the search, dates, areas suspected, religion, nationality, ect. Include a self addressed stamped # 10 envelope. One gratis surname per year to a member, each additional surname \$3.00/surname. Non-members \$5.00/surname.

DRUMMOND, William Rev. w. Sarah, d. 1883 and is bur. in Racine. Rev. poss. moved to t/o Mertin after w. death. Any info/bur. site. Max Andre, 1010 9th St. South, Wisconsin Rapids, WI 54494.

HEULE, Jan (John), w. Marinus. Holland 1846. Settled Sheb. Falls 1854-1857. Seek bur. sites. Rose M. Java, 8191 Elbow Lake Rd. Siren WI 54872.

LEANDER, (LENACHER). PALMER, Steve. ? Eau Claire, Dune Chippewa Co. Seek bur. sites. Sue Decker, 2363½ Doering Dr. Merrill WI 54452.

MANTAI, MANTE, MANTHE, William. b. 1814-Prussia. d. after 1880. Seek bur. site. Poss t/o Hubbard, Dodge Co. Johanna or Hanna, d. 1871-1875. Luth. Hustisford area? Mrs. Ruth Zuehlke, 7013 W. Summerdale Ave. Chicago IL 60656.

RIORDAN, HARLOW, D'MALLY, family. Calumet & Sheboygan Co. Seek ancestors. Mrs. Mark Jelinske, 8636 Yukon St. 308 A, Arvada, CO 80005.

SENN, family. Originate Ashford/Campbellsport, Fond du lac Co. MUELLER, family, Wayne WI. Correspondence/info. William Senn, 7561 E. Costilla Ave. Englewood CO 80112-1204.

WALLING, Jeremiah. w. Rachel. Mar. ?1840's, ?death. Seek bur. sites. ?Lafarge WI/Crawford Co. Doris Kyser Lawrence, HC 70 Box 21, Hay Springs NE 69347.

b.-born, bur.-buried, c.-children, d.-died, dau.-daughter, h.-husband, m.-married, nee-maiden name, p.-parents, s.-son, sis.-sister, t/o-town of, twnspl.-township, w.-wife.

Active Participants in WSOCS

Wayne and Alta Guyant of Waupaca have been active members of the society for a number of years. Together they have spent the past two decades systematically mapping cemeteries, copying or clipping obituaries, wedding and birth reports from newspapers, delving into courthouse files, and meticulously cataloging their accumulated information in the ring-binder books that fill several huge bookshelves at their home.

They gladly share what they've found with anyone, averaging two or three inquiries a week from people from all around the country who are investigating their roots.

They have a complete record of every known burial and cemetery in five counties: Waupaca, Waushara, Portage, Langlade and Florence, as well as partial records of cemeteries in Wisconsin's 67 other counties.

Their hobby started in 1971, when a cousin in Weyauwega asked for some help when their children were doing a genealogy report for school. The Guyants responded by taking their vacation to go to New York, where, with much detective work they found records of Wayne's great-great grandfather. After their return to Wisconsin, they attended a genealogical society meeting in Mayville, where a copying bee at a local cemetery was held, with everyone recording the information on gravestones.

Thanks to their efforts, cemetery copying is well documented and mounds of history of the Waupaca area has been assembled by Wayne and Alta. Wayne writes a weekly column for the Waupaca County Post, "When Then was Now," sharing the history of the area to its readers. He is also the northwest regional director for WSOCS.

Waupaca County Post - 1990

-Waupaca Lakeside Memorial Park-

On the 13th day of August, 1855, Erastus Sessions and his wife Abby, sold to the Waupaca Cemetery Association for \$80 and a lot, a tract of land which was later surveyed in 1861.

E.C. Sessions arrived at the Falls (Waupaca), 15 June, 1849, along with Joseph and William B. Hibbard, Martin Burnham and a Mr. Pratt. These were all Vermonters and the first to reach the Falls.

Mr. Pratt could not see any future for him at the Falls, and left in search for some settlement that had already been established. Mr. Burnham remained long enough to help the remaining three to survey and stake out their claims. He then went to Missouri and joined up with a caravan headed for the gold fields of California. He later returned to the state of Illinois, where he was still living in 1917.

In 1849 the Sessions family left by covered wagon for the gold fields of California, but not before they left behind a small grave of little Abby C. Sessions, their infant daughter, who died 14 September, 1856, aged 11 weeks, 2 days. (Lot 157).

According to the obituary of Edward Sessions, son of E.C. and Abigail Sessions, who died at his home in Berkely, CA, in 1928, their gold mine eventually turned into one of the large cattle ranches of the southwest. It also stated that Edward was supposed to have been the first white child born in Waupaca.

Waupaca County Post - Wayne A. Guyant - 1990

TALE OF TWO CEMETERIES: Orwell VT., officials have fired sheep employed in the town's cemeteries to keep the lawns trim. The sheep, who saved the town at least \$250 a year in mowing costs, were deemed disrespectful to the dead in a petition signed by 136 people. Meanwhile, a team of ferrets has been hired to rid a Salisbury, England, cemetery of rabbits who live under tombstones and eat mourners' floral wreaths.

-USA Today - 14 June, 1991-

The library of Congress has the nation's largest collection of newspapers, millions of copies of 38,591 newspapers, including 14,350 printed in America from the 1600's on. Every day, the library receives 363 US newspapers that it keeps permanently. The State Historical Society of Wisconsin at Madison has the second largest collection, with 14.5 million issues, including the nation's largest collection of labor, underground and alternative newspapers.

-Milwaukee Journal - 14 June, 1991-

CAMBRIA NEWS, 14 Dec., 1914: The news of the death of little Earl Numerador, son of Mr. & Mrs. Henry Numerador of this village, was a sad blow to the community. About 4 wks. ago, little Earl swallowed a nickel which lodged in his throat. His parents took him to Milwaukee Hospital where an examination was made. His throat was operated on and the coin pushed down, but infection set in, and he was in a very low condition all the time that he was in the hospital. Although the parents and physicians exercised great hopes of his recovery, the little life could not be spared. Little Earl was born 20 May, 1910 and was at the time of his death 4 yrs., 6 mon., and 25 days old.

(Additional note: after Earls death, his mother became ill and spent the last months of her life in Beaver Dam with a sister. The father remarried, had children and never spoke of his first wife or son. There is no monument for little Earl or his mother in Cambria City Cemetery.)

-Submitted by WSOCS member Norma Schmidt-

HELP!: Your assistance is needed for the upcoming WSOCS workshop in November. As plans are still being made, we are looking at ways to entertain and educate those who attend the conference. We would like to see member involvement in putting together posters, displays, and any type of material that will help publicize our society. Perhaps a pictorial history of a local cemetery? Notables buried in your area?, and of course not so notables! Unique monuments and interesting stories which could be placed in book form or displayed on posters. Grave-rubbings? Cemetery copying? Tables will be available for display of materials. Use your imagination and if you have questions please feel free to contact the editor. Lets put together a nice display for our organization.

Dan

BE ALERTED: To save postage costs, we send the newsletter bulk postage. The post office will soon require a 9 diget zip code for this service. Please drop us a post card with your zip code so we may begin the difficult task of updating the files. Also if you are moving, inform the treasurer of your new address.

-Portland Cemetery Hit by Vandalism-

TOWN OF PORTLAND: In nearly 20 years as secretary of the Washington Cemetery, Juanita Meitner has never seen this type of extensive vandalism. Under the cover of darkness, sometime between 7:30 p.m. June 4th and 11:00 a.m. June 5th, vandals dismantled 59 grave markers, ripped out flowers and tore up flags. The damage was spread throughout the burial grounds, which were founded on 27 Jan. 1852.

Sadly the scenic rural cemetery, located just north of State Hwy. 19 on County Trunk I, was in excellent shape following the Memorial Day holiday. "We had so many compliments on our cemetery," said Meitner, whose husband Jim, is custodian of the grounds. Meitner said she couldn't imagine why anyone would go to such lengths to vandalize the cemetery. She noted that no evidence of beer cans or alcohol bottles were found. The Dodge County Sheriff's Department is investigating the incident.

Also due to the extent of the damage, the vandals couldn't have been young children, since many heavy, well-anchored stones were tipped over. "They weren't small people," she said, noting that a lot of effort was expended. "They worked hard. A tornado couldn't have done this much damage."

The cemetery association is offering \$500 or more to anyone with information that leads to the conviction of those responsible. Damage estimates are \$20,000.

Archie Monuments has been selected to reset and reseal all stones that were damaged. Lot owners will be billed for work on their lots through the cemetery association. Owners are asked to contact Meitner at 414-478-2925.

Watertown WI Daily Times, 6,12 June 1991 - condensed.

-Vandals Tip Headstones at Century-Old Cemetery-

GREEN BAY: Vandals tipped over about 300 monuments at the 160-year-old Fort Howard Cemetery. "Huge, older monuments were tipped over, forced over in some manner, and they hit neighboring stones, damaging those," Police Capt. Jerry Parins said Monday, adding that some of the damaged monuments were more than a century old.

Sally Gallagher, general manager of the cemetery, said about 300 monuments across the cemetery had been knocked down. She estimated damage between \$100,000 and \$200,000.

The vandalism was noticed 17 June and must have occurred sometime the night before. The cemetery is offering a \$500 reward for information leading to an arrest.

Milwaukee Journal 18 June, 1991

INDIANAPOLIS IND.: Vandals have again desecrated the grave of Ryan White, the young man with AIDS who gained world-wide recognition by fighting discrimination against those with the disease, police say.

White's 6-foot 8-inch gravestone at Cicero Cemetery was toppled sometime July 5th. Authorities said it was the fourth time that the 4,000 pound memorial had been knocked down. Ryan's mother, Jeanne White, offered a \$500 reward for information leading to the vandals' arrests. "It's a quiet cemetery and I don't know why they can't leave him to rest," she said. White died 8 April, 1990.

Milwaukee Journal - 9 July, 1991

Huge Oak trees with decaying trunks and twisted limbs loom over the jagged, weed covered terrain. Crumbling tombstones bearing time-worn inscriptions lie scattered about. The wind howls. And then there is silence.

You're standing in the middle of Old St. Mark's Cemetery, a long forgotten burial yard nestled curiously in the middle of a residential area on Kenosha's south side. It's one of Kenosha's best-kept secrets. Lifelong city residents give you blank stares when you mention it. The sprawling, 4 acre cemetery is just west of 7th Ave. between 76th and 78th streets, directly south of Southport Elementary School. Several hundred people are buried here. Nobody knows precisely how many, or where they rest. Most of their names are lost to history.

The eternal resting ground was established in 1848 by St. Mark's Catholic Church, which later became St. James. Founded by Irish Catholics, it is the oldest Catholic parish in the city.

Information on the cemetery is scant. Over the decades, most of the burial and death records have been lost or destroyed - or they weren't kept in the first place, church leaders said.

St. Mark's parish (not related to today's St. Mark's) was formed in 1845. Apparently as a way to assist the fledgling congregation, the Milwaukee Archdiocese acquired the cemetery property. In 1883, St. Mark's became St. James. Also that year, the Archdiocese sold the cemetery to the church for \$1.

In the late 19th century, the parish purchased land immediately south of Green Ridge Cemetery and opened a new, still operative cemetery at 7002 7th Ave. That's St. James Cemetery. For a while, the two graveyards operated concurrently, said St. James Cemetery superintendent Ron Ogden. Then there was a brief effort to move bodies buried at St. Mark's to St. James, he said. "But for one reason or another, they gave up. Just a few were moved. It was too costly or too much work, we don't know." He said record keeping back then was sporadic and informal.

Though specifics on burials prior to 1883 aren't available, "from 1883 into the 1900s, an average of 29 people a year were buried at Old St. Mark's," Ogden said. In all some 400 or more people rest here.

Gradually, Old St. Mark's was more or less forgotten. Meanwhile the city sprang up around it.

Lois Stein, a member of WSOCS, said she she has been after church leaders to "restore" the property and at "least get rid of those old dead trees. There are veterans buried in there, and it's a shame the cemetery isn't maintained," she said.

Records at the Kenosha Co. Veterans Service Office show that 10 veterans are buried at Old St. Mark's, one of them from the War of 1812, eight from the Civil War and one from World War I.

The Rev. Heuser, St. James parish priest, said one day the church might expand its current cemetery and reactivate the old one. But is that likely? "We'd have to disinter, with the greatest respect and with all the sacraments, everyone there, to try to find out where they are."

The forgotten inhabitants will probably rest in peace a for a long, long time to come. -Excerpts, Kenosha Life, 23 May, 1991-

Wisconsin State Old Cemetery Society
Summer Meeting - 22 June, 1991

Our summer meeting was held at the Hoard Museum, Fort Atkinson, on a not so summer-like day. Thanks to our hosts and Roberta Fosdal of Jefferson.

Our newly elected officers introduced themselves which included, president Mike Bednarek, vice president Josephine Hurst, as well as those returning officers. Members present represented numerous counties; Appleton, Hartford, Jefferson, Milwaukee, Oconto, Portage, Rock, Waukesha and Windsor.

The sweatshirts are available for \$15.00 at meetings, and \$16.00 plus \$3.00 shipping via mail. Contact the Archivist. Members are also encouraged to promote the society by placing brochures in appropriate places; libraries, historical societies, museums, etc.

The treasurer requests that members inform her of their 9 digit zip code as soon as possible. The 3 year project of Don and Elsie Davis was recognized - Mt. Olivett Cemetery, Rock Co. New brochures deleting life memberships will be available after November 1.

An update of the Nov. 2nd workshop was presented by Patricia Offutt. Arrangements for location, speakers, lunch, etc. are in the planning stages. Displays indicating the work and history of WSOCS are welcomed. Also planned is a beginner class on genealogy.

Speaker Phil Kallas presented a slide and lecture on occupations, hobbies and how they are represented on monuments. (Phil also presented a workshop at the Association for Gravestone Studies annual convention in MA - 27 June.)

The next meeting will be at the Marathon Co. Museum, Wausau, 17 August, see calendar for details. These are just a few of the highlights of the meeting. For a complete copy of the minutes contact the recording secretary, and as always include a self addressed stamped envelope.

* * * * *

If you are in need of lodging for the August meeting in Wausau, the Wausau Chamber of Commerce may be able to assist by calling 715-845-6231. For the November workshop in Milwaukee, contact the Greater Milwaukee Convention & Visitors Bureau @ 414-273-3950, or Bed & Breakfast of Milwaukee @ 414-242-9680.

The Genealogical Society of Sheboygan has an ongoing project of copying the Calvary Cemetery on North Ave. Keep up the good work!

A group of youth from the Mormon Church in Beaver Dam are busy cleaning up a few neglected cemeteries in the Mayville area.

Just a reminder that November is renewal time for our society. Feel free to send your dues early to the secretary! Renewal information will be in the October issue.

POTENTIAL CONTACT LIST

The following is a list of books that have been recommended by leading genealogists. All books are published by the Genealogical Publishing Co., 111 Water St., Baltimore, Maryland, 21202. Readers are encouraged to write the company for current prices/catalogues of its publication.

United States. Bureau of Census. A Century of Population Growth. From the first census to the twelfth. 1790-1900. 303 pp. (1901). 1970.

Farmer, John. A Genealogical Register of the First Settlers of New England. (1620-1675). 355 pp. (1829, 1847). 1979.

Tepper, Michael. Passengers to America. Ship passenger lists from the New England Historical & Genealogical Register. 554 pp. (1847-1961). 1980.

* * * * * Next issue - October

He found a rope and picked it up,
And with it walked away.
It happened that to the other end
A horse was hitched, they say.
They took the rope and tied it up
Unto a hickory limb.
It happened that the other end
Was somehow hitched to him.

-By L. S. Schaefer, Arizona
Highways, March 1990-

Thou are not in the grave confined;
Death cannot claim the immortal mind.
Let earth close o'er its sacred trust,
But goodness dies not in the dust.

INSRIPTIONS (ISSN 0882-2883) is published bi-monthly, except December, by the Wisconsin State Old Cemetery Society as a service to its members. Copyright 1991 by WSOCs. The contents of this publication may be reproduced providing proper credit is given this publication. Membership begins 1 Nov. Membership fees are: annual \$8; contributing \$15; Life \$100. Officers are President Michael Bednarek, Rt.3, Wautoma, WI 54982 (414-787-2542); Vice President Josephine Hurst, 833 N.14th St. #311, Milwaukee WI 53233 (414-342-6295); Treasurer Bernadine Boulia, 3325 S.26th St.#18, Milwaukee WI 53215 (414-672-9124); Corresponding Secretary Monna Aldrich, Box 141, 4370 Windsor Rd. Windsor WI 53598 (608-846-3707); Recording Secretary Kathy Trebatoski, 6006 W. St. Paul, Milwaukee WI 53213 (414-774-5549); Archivist Wm. Krause, 1562 N.119th St. Wauwatosa WI 53226 (414-771-7781) Archives are located at 9955 W. St. Martins Rd. Franklin WI 53132 Editor Dan Buckman, 2036 N.3rd St. Milwaukee WI 53212 (414-372-1885).

WISCONSIN STATE OLD CEMETERY SOCIETY

Bernadine Boulia
3325 S.26th Street #18
Milwaukee, WI 53215

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OFFICIAL LIST OF STREET NAME CHANGES, DECREED BY THE COMMON COUNCIL OF THE
CITY OF MILWAUKEE (WI), TO TAKE EFFECT COMMENCING MARCH 1ST, 1927

(from the 1933 Directory of the City of Milwaukee, provided by Ruth Juedes)

<u>PRESENT NAME (1927)</u>	<u>CHANGED TO</u>	<u>STARTS AT</u>	<u>STOPS AT</u>
Allen st.	Becher st.	Hilbert st.	Mound st.
Alten st.	Albany place	Louis ave.	Teutonia ave.
Alexander st.	Austin st.	Ward st.	Lincoln ave.
Algoma st.	Fiebrantz ave.	Port Washington rd.	Green Bay Ave.
Arthur st.	Comstock ave.	Greenfield ave.	15th ave.
Barth place	10th lane	Locust st.	Burleigh st.
Becker ave.	Nash st.	Booth st.	3rd st.
Belvedere place	(to be eliminated)	Grand ave.	Sycamore st.
Bennett st.	Mt. Vernon ave.	63rd st.	a point 171.20 ft. west of 68th st.
Bishop ave	Wentworth ave.	Superior st.	Nock st.
Bismarck st.	Monroe st.	24th st.	Center st.
Blue Mound court	44th st.	Blue Mound rd.	a point 230 ft. so. of Blue Mound rd.
Bolton st.	Gordon place	Lee st.	Keefe ave.
Bourneville place	26th st.	Atkinson ave.	Port Sunlight Way
Bradley ave.	Morgan ave.	1st ave.	a point 200 ft. east of sec. line in 1st ave.
Brattle st.	Townsend st.	Humboldt ave.	North Pierce st.
Bridge st.	Buffalo st.	Milwaukee river	West Water st.
Canal st.	Fairview ave.	Hawley rd.	60th st.
Central ave.	Somers st.	7th st.	11th st.
Chicago ave.	Chase ave.	1st ave.	south city limits
Chase st.	East Hayes ave.	Burrell st.	R.O.W. C.M. St.P.Ry.
Chase st.	Hayes ave.	Hanover st.	1st ave.
Chestnut st.	Juneau ave.	Milwaukee river	51st st.
Church st.	Weil st.	Franklin st.	Jefferson st.
Clarke place	20th lane	Hadley st.	a point 303 ft. no. of Hadley st.
Cleveland ave.	Fernwood ave.	Kinnickinnic ave.	R.O.W. C.N.W. Ry.
Cleveland place	(to be eliminated)	Clinton st.	a point 200 ft. east of Barclay st.
Clifton ave.	Stevenson st.	33rd st.	718'w. of 36th
Cold Spring ave.	McKinley ave.	10th st.	59th st.
Concord ave.	Hampshire st.	North Cambridge ave.	Lake Dr.
Cottage st.	Stevenson st.	60th st.	a point 171.20' west of 68th st.
Cotton place	7th lane	Wright st.	Center st.
Cross st.	Dixon st.	68th st.	a point 171.20' west of 68th st.
Davis st.	Keefe ave	Port Washington rd.	Teutonia ave.
Dakota st.	East Dakota st.	Chicago ave.	Nevada st.
Deer st.	Otjen st.	Kinnickinnic ave.	a point 150' east of Clement ave.
Dover place	Dover street	Howell ave.	R.O.W. of C.M. & St. P. Ry.
Dunlop st.	Grant st.	Forest Home ave.	Muskego ave.
East Edgebrook dr.	Toronto st.	east line of Elmhurst Subd.	Oak st.

<u>PRESENT NAME (1927)</u>	<u>CHANGED TO</u>	<u>STARTS AT</u>	<u>STOPS AT</u>
Edgewater ave.	Vienna ave.	Milwaukee river	Humboldt ave.
Eiring place	Spaulding place	42nd st.	Sherman blvd.
Elm st.	Garfield ave	Fond du Lac ave.	58th st.
Euclid ave.	East Euclid ave.	Brust ave.	Carpenter place
Folsom place	East Locust st.	Milwaukee river	Lake drive.
5th st.	Arizona ave.	Howell ave.	155' west of center line of Howell ave.
4th st.	East Manitoba st.	Howell ave.	155' west of center line of Howell ave.
Forest st.	Fiebrantz ave.	Sercombe ave.	a point 138.56' west of center line in 39th st.
Forest place	Bush lane	Wright st. extending east	Clarke st.
Franklin st.	Vienna ave.	Humboldt ave.	West city limits
Garden court	Osborn place	27th st.	a point 150' ft. west of sec. line in 27th st.
Garden lane	21st lane	149' n. of Walnut st.	-a pt. 135' s. of Lloyd st.
George st.	Townsend st.	North Pierce st.	Richards st.
Germania st.	Reservoir ave.	7th st.	9th st.
Graham st.	Nash st.	Green Bay ave.	Atkinson ave.
Grant's place	Sylvester place	Grant st.	Lincoln ave.
Grand View place	28th lane	Burlough st.	Townsend st.
Grand avenue	Wisconsin avenue	Milwaukee river	west city limits
Hathaway place	Summit ave.	Kane place	LaFayette place
Hampstead ave.	25th st.	Atkinson ave.	Ruby ave.
Harmon st.	Brown st.	Halton st.	15th st.
Herbert st.	Finn place	22nd st.	West 24th st.
Highland place	Land place	Marshall st.	Racine st.
Highland ave.	Hillcrest ave.	Kinnickinnie Ave.	R.O.W. of C. & N. W. Ry.
Highridge ave.	31st st.	Park Hill ave.	a pt. 120' so. of Park Hill ave.
Highridge ave.	Stevenson st.	a pt. 140' east of east line of 32nd st.	a pt. 280' east of the last named point
Hill place	Hinman st.	6th st.	8th st.
Hollé place	9th lane	a pt. 135' north of Center st.	Hadloy st.
Holt ave.	East Holt ave.	Easterly line block 10, Cont. of Fernwood.	163' w. of KK ave.
Hunters place	19th lane	Vine st.	a pt. 556' so. of Vine st.
Huron st.	East Clybourn st.	Milwaukee river	a pt. 206' east of Cass st.
Hydraulic ave.	(to be eliminated)	Prospect ave.	Lake drive
Inland place	Vilter lane	Forest Home ave.	Muskego ave.
Ische place	2nd lane	Keefe ave.	Vienna ave.
Janke place	15th lane	Hadley st.	Locust st.
Jefferson st.	Abert place	Humboldt ave	7th st.
Jesper st.	13th lane	Harmon st.	Lloyd st.
Johnson st.	Fairview ave.	60th st.	a pt. 171.20' west of 68th st.

<u>PRESENT NAME (1927)</u>	<u>CHANGED TO</u>	<u>STARTS AT</u>	<u>STOPS AT</u>
Jordan ave.	Quincy ave.	Oklahoma ave.	south city limits
Juneau place	Prospect ave.	Wisconsin street	Biddle street
Juneau place	Prospect ave.	Astor st.	Juneau ave.
Juneau avenue	East Juneau ave.	Milwaukee river	Juneau place
Keene st.	Curtis place	Farwell ave.	Prospect ave.
Kent st.	Finn place	Teutonia ave.	20th st.
Kenesaw st.	Woodward st.	South Bay st.	Lincoln ave.
Lake street	Pittsburgh ave.	Milwaukee river	Hanover st.
Lake street	Capitol drive	Humboldt ave.	West City limits
Layton place	(to be eliminated)	Grant st.	Lincoln ave.
Lawton place	Killian place	Reservoir ave.	North ave.
Lee st.	Meinecke ave.	Milwaukee river	West City Limits
Letchworth place	26th st.	Atkinson ave.	Port Sunlight Way
Liebnitz st.	Fratney st.	Franklin st.	Mill st.
Liebig st.	Bremen st.	Franklin st.	Mill st.
Louis ave.	18th (13th?) st.	Lae st.	Fiebrantz ave.
Ludlow ave.	East Morgan ave.	Easterly line block 10, cont. of Fern- wood	120' w. of KK ave.
Maiden lane	11th lane	Center st.	Burleigh st.
Maple place	49th st.	Grand ave.	Sunnyside dr.
Martin st.	East State st.	Milwaukee river	Juneau place
Manitoba st.	East Manitoba st.	Logan ave.	R.O.W. of C. & N.W. Ry.
Menomonee drive	Martin drive	Chestnut st.	Hawley rd.
Millers ave.	41st st.	Watertown road	a pt. 601' south of Watertown rd.
Miller ave.	Townsend st.	Richards st.	2nd st.
Mill st.	Melvina st.	Humboldt ave.	Green Bay ave.
Mitchell Park drive	Evergreen lane	Layton blvd.	23rd ave.
Morton place	Randolph st.	a pt. 264' east of 2nd st.	5th st.
Montana st.	East Montana st.	California st.	Chicago ave.
Michigan st.	East Michigan st.	Milwaukee river	Marshall st.
Morgan st.	Dixon st.	60th st.	68th st.
Myers st.	St. Paul ave.	Hawley road	62nd st.
Nevada terrace	Hanson ave.	Manitoba st.	Oklahoma ave.
North Canal St.	Mt. Vernon ave.	South 12th st.	17th st.
North Park Front	Geneva Place	Oakland ave.	R.O.W. of C. & N.W. Ry.
North Water st.	Edison st.	Juneau ave.	East Water st.
Northwestern lane	(to be eliminated)	Wisconsin st.	Michigan st.
Norris place	42nd st.	Way place	Vliet st.
Oak st.	Hope ave.	east line of Elm- hust sbdd.	138.56' west of center line of 39th
Ohio ave.	East Ohio ave.	Kinnickinnic ave.	East City limits
Onaida st.	East Wells st.	Milwaukee river	Astor st.
Oklahoma ave.	East Oklahoma ave.	Chicago ave.	Lake Michigan
Orchard place	Branting lane	27th ave.	Trowbridge ave.
Oregon st.	Harbor place	Erie st.	Lake Michigan
Park lane	7th lane	Germania st.	Harmon st.
Pabst ave.	Lloyd st.	35th st.	West City Limits
Pease st.	Nash st.	20th st.	West City Limits
Pine st.	Cypress st.	Kilbourn ave.	Bismark st.

<u>PRESENT NAME (1927)</u>	<u>CHANGED TO</u>	<u>STARTS AT</u>	<u>STOPS AT</u>
Pinecrest ave.	48th st.	Blue Mound rd.	a pt. 239' south of Blue Mound rd.
Pinecrest ave. west	48th st.	Pinecrest ave.	Sunnyside drive
Pinecrest ave. east	Pinecrest st.	Pinecrest ave.	Sunnyside drive
Pinecrest court	Clarendon place	Pinecrest ave. east	a pt. 200' east of Pinecrest ave. east
Poplar street	McKinley ave.	Milwaukee river	8th st.
Pryor ave.	Rosedale ave.	R.O.W. of C.M. & St. P. Ry.	Howell ave.
Prairie st.	Highland ave.	Milwaukee river	27th st.
Queen Ann place	29th st.	Grand ave.	State st.
Reynolds st.	Lenox st.	365.5' n. of Wilcox st.	Lincoln ave.
Richmond court	62nd st.	Lisbon ave.	Richmond ave.
River drive	Commerce st.	Milwaukee river dam	North ave.
River st.	Park Hill ave.	Arnault ave.	46th st.
Russell ave.	Cleveland ave.	22nd ave.	Forest Home ave.
Sarnow place	Sarnow st.	35th st.	39th st.
Schiller st.	North Pierce st.	Franklin st.	Lake St.
Sercombe ave.	39th st.	Lake st.	a pt. 150' north of the north line of Elmhurst Subd.
Sheridan lane	12th lane	Chestnut st.	Walnut st.
Sheridan ave.	Adams ave.	Oklahoma ave.	South City limits
Sheridan boulevard	51st boulevard	Burleigh st.	North City limits
Sherman lane	13th (18th?) lane	13th st.	14th st.
Sixty-third st.	Sixty-fourth st.	Center st.	Liabon ave.
South 12th st.	Twelfth st.	a pt. 250' north of Clybourn st.	R.O.W. of C.M. & St. P. Ry.
So. Fond du Lac ave.	Appleton ave.	Lisbon ave.	North City limits
Sobieski st.	Arlington place	Brady st.	North Water st.
Sunny lane	14th lane	Vliet st.	Walnut st.
Sycamore st.	Michigan st.	Milwaukee river	a pt. 239.64' west of 38th st.
Teutonia lane	13th st.	Garfield ave.	North ave.
Teutonia place	Groeling ave.	Teutonia ave.	Hopkins st.
Thirteenth ave.	Winona lane	Burnham st.	Forest Home ave.
Thornton st.	Park Hill ave.	Hawley road	62nd st.
Trowbridge ave.	33rd ave.	National ave.	Burnham st.
29th ave.	Leeds place	Forest Home ave.	30th ave.
Ulrich ave.	Taylor ave.	Oklahoma ave.	South City limits
Union ave.	Elgin lane	7th ave.	10th ave.
Valley st.	41st st.	Blue Mound rd.	Menomonee river
Von Moltke place	Laurel place	Walnut st.	R.O.W. of C.M. & St. P. Ry.
Vine st.	Reservoir ave.	9th st.	14th st.
Washington place	Hazelon court	27th st.	a pt. 200' east of the east line of 27th st.
Watkins ave.	Michigan st.	a pt. 350' east of Hawley rd.	a pt. 148' west of Hawley rd.
Wisconsin street	East Wisconsin ave.	Milwaukee river	Lake Michigan
Wall st.	Hubbard st.	North ave.	Locust st.
Way place	McKinley ave.	Highland blvd.	Norris place

<u>PRESENT NAME (1927)</u>	<u>CHANGED TO</u>	<u>STARTS AT</u>	<u>STOPS AT</u>
West Edgebrook dr.	Montreal st.	Lake st.	Oak st.
Western ave.	30th ave.	a pt. 130.58' north	Russell ave.
		S. Pierce st.	
Wine st.	Anderson ave.	225' east of Noble St.-	Clinton st.
Willow place	7th lane	135' north of Center st.-	Locust st.
Wieben st.	East Ohio ave.	a pt. 165.25' east of-center line of alley	
		section line in Pine ave/ bet. Pine ave.	
			& Ulrich ave.
Windsor ave.	Garfield ave.	59th st.	West City limits
Wyoming place	East Euclid ave.	Pennsylvania ave.	R.O.W. of C. & N.W.
			Ry.
Alley, running north & Auburn lane		Burnham st.	a pt. 490' south of
south block 1, Muskego			the south line of
avenue Heights			Burnham st.
East alley running	7th lane	North ave.	Wright st.
north & south between			
7th & 8th sts.			
*	*	*	*

OLD AND NEW STREET NAMES

The following lists, also provided by Ruth Juedes, supplement and sometimes overlap the previous list. We do not know the date these lists were published.

<u>OLD NAME</u>	<u>NEW NAME</u>
American Ave.	South Fifteenth Place
Arizona Ave. (East part)	East Bennett Ave.
Arizona Ave. (West part)	East Gauer Circle
Arnault Ave. (from Blue Mound to Canal)	North Forty-fourth st.
Arnault Ave. (from Canal to National)	South Forty-fourth st.
Auburn Lane	South Twenty-second Place
Belair Place	North Twenty-eighth Place
Beulah Ave.	South Shore Drive
Claremont St.	West Olive St.
Clinton St.	South First St.
Ealing Lane	West Congress St.
East St.	West Traser St.
East Water St.	North Water St.
Eighteenth Ave.	South Twenty-third St.
Eighth Ave.	South Thirteenth St.
Eleventh Ave.	South Sixteenth St.
Elizabeth Ave.	West Saveland Ave.
Elizabeth Ave., East	East Saveland Ave.
Elliott Place	West Dewey Place
Fifteenth Ave.	South Twentieth St.
Fifth Ave.	South Tenth St.
Fiftieth St. (from State to Juneau)	North Fiftieth Place
First Ave. (from Foulmer to Canal)	North Sixth St.
First Ave. (from Canal to end)	South Sixth st.
Fortieth Ave.	South Forty-seventh St.
Forty-first Ave.	South Forty-eighth St.
Forty-second Ave.	South Forty-ninth St.
Fourteenth Ave.	South Nineteenth St.
Fourth Ave.	South Ninth St.
Garden St.	South Fifth Place

<u>OLD NAME</u>	<u>NEW NAME</u>
Greenbush St.	South Fourth St.
Grove St.	South Fifth St.
Gruber Ave.	West Congress St.
Hanover St.	South Third St.
Island Ave. (up to Capitol Drive)	North Palmer St.
Jackson Drive	West Manitoba St.
Lezala Place	South Twenty-first Place
Luther Place	North Fifty-fifth Place
Maurice St.	West Messmer St.
Midland Ave.	South Ninth Place
Nineteenth Ave.	South Twenty-fourth St.
Ninth Ave.	South Fourteenth St.
Nora Place	West Melvina St.
North Water St. (from Astor to Warren)	East Kane Place
Northern Place	West Hope Ave.
Northway St.	West Purdue St.
Northwestern Ave.	East Bennett Ave.
Oakwood Ave.	West Fairmount Ave.
Park St. (from South Water to Clinton)	East Bruce St.
Park St. (from Clinton St. to end)	West Bruce St.
Parker Ave.	South First St.
Pearl St. (from Burnham to Vilter Lane)	South Twenty-first St.
Pennsylvania Ave. (from Delaware to Beulah)	East Bennett Ave.
Prospect Ave., South	North Prospect Ave.
Reed St.	South Second St.
Ripple St.	West Lancaster Ave.
Rose Hill Place	South Twenty-third St.
Ruth Court	North Twenty-fourth Place
St. Francis Ave.	West Warnimont Ave.
St. Francis Ave., East	East Warnimont Ave.
Second Ave.	South Seventh St.
Sercombe Road (from 35th to 38th St.)	West Marion St.
Sercombe Road (150 feet north of Hope Ave)	North Thirty-ninth St.
Seventeenth Ave.	South Twenty-second St.
Seventh Ave.	South Twelfth St.
Sixteenth Ave.	South Twenty-first St.
Sixth Ave.	South Eleventh St.
Sixty-fourth St. (from Center to Lisbon)	North Carlton Place
South Bay St. (from Kinnickinnic to Lenox)	East Bay St.
South Pierce St.	West Pierce St.
South Water St. (from Barclay to Clinton)	East Seeboth St.
South Water St. (from Clinton to Reed)	West Seeboth St.
Stange Ave.	West Stark St.
Sylvester Place	South Tenth Place
Tenth Ave.	South Fifteenth St.
Third Ave.	South Eighth St.
Thirteenth Ave.	South Eighteenth St.
Thirtieth Ave.	South Thirty-fifth St.
Thirty-first Ave.	South Thirty-sixth St.
Thirty-second Ave.	South Thirty-seventh St.
Thirty-third Ave.	South Thirty-eighth St.
Thirty-fourth Ave.	South Thirty-ninth St.
Thirty-fifth Ave.	South Fortieth St.
Thirty-sixth Ave.	South Forty-first St.
Thirty-seventh Ave.	South Forty-third St.

OLD NAME

NEW NAME

Thirty-eighth Ave.
 Thirty-ninth Ave.
 Townsend Court
 Twelfth Ave.
 Twentieth Ave.
 Twenty-first Ave.
 Twenty-second Ave.
 Twenty-third Ave.
 Twenty-fourth Ave.
 Twenty-fifth Ave.
 Twenty-sixth Ave.
 Twenty-seventh Ave.
 Twenty-eighth Ave.
 Twenty-ninth Ave.
 Valley Road
 West St.
 West Fiftieth St.
 West Forty-seventh St.
 West Nineteenth St.
 West Thirty-ninth Ave.
 West Thirty-seventh St. (from Park Hill
 to Wisconsin)
 West Thirty-seventh St. (from Juneau to Vliet)
 West Thirty-sixth Ave.
 West Twenty-fourth St.
 West Water St.

South Forty-fourth St.
 South Forty-fifth St.
 West Townsend St.
 South Seventeenth St.
 South Twenty-fifth St.
 South Twenty-sixth St.
 South Twenty-seventh St.
 South Twenty-eighth St.
 South Twenty-ninth St.
 South Thirtieth St.
 South Thirty-first St.
 South Thirty-second St.
 South Thirty-third St.
 South Thirty-fourth St.
 South Second St.
 South Greeley St.
 North Fiftieth Place
 North Forty-eighth St.
 North Nineteenth Place
 South Forty-sixth St.
 North Thirty-eighth St.
 North Thirty-seventh Place
 South Forty-second St.
 North Twenty-fourth St.
 North Plankinton Ave.
 Plankinton Ave.

NEW AND OLD STREET NAMES

NEW NAME

OLD NAME

Bay St., East
 Bennett Ave., East
 Bennett Ave., East
 Bennett Ave., East
 Bruce St., East
 Bruce St., West
 Carlton Place, North
 Congress St., West
 Congress St., West
 Dewey Place, West
 Eighteenth St., South
 Eighth St., South
 Eleventh St., South
 Fairmount Ave., West
 Fifteenth Place, South
 Fifteenth St., South
 Fifth Place, South
 Fifth St., South
 Fiftieth Place, North
 Fiftieth Place, North
 Fifty-fifth Place, North
 First St., South
 First St., South
 Fortieth St., South

South Bay St.
 Arizona Ave.
 Northwestern Ave.
 Pennsylvania Ave.
 Park St.
 Park St.
 Sixty-fourth St.
 Ealing Lane
 Gruber Ave.
 Elliott Place
 Thirteenth Ave.
 Third Ave.
 Sixth Ave.
 Oakwood Ave.
 American Ave.
 Tenth Ave.
 Garden St.
 Grove St.
 Fiftieth St.
 West Fiftieth St.
 Luther Place
 Clinton St.
 Parker Ave.
 Thirty-fifth Ave.

NEW NAME

Forty-first St., South
 Forty-second St., South
 Forty-third St., South
 Forty-fourth St., North
 Forty-fourth St., South
 Forty-fourth St., South
 Forty-fifth St., South
 Forty-sixth St., South
 Forty-seventh St., South
 Forty-eighth St., North
 Forty-eighth St., South
 Forty-ninth St., South
 Fourteenth St., South
 Fourth St., South
 Gauer Circle, East
 Greeley St., South
 Hope Ave., West
 Kane Place, East
 Lancaster Ave., West
 Manitoba St., West
 Marion St., West
 Melvina St., West
 Mesemer St., West
 Nineteenth Place, North
 Nineteenth St., South
 Ninth Place, South
 Ninth St., South
 Olive St., West
 Palmer St., North
 Pierce St., West
 Plankinton Ave., North
 Prospect Ave., North
 Purdue St., West
 Saveland Ave., East
 Saveland Ave., West
 Second St., South
 Second St., South
 Seeboth St., East
 Seeboth St., West
 Seventeenth St., South
 Seventh St., South
 Shore Drive, South
 Sixteenth St., South
 Sixth St., North
 Sixth St., South
 Stark St., West
 Tenth Place, South
 Tenth St., South
 Third St., South
 Thirteenth St., South
 Thirtieth St., South
 Thirty-first St., South
 Thirty-second St., South
 Thirty-third St., South
 Thirty-fourth St., South

OLD NAME

Thirty-sixth Ave.
 West Thirty-sixth Ave.
 Thirty-seventh Ave.
 Arnauld Ave.
 Arnauld Ave.
 Thirty-eighth Ave.
 Thirty-ninth Ave.
 West Thirty-ninth Ave.
 Fortieth Ave.
 West Forty-seventh St.
 Forty-first Ave.
 Forty-second Ave.
 Ninth Ave.
 Greenbush St.
 Arizona Ave.
 West St.
 Northern Place
 North Water St.
 Ripple St.
 Jackson Drive
 Sercombe Road
 Nora Place
 Maurice St.
 West Nineteenth St.
 Fourteenth Ave.
 Midland Ave.
 Fourth Ave.
 Claremont St.
 Island Ave.
 South Pierce St.
 West Water St.
 Prospect Ave., South
 Northway St.
 East Elizabeth Ave.
 Elizabeth Ave.
 Reed St.
 Valley Road
 South Water St.
 South Water St.
 Twelfth Ave.
 Second Ave.
 Baulah Ave.
 Eleventh Ave.
 First Ave.
 First Ave.
 Stange Ave.
 Sylvester Place
 Fifth Ave.
 Hanover St.
 Eighth Ave.
 Twenty-fifth Ave.
 Twenty-sixth Ave.
 Twenty-seventh Ave.
 Twenty-eighth Ave.
 Twenty-ninth Ave.

NEW NAMEOLD NAME

Thirty-fifth St., South
 Thirty-sixth St., South
 Thirty-seventh Place, North
 Thirty-seventh St., South
 Thirty-eighth St., North
 Thirty-eighth St., South
 Thirty-ninth St., North
 Thirty-ninth St., South
 Townsend St., West
 Traser St., West
 Twelfth St., South
 Twentieth St., South
 Twenty-first Place, South
 Twenty-first St., South
 Twenty-first St., South
 Twenty-second Place, South
 Twenty-second St., South
 Twenty-third St., South
 Twenty-third St., South
 Twenty-fourth Place, North
 Twenty-fourth Place, North
 Twenty-fourth St., South
 Twenty-fifth St., South
 Twenty-sixth St., South
 Twenty-seventh St., South
 Twenty-eighth Place, North
 Twenty-eighth St., South
 Twenty-ninth St., South
 Warnimont Ave., East
 Warnimont Ave., West
 Water St., North

Thirtieth Ave.
 Thirty-first Ave.
 West Thirty-seventh St.
 Thirty-second Ave.
 West Thirty-seventh St.
 Thirty-third Ave.
 Sercombe Road
 Thirty-fourth Ave.
 Townsend Court
 East St.
 Seventh Ave.
 Fifteenth Ave.
 Lezala Place
 Pearl St.
 Sixteenth Ave.
 Auburn Lane
 Seventeenth Ave.
 Eighteenth Ave.
 Rose Hill Place
 Ruth Court
 West Twenty-fourth St.
 Nineteenth Ave.
 Twentieth Ave.
 Twenty-first Ave.
 Twenty-second Ave.
 Belair Place
 Twenty-third Ave.
 Twenty-fourth Ave.
 East St. Francis Ave.
 St. Francis Ave.
 East Water St.

* * * * *

YET ANOTHER LISTNEW NAMESOLD NAMESNEW NAMESOLD NAMES

Branting Lane, W. Orchard Place
 Capitol Dr., W. Lake Street
 Cleveland Ave., W. Russell Avenue
 Comstock Ave., S. Arthur Street
 Cypress St. Pine Street
 Evergreen Lane, W. Mitchell Park Drive
 50th St., N. Maple Street
 51st St., N. Barker Avenue
 54th St., N. Deuster Avenue
 59th St., N. Thomas Ave.
 52nd St., N. Bingham Avenue
 53rd St., N. Green Avenue
 Finn Pl., W. Herbert Street

42nd St., N.
 Garfield Ave., W.
 Grant St., W.
 Hazelton Court, W.
 Highland Ave, W.
 Juneau Ave., W.
 Kilbourn Ave., W.
 Legion Street
 Linden Pl., W.
 Lloyd St., W.
 McKinley Ave., W.
 McKinley Blvd., W.
 McKinley Court, W.
 Medford Ave., W.

Obrecht
 Elm Street
 Dunlap Place
 Washington Place
 Prairie Street
 Chestnut Street
 Cedar St., W.
 Pratt Street
 State Street
 Pabst Avenue
 Hillside Lane
 Cold Spring Ave.
 Way Place
 Kilbourn Ave.

(rest of list, if there was one, missing)

A GUIDE TO MILWAUKEE'S STREET ADDRESS SYSTEM BEFORE 1930

by Virginia Zarob

Contributed by Ruth Juedes

During a recent study of Milwaukee's history, I was continually perplexed by the seemingly random nature of street address assignment. With the aid of the city directories and quarter section maps, the following guide to street addresses should aid anyone who needs to locate a street block where a family resided. Although my work ended in 1880, the street address guide could probably be used until the street address system was changed in 1930.

The expansion of Milwaukee from 1830 to 1930 did not change the basic pattern of residential address. In general, the streets east of the Milwaukee River that ran east and west served to divide blocks on the basis of thirty-five address numbers per block. The streets east of the Milwaukee River that ran north and south divided blocks into a pattern of twenty-three numbers per block. West of the River and north of the Menomonee Canal, streets running east and west divided blocks into a pattern of thirty-nine numbers. South of the Canal the streets had twenty-nine numbers per block. South of the Canal, streets running north and south contained twenty-nine addresses per block while north of the Canal the blocks contained thirty-one addresses per city block.

Several points about the address system are worth noting. First, the number of homes per block had no bearing on the address system; rather, each block followed the same pattern with the same numbers beginning and ending a block. Secondly, diagonal and rectangular streets followed the same pattern. Thirdly, some of the city blocks were shorter because of a geographical feature. In that case, the blocks had the same address beginning a block, but not ending the block.

STREET GUIDE

The following is a list of streets and the addresses of the blocks between the two streets cited. For blocks not covered on the table, take the last address cited and add on the number of homes per block to locate on a map the exact location of the address sought.

Streets East of the River:

Streets running east and west that gave the addresses to the blocks between the two respective streets are in the first column. The pattern for those streets is thirty-five address numbers per block.

<u>Blocks Between</u>	<u>ADDRESSES</u>
Oregon and Pier	25 - 50
Polk and Oregon	51 - 92
Juneau and Polk	93 -134
Menomonee and Juneau	135 -176
Chicago and Menomonee	185 -220
Buffalo and Chicago	221 -256
Detroit and Buffalo	257 -292
Huron and Detroit	293 -328
Michigan and Huron	329 -364
Wisconsin and Michigan	365 -400
Wisconsin and Mason	401 -436
Mason and Oneida	437 -472
Oneida and Biddle	473 -508
Biddle and Martin	509 -544
Martin and Johnson	545 -579
Johnson and Division	580 -622
Division and Knapp	623 -658
Knapp and Ogden	659 -694

Ogden and Lyon	695-730
Lyon and Pleasant	731 -766
Pleasant and Brady	766 -848
Brady and Pearson	851 -870
Pearson and Hamilton	871 -890
Hamilton and Berry	891 -910
Berry and North Water	911 -938

Streets running north and south that give the addresses to the blocks between the respective streets. The pattern for these blocks is twenty-three numbers per block.

<u>Blocks Between</u>	<u>Addresses</u>
River and East Water	27 - 52
East Water and Market	53 - 76
Market and Main	77 -100
Main and Milwaukee	101-124
Milwaukee and Jefferson	125 -148
Jefferson and Jackson	149 -172
Jackson and Van Buren	173 -196
Van Buren and Cass	197 -220
Cass and Marshall	221 -244
Marshall and Astor	245 -268
Astor and Racine	269 -298 (varies because of lake)

Prospect and Farwell both follow the same pattern of twenty-three numbers per block. The number of Prospect at Lafayette is 361 and the numbers increase and decrease from there by the number twenty-three.

Streets West of the River:

Streets running east and west and south of the Canal had a pattern of twenty-nine numbers per block. Streets north of the Canal running east and west had thirty-nine addresses per block.

<u>Blocks Between</u>	<u>Addresses</u>
Maple and Mitchell	695 -661
Mitchell and Lapham	659 -599
Lapham and Orchard	597 -539
Orchard and Railroad	537 -510
Railroad and Madison	508 -479
Madison and Scott	478 -449
Scott and Washington	448 -419
Washington and Mineral	418 -389
Mineral and Walker	388 -359
Walker and Elizabeth	358 -329
Elizabeth and Pierce	328 -299
Pierce and Park	298 -265
Park and Virginia	258 -231
Virginia and Florida	228 -201
Florida and Oregon	198 -171
Oregon and Lake	168 -141
Lake and South Water	140 -109
South Water and the Canal area	108 - 81
Fowler and Clybourn	41 - 80
Clybourn and Sycamore	81 -120
Sycamore and Spring	121 -160
Spring and Wells	161 -200

III

Wells and Cedar	201 -240
Cedar and State	241 -280
State and Prairie	281 -320
Prairie and Chestnut	321 -360
Chestnut and Poplar	361-400
Poplar and Vliet	401-440
Vliet and Cherry	441-480
Cherry and Galena	481-520
Galena and Walnut	521-560
Walnut and Sherman	561-600
Sherman and Beers	601-640
Beers and Harmon	641-680
Harmon and Lloyd	681-720
Lloyd and Beaubien	721-760
Beaubien and North	761-800
North and Lee	801-860
Lee and Wright	861-920
Wright and Clarke	921-980
Clarke and Center	981-1040
Center and Hadley	1041-1096
Hadley and Locust	1097-1152
Locust and Chambers	1153-1208
Chambers and Burleigh	1209-1292

the block numbering is based on thirty one

For streets running north and south, the block numbers are based on thirty one.

<u>Blocks Between</u>	<u>Addresses</u>
Second and Third Streets	201-232
Third and Fourth Streets	301-332
Fourth and Fifth Streets	401-432
Fifth and Sixth Streets, etc.	501-532
Green Bay and Second	178-200
Short and Green Bay	153-175
Hubbard and Short	129-151
Richards and Buffum	123-110
Buffum and Holton	109- 93
Holton and Booth	92 -77
Booth and Pierce	76 -61

South of the Canal

For streets running north and south, but south of the Canal, the addresses were assigned on the basis of twenty-nine numbers per block.

<u>Blocks Between</u>	<u>Addresses</u>
South Water and Barclay	211-239 (bordered by River)
Barclay and Clinton	241-270
Clinton and Reed	271-300
Reed and Hanover	301-330
Hanover and Greenbush	331-360
Greenbush and Grove	361-390
Grove and First Avenue	391-420
First and Second Avenues	421-450
Second and Third Avenues	451-480
Third and Fourth Avenues	481-510

Fourth and Fifth Avenues
Fifth and Sixth avenues
Sixth and Seventh Avenues
Seventh and Eighth Avenues
Eighth and Ninth Avenues
Ninth and Tenth Avenues

(open area)

National and 21st
National and 22nd
National and 23rd
National and 24th
National and 25th
National and 26th
National and 27th

511-540
541-570
571-600
601-632
633-662
663-692

845-874
875-904
905-934
935-964
965-994
995-1024
1025-1034

Wisconsin

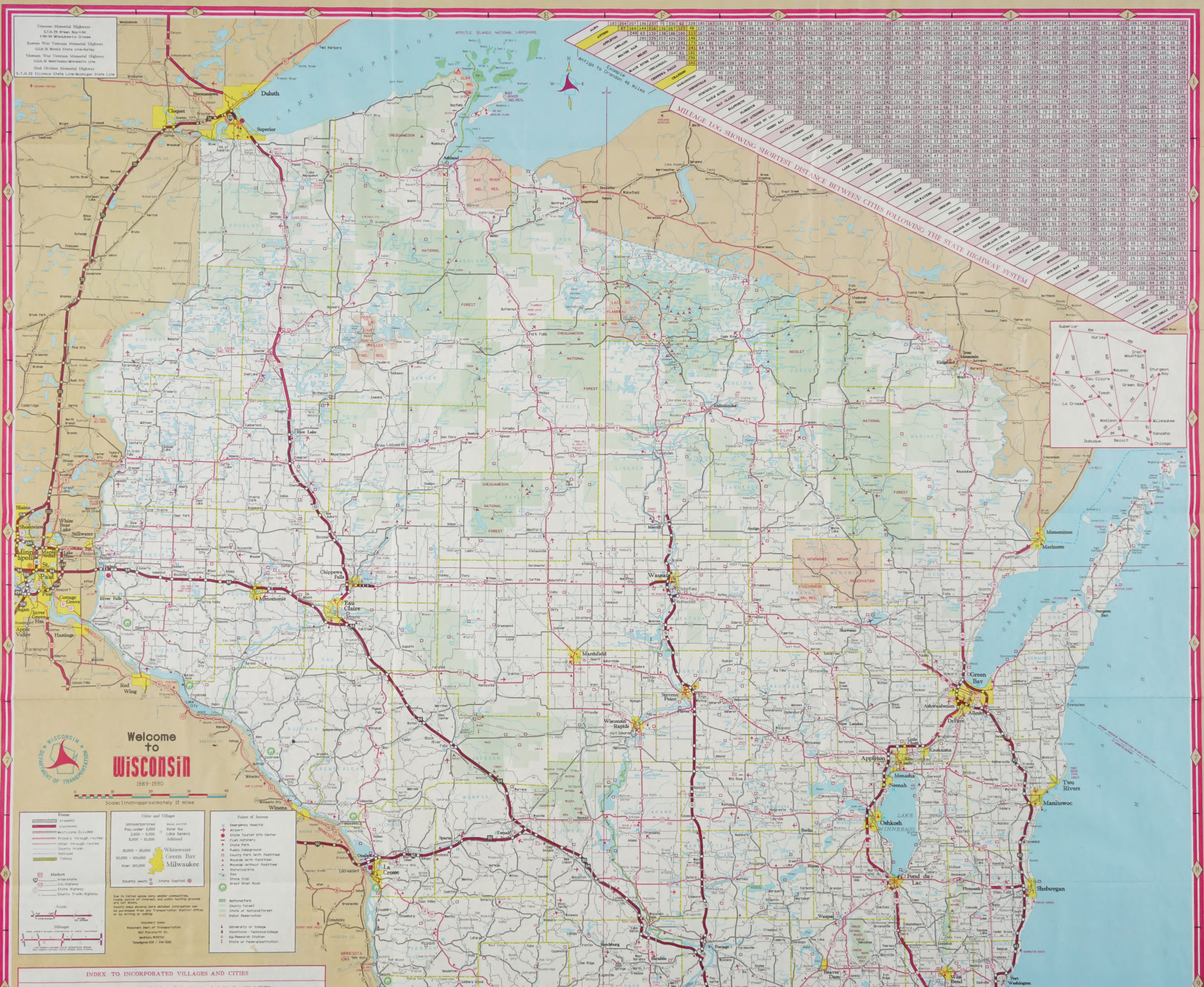
OFFICIAL STATE HIGHWAY MAP

prepared for free distribution

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

NOT INTENDED FOR PRIVATE PROMOTIONAL USE





Fourth and Fifth Avenues
Fifth and Sixth avenues
Sixth and Seventh Avenues
Seventh and Eighth Avenues
Eighth and Ninth Avenues
Ninth and Tenth Avenues

(open area)

National and 21st
National and 22nd
National and 23rd
National and 24th
National and 25th
National and 26th
National and 27th

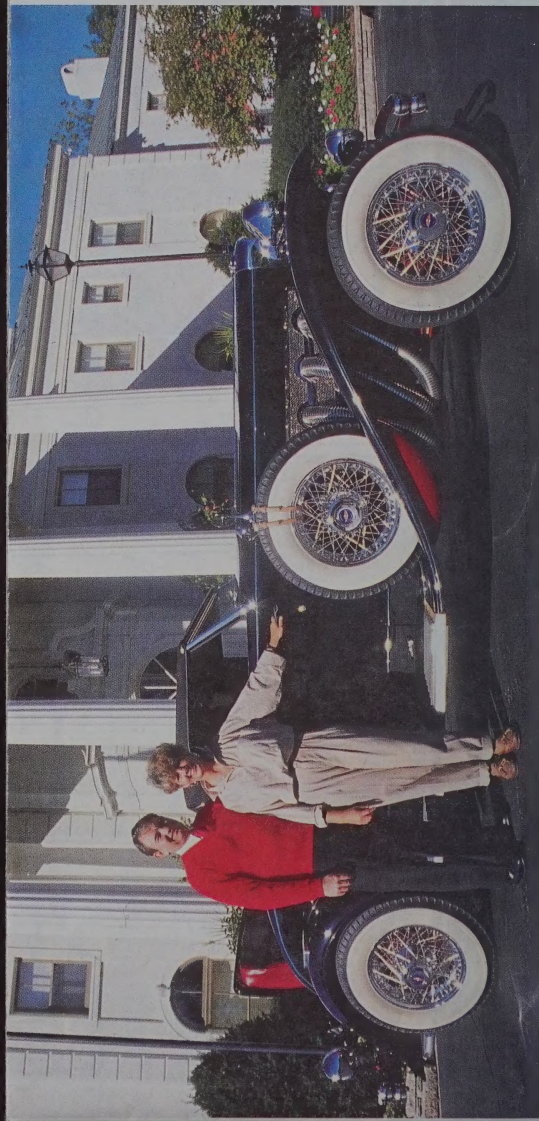
511-540
541-570
571-600
601-632
633-662
663-692

845-874
875-904
905-934
935-964
965-994
995-1024
1025-1034

Welcome to Wisconsin! Let this map be your guide as you travel through our beautiful state. Take time to sample our varied attractions and please, drive safely.

Tommy G. Thompson

Tommy G. Thompson



Governor and Mrs. Thompson are pictured with a 1989 Duesenberg II which is manufactured in the Governor's home town of Elroy, Wisconsin



GENEALOGICAL and HISTORICAL RESEARCH COLLECTIONS of the MILWAUKEE COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

As of 9/97

The research library of the Milwaukee County Historical Society has a wide variety of resources on the history of Milwaukee, Milwaukee County, and the wider metropolitan area and the state. All materials are for reference use only and do not circulate. *Please note:* all public records are for Milwaukee County only.

NATURALIZATION PAPERS: (1836-May 25, 1941) Final Petitions for Naturalization and Declarations of Intent. Alphabetical card index for naturalizations, bound indexes for intents. Papers after November 1906 are more detailed than those before that date.

CITY DIRECTORIES: (1847-1990) Helpful in determining when a person or business was in the City of Milwaukee. Addresses and occupations for heads of households. Business subject listings. Reverse directories begin in 1921; these indicate who or what occupied a particular street address in a given year.

COUNTY DIRECTORIES: (1896, 1902, 1903, 1907) Lists individuals who lived within the County of Milwaukee, but outside of the City limits. **TOWNSHIP AND SUBURBAN COMMUNITY DIRECTORIES:** (assorted) particularly for West Allis and Wauwatosa.

OBITUARIES & BIOGRAPHIES: 1) Six volumes of Old Settler's Club obituaries and memorials, indexed. 2) Microfilmed obituaries and biographical newspaper clippings, arranged alphabetically. 3) Separate name index to biographical sketches. **NOTE:** No daily death notices; obituaries reflect prominent individuals.

CENSUS RECORDS: The 1836, '40, '42, '46, & '47 Territorial Censuses, indexed. Federal Censuses of 1850, 1860, 1870, 1880, 1900, 1910 & 1920. Note: Only 1850 is indexed. Wisconsin state census of 1905. To find names in later censuses a ward number must be determined; ask librarian for assistance.

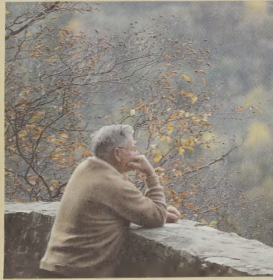
PUBLISHED HISTORIES: Rich sources of biographical and local history information, all indexed:
Aderman, Ralph M., ed., *From Trading Post to Metropolis: Milwaukee County's First 150 Years* (1987)
Anderson, Harry H. & Frederick I. Olson, *Milwaukee: At the Gathering of the Waters* (1981)
Bruce, William George, *History of Milwaukee City and Milwaukee County* 3 vols. (1922)
Buck, James, *Pioneer History of Milwaukee*, 4 vols.;
Conard, Howard Louis, *History of Milwaukee and Milwaukee County* 3 vols. (1895)
1881 History of Milwaukee [Frank Flower]
Gregory, John G., *History of Milwaukee, Wisconsin* 4 vols. (1931)
Koss, Rudolph, *Milwaukee* (1871)
Still, Bayrd, *Milwaukee The Story of a City* (1948)
Watrous, Jerome A., *Memoirs of Milwaukee County*; 3 vols. (1909)
Wheeler, Andrew C., *Chronicles of Milwaukee* (1860).

COURT RECORDS: (1837-April 2, 1931) Bound alphabetical name indexes by court and years. Divorce proceedings have genealogical interest. Criminal court cases from 1838-1879 with index of all participants by term, indicating defendants, charges, and disposition of cases.

JAIL REGISTERS: Sheriff's Dept. (1855-1869, 1881 [name index only], 1889-1926, 1929-1960, 1964). No name index: includes name, offense, and court, some disposition and release date. Additional women's registers, 1836-1969.

PROBATE FILES: Originals (1835-1889 not inclusive and scattered later files). Over 2,400 individual cases with alphabetical name index. Generally noted as "will," "estate," and "assignment of guardianship." All cases on film at the Milwaukee County Courthouse.

CORONER'S INQUESTS: (1873-1935) Full alphabetical name index, which includes cause of death for years 1873-1890. Files contain death certificates.



STATE PARK, FOREST, AND TRAIL INFORMATION

* indicates facilities available to handicapped persons.
* indicates year-round visitor services.

STATE PARKS	NEAREST COMMUNITY	INDEX	ACRES	EST. DATE	CAMPING	BOAT	GEN.	FACILITIES PROVIDED	TRAILS (in miles)
AMNICON FALLS	Potosi	2-C	36	1911	P			8.10	4.5
AZTALAN	Lake Mills	10-C						1.5	
BELMONT MOUND	Belmont	10-E						2.2	
BIG BAY	Boyfield	1-E	53	1911	P			4.0	6.0
BIG FOOT BEACH	Lake Geneva	10-H	100	1911	P			7.53	5.0
BLUE MOUND	Blue Mounds	10-F	78	1911	P			1.8	4.0
BONG (Rec. Area)	Kondaville	10-I	47	1911	P			10.35	0.25
BRUNET ISLAND	Cornell	5-D	69	1911	P			8.50	4.0
BUCKHORN	Nequasa	8-C	101	1911	P			1.0	12.2
CADZ SPRINGS (Rec. Area)	Brownstown	6-F			P			10.76	2.0
COPPER CULTURE MOUND	Deonto	2-E	55	1911	P			2.0	6.4
COPPER FALLS	Mein	5-F	55	1911	P			8.81	5.8
COUNCIL GROUNDS	Merrill	2-F	431	1911	P			18.85	18.8
DEVILS LAKE	Belmont	10-E			P			2.0	1.4
FIRST CARTEL	Dodgeville	10-E	246	1911	P			2.0	5.5
GOVERNOR DODGE	Dodgeville	10-E	246	1911	P			2.0	5.5
GOVERNOR NELSON	Madison	10-F			P			1.0	1.4
HARTMAN CREEK	Wausau	7-G	100	1911	P			10.84	4.0
HARTMAN HILLS	Sharwood	7-H	10	1911	P			1.0	2.0
HIGH CLIFF	Sharwood	7-H	10	1911	P			1.0	2.0
HOFFMAN HILLS (Rec. Area)	Memmon	10-C	10	1911	P			2.3	5.2
INTERSTATE	St. Croix Falls	4-A	85	1911	P			12.67	9.0
KINNICKINNIC	River Falls	6-A			P			1.0	2.0
KOHLER-ANDRAE	St. Croix Falls	6-A	105	1911	P			12.10	14.0
LAKE KEGONSA	Stoughton	10-G	80	1911	P			14.84	8.0
LAKE KISSOTA	Chippewa Falls	5-D	81	1911	P			10.31	6.5
LUCIUS WOODS	Salem Springs	7-G	12	1911	P			1.0	3.0
MERRICK	Fountain City	7-C	12	1911	P			5.0	2.0
MILL BLUFF	Comp. Douglas	8-E	21	1911	P			1.0	3.0
MIRAGE LAKE	Lake Union	9-F	145	1911	P			12.10	10.0
NATURAL BRIDGE	Sauk City	9-F			P			1.0	2.0
NELSON DELWET (Stonefield)	Cassville	10-D	31	1911	P			1.0	2.0
NEW GLARIUS WOODS	New Glarus	10-F	38	1911	P			1.0	2.0
NEWPORT	Elison Bay	5-J	38	1911	P			2.0	28.0
OLIVE	Olive	5-D	6	1911	P			1.0	2.0
OLD WADE HOUSE	Plymouth	8-I			P			1.0	2.0
PATTON	Superior	2-B	53	1911	P			2.0	1.5
PENINSULA	Fish Creek	5-J	47	1911	P			1.0	1.5
PERROT	Trempealeau	8-C	37	1911	P			6.42	1.0
PIRE LAKE	Hartford	9-H	32	1911	P			8.81	1.0
POTTER	Sturgeon Bay	6-J	25	1911	P			8.53	1.0
RIB MOUNTAIN	Wausau	6-F	30	1911	P			8.26	1.0
ROCK LAKE	Friendship	8-F	25	1911	P			1.0	3.0
ROCKY ARBOR	Washington	8-F	25	1911	P			1.0	3.0
TOWER HILL	Wisconsin Dells	8-F	83	1911	P			1.0	3.0
WHITEFISH DUNES	Spring Green	5-J	15	1911	P			1.0	3.0
WILDCAT MOUNTAIN	Sturgeon Bay	5-J			P			1.0	3.0
WILLOW RIVER	Ontario	8-E	38	1911	P			1.0	3.0
WISCONSIN	Burns	5-A	77	1911	P			1.0	3.0
WISCONSIN LAKE	Prairie du Chien	10-F	132	1911	P			1.0	3.0
YELLOWSTONE LAKE	Blanchardville	10-F	124	1911	P			1.0	3.0



INCORPORATION RECORDS: (1872-1960) Bound name indexes. Business and organizational articles of incorporation, amendments, and dissolutions. Includes names of founders.

BUSINESS INDEX: Alphabetical card index by firm name. Includes published business information and pamphlet files.

CIVIL WAR ROSTER OF WISCONSIN VETERANS: Alphabetical lists by name, rank, company, regiment, residence at enlistment, date of enlistment, cause and discharge from service. Indexed "Personal War Sketches" of E. B. Wolcott Post #1, Robert Chivas Post #2, and Rank and File Post #240. Soldier's Relief Commission pension forms indexed by veteran or survivors. State censuses of veterans alphabetically arranged for 1885, 1895, & 1905.

SPANISH AMERICAN WAR ROSTER OF WISCONSIN TROOPS: For year 1899. Lists by regiment include transfers, discharges, cause and date of death, where died, and burial city.

SCHOOL CENSUS RECORDS: (1863-1960) Scattered volumes for City of Milwaukee, suburban communities, and Towns in Milwaukee County. See librarian for lists. Contains children of school age, and some dates of birth, parents, addresses, and teachers. Early volumes do not list children's names.

ASSESSMENT & TAXATION RECORDS: (1839-1887) Scattered vols. for Bay View (village), Milwaukee (city) and Towns of Franklin, Granville, Greenfield, Lake, Milwaukee, Oak Creek, and Wauwatosa.

NATIONAL DEFENSE PROGRAM: Post World War II era registration cards for Milwaukee County employees only, name index. 13,150 fingerprint cards include name, date and place of birth, address, physical description, job applied for, citizenship status, and photograph.

MANUSCRIPT COLLECTIONS: Card index and detailed finding aids to unpublished, primary material relating to individuals, businesses, organizations, institutions, and government. Also file of unpublished monographs and theses.

PHOTOGRAPHIC COLLECTIONS: Thousands of images, including individual portraits, (indexed by name), city and county views, organizational, and business files. Arrangement by streets and specific subject card index.

MAPS: Wide selection of city, county, suburban, and state maps. Helpful for locations and old street names. Fully indexed. Milwaukee county plat maps (excludes city of Milwaukee) for 1858, 1876, 1893, 1916, 1926, 1954, & 1961 which show owners name and may include acreage. Local and state atlases. The 1898 Baist's Atlas and 1910 Sanborn fire insurance set show individual structures on enlarged street sections. Incomplete set of Sanborn fire sets for 1927, 1929, 1930, and 1937. Helpful for building research.

MICROFILM: Includes newspaper clippings, alphabetically arranged by subject. Particularly helpful for finding articles where no newspaper index exists. Among the categories are biographical, business, religious, education, and government.

BOOKS: Library book catalog includes 19th and 20th century volumes relating to local and state history.

PERIODICALS: MCHS magazines, *Historical Messenger* and *Milwaukee History*. Assorted current journals and newsletters, including *The Wisconsin Magazine of History*, and historic magazine collection.

ORDINATION PAPERS: (1836-1934) Name index includes date and denomination. Contains Catholic, Protestant, and other denominational certificates of credentials as ordained clergy.

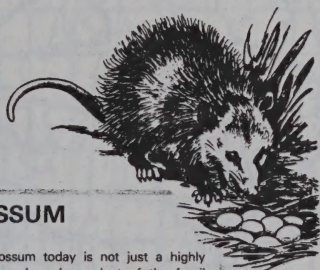
CHURCH RECORDS & PAMPHLET FILES: Microfilm baptisms, burials, marriages, confirmations, for the following churches - Episcopal: St. James (Milwaukee), St. John Chrysostom (Delafield), St. Luke (Racine), St. Peter's (West Allis), St. Paul's (Watertown, Columbus, and Ashippun), St. Mark's (Beaver Dam), St. Edmund's (Elm Grove); Our Saviour's Lutheran (Milwaukee); Ascension Lutheran (Milwaukee); St. Peter's Lutheran (River Hills); West Granville Presbyterian; St. Peter's Roman Catholic (Milwaukee), but no indexes. Individual church files include anniversary publications and church histories, indexed by denomination and church name. Records of the Milwaukee Episcopal Archdiocese.

MAIL REQUESTS: There is a \$6.00 fee for mailed requests for genealogical and historical research. A census search is \$12.00. Letters may take several weeks to process. Write to: Judith A. Simonsen, Curator of Research Collections, MILWAUKEE COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, 910 N. Old World Third St., Milwaukee, WI 53203.

LIBRARY HOURS: Monday through Friday: 9:30 a.m. to noon & 1 to 4:30 p.m. Call to confirm Saturday hours: 10 to noon & 1 to 4:30 p.m. A \$1.00 per day user fee is charged for non-members of the Milwaukee County Historical Society, and a valid Driver's License or similar ID is required for yearly registration. **PHONE:** (414) 273-8288.

IOWA COUNTY

Iowa County was named for the Siouan tribe that gave its name likewise to the state of Iowa. Historical Markers: Old Military Road, 4 Mi. E. of Dodgeville on Hwys. 18 and 151. Shake Rag in Mineral Point. Village of Dover, 3 Mi. E. of Arena on Hwy. 14. Wisconsin Territory, in Mineral Point. Mineral Point, Mineral Point Historical Museum - On Highways 151-23-39. Former home of Joseph Gundry. Features lead mining exhibit. Pendarvis - Just off Highways 23,39,151. Three Cornish miners' homes on Shake Rag Street have been restored and authentically furnished. Visitors may enjoy Cornish food specialties upon advance reservation.

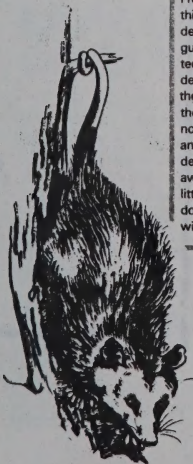


OPOSSUM

The 'possum today is not just a highly modified modern descendant of the fossil 'possums of a million years ago, he still looks just about like his remote ancestors.

Opossums are marsupial mammals, that is, the females possess a pouch in which the young are carried and nursed during infancy. This characteristic is shared only with the kangaroos and other mammals of far away Australia and nearby islands. Every native mammal of Australia is a marsupial, but the only other marsupials on earth are the opossums of the Americas.

One of the peculiar characteristics of the 'possum, which has given rise to endless speculation, is his habit of "playing 'possum." Frequently, when a 'possum is attacked, or thinks he is about to be attacked, he will suddenly fall limp and inert, and draw back the gums from his long rows of glittering white teeth until he looks as if he might have been dead a month. One can roll him about with the foot, pick him up and carry him away with the tail, or offer him any indignity and he will not make a move. Were it not for his warmth and pulse one might really believe he was dead. But put him down and walk quietly away a few steps, then watch him closely. His little, shoe-button eyes will open, and if he doesn't see anything dangerous looking he will get up and go calmly about his business.



IOWA COUNTY

Iowa County was organized in 1838, and was one of the original counties of the State. It was named in honor of the first settler, John A. Smith, who was a member of the first Iowa Legislature. The county is located in the northwestern part of the State, and is bounded by Crawford County to the north, Grant County to the east, and Jackson County to the south. It has a total area of 1,000 square miles, and a population of 10,000 people.



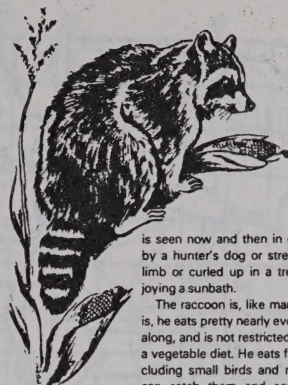
The county is divided into 100 townships, each of which is further divided into 36 sections. The total area of the county is 1,000 square miles, and the population is 10,000 people. The county is known for its agriculture, particularly in the production of corn and soybeans. It is also home to several small towns and villages, including Iowa City, Des Moines, and Keokuk.

The county is also known for its natural beauty, with many lakes and rivers. The Iowa River flows through the northern part of the county, and the Mississippi River flows along the eastern border. The Des Moines River flows through the southern part of the county. The county is also home to several small towns and villages, including Iowa City, Des Moines, and Keokuk.



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is seen now and then in daytime, scared up by a hunter's dog or stretched out on a big limb or curled up in a tree crotch lazily enjoying a sunbath.

The raccoon is, like man, omnivorous; that is, he eats pretty nearly everything that comes along, and is not restricted to either a meat or a vegetable diet. He eats flesh of any kind, including small birds and mammals when he can catch them and sometimes gets into trouble in the farmer's poultry yard.

He devours eggs eagerly, and digs up turtle eggs along the shores of lakes and streams. He is particularly fond of fish, and displays considerable dexterity in capturing them with his forepaws. He is also a most successful frog hunter, and may be tracked in the mud along creek banks, where he catches and eats frogs, snails, crayfish, mussels, etc. Insects are eaten when available, as are slugs and snails. Various vegetable products are included in the diet at all seasons. Acorns are eaten very extensively by 'coons during nearly all times of year, even in winter. Grapes and other available fruits are eaten during the fall.

The 'coon is as clever as a monkey with his paws, and the sight of one sitting with his back against a log, holding something to eat between his hind feet, while daintily picking away and handing morsels to his mouth with his forepaws, is irresistibly comic. Give him part of a loaf of bread, and he will first of all dig a deep hole down into it, now and then cocking up a knowing eye as if to ask what you think of his method.

One of the singular peculiarities of the 'coon is his habit of dipping his food in water, or washing it, to which he owes his specific name of lotor, the washer. Various explanations of this have been advanced, but probably the simplest - that it wants to clean the food - is nearest to the truth. Bears do somewhat the same thing on occasion, and often soak hard bread and other dry stiff food before eating it.

Another peculiarity of the raccoon is his insistence on privacy. Ringtails have left den trees to establish new homes when temperatures have hovered near the zero point and snow has been two feet deep in the woods, after investigators have approached the dens close enough to allow the 'coons to catch a sniff of the intruders. In one instance, a female raccoon took her family from a den so situated that she had to go through flooded waters to get to a new location.

The world's prize delicacy in the 'coon's opinion is Indian corn, when in the milky condition of sweetness which so attracts squirrels, mice, birds (and you and me). He strips back the husk neatly and disposes of the soft kernels with ease and dispatch.

Certainly no one would like to see the raccoon disappear from our woods and fields, for he is peculiarly a native American, and is a vital part of our heritage and tradition.

RACCOON

The home of a raccoon family is usually in a hollow tree, where a limb has broken off or a trunk hole has rotted large enough for their accommodations; but now and then a place is selected on or near the ground, like a hollow log, or even in some cases a tile drain or a woodchuck hole. However, the 'coon is primarily a woodsman, and rather prefers swampy woods.

In the 'coon's chosen retreat the young are produced, usually in April and May here in Wisconsin. The gestation period is about 63 days, and the average per litter is about four. The young are ready to leave the den at about ten weeks of age. Raccoons do not hibernate in the strict sense of the word, but "den-up" most of the winter, and becoming active upon the slightest disturbance, or whenever mild weather comes along. Deep snow seems to be the chief factor causing 'coons to den up. As raccoons have become more plentiful one



LEGEND
ON PAGE 1



LA FAYETTE COUNTY

Lafayette County was named in honor of Marquis de Lafayette, of Revolutionary Fame. Historical Markers: Belmont, 3 Mi. NW. of Belmont on Hwy. "G". Wis. Lead Mining Region, 1 Mi. W. of Shullsburg on Hwy. 11. Belmont, First Capitol State Park — 3 miles northwest of Belmont on County Trunk G. Capitol where Wisconsin Territorial Legislature held first session in 1836. New Diggings, Saint Augustine's Church — Greco-Gothic style wooden church built near Benton in 1844 by Father Samuel Mazzuchelli, a Dominican missionary priest. The church contains the Menneally bell bought with donations from townspeople. Restored recently through efforts of the Knights of Columbus members in the area.



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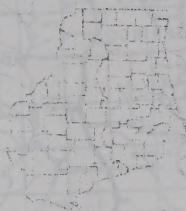
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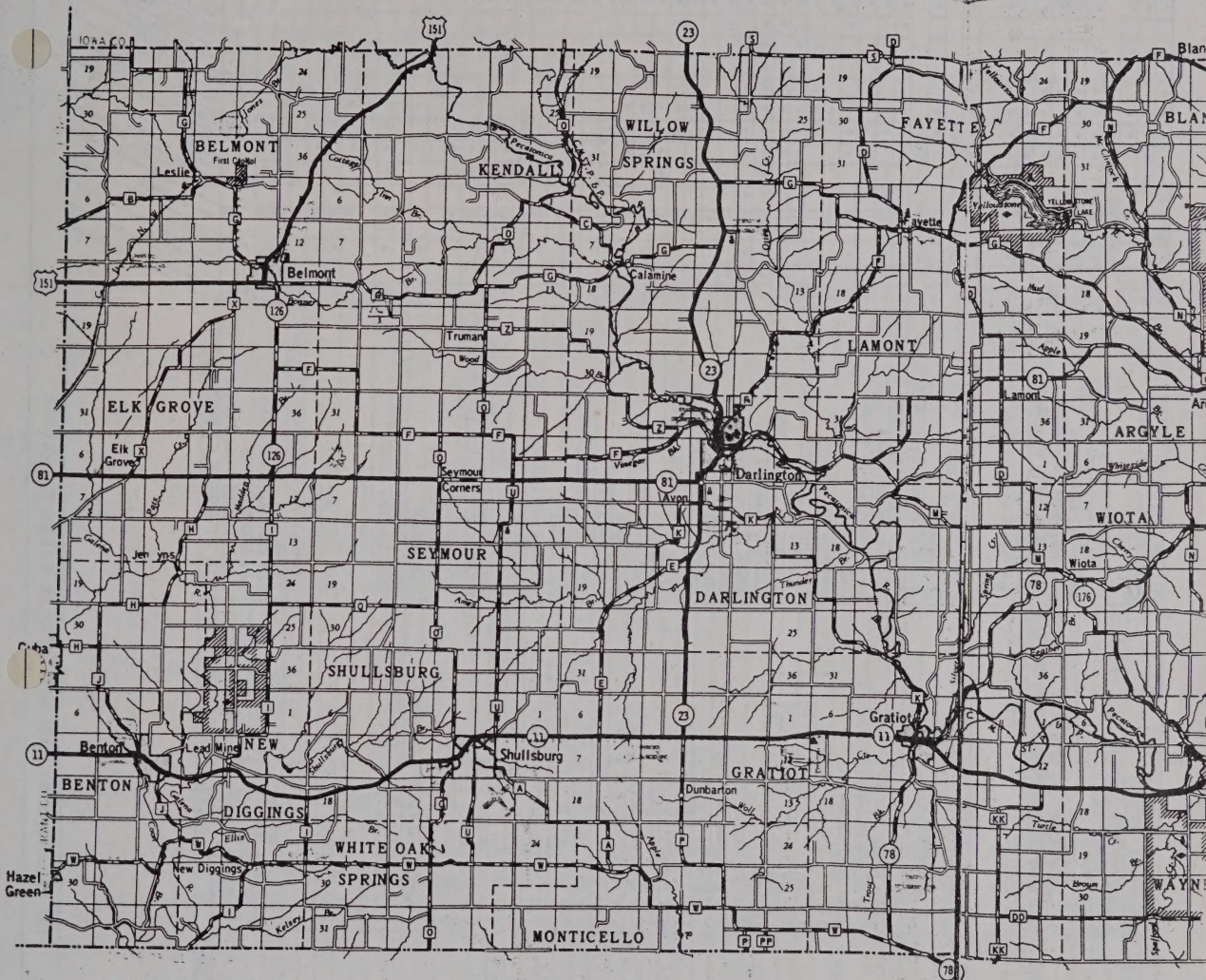


THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO



ON 30/3/77
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LA FAYETTE COUNTY

Lafayette County was named in honor of Marquis de Lafayette, of Revolutionary Fame. Historical Markers: Belmont, 3 Mi. NW. of Belmont on Hwy. "G". Wis. Lead Mining Region, 1 Mi. W. of Shullsburg on Hwy. 11. Belmont, First Capitol State Park — 3 miles northwest of Belmont on County Trunk G. Capitol where Wisconsin Territorial Legislature held first session in 1836. New Diggings, Saint Augustine's Church — Greco-Gothic style wooden church built near Benton in 1844 by Father Samuel Mazzuchelli, a Dominican missionary priest. The church contains the Menneally bell bought with donations from townspeople. Restored recently through efforts of the Knights of Columbus members in the area.



SCALE 0 1 2 MILES

LEGEND
ON PAGE 1



INFORMATION ON WISCONSIN STATE PARKS & FORESTS

NAME OF STATE PARK	POST OFFICE & ZIP CODE	LOCATION & HIGHWAYS	DOMINANT FEATURES	PICKNICKING	CAMPING GROUNDS	FISHING	NATURAL TRAIL	HISTORIC TOWERS	TOILETS	DRINKING WATER	ACRES
AMNICON FALLS	SUPERIOR 54880	5 mi. SE of Superior U.S.H. 2	Scenic Waterfalls, Covered Bridge	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	816
AZTALAN	EAGLE 53119	4 mi. E of Lake Mills U.S.H. 30	Ancient Indian Village	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	143
BIG BAY	MELLEN 54546	On Madeline Island in Lake Superior	Sand Beach and Natural History	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	106
BIG FOOT BEACH	LAKE GENEVA 53147	1 mi. S of Lake Geneva S.T.H. 12, 120	A Beach Park	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	269
BLUE MOUND	LAKE GENEVA 53147	1 mi. NW of Blue Mound S.T.H. 151 & 18	Highest Point in the Southern Part of State	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	744
BRUNET ISLAND	CORNELL 54732	1 mi. N of Cornell S.T.H. 27	River Island Park	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	580
COPPER FALLS	MELLEN 54546	4 mi. N of Mellen S.T.H. 13 & 169	River Gorge, Waterfalls	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	1,796
COUNCIL GROUNDS	WAUSAU 54401	1 mi. NW of Merrill S.T.H. 107	River Scenery	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	28
CUSHING	EAGLE 53119	Delafield U.S.H. 30	Historic Monument	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	10
DEVIL'S LAKE	BARABOO 53913	3 mi. S of Baraboo S.T.H. 123	Bluffs, Mountain Scenery	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	3,442
ELROY-SPARTA TRAIL	ONTARIO 54651	½ mi. NW of Elroy or 2 mi. SE of Sparta S.T.H. 71	Scenic Hills & Valleys, Old Railroad Tunnels	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	427
EUROPE BAY	ELLSION BAY 54210	2 mi. SE of Gill's Rock, Tip of Door Co.	Lake Scenery	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	2,073
FIRST CAPITOL	BELMONT 53533	3 mi. N of Belmont C.T.H. G	First Territorial Capitol	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	78
GVERNOR DODGE	DODGEVILLE 53533	3 mi. N of Dodgeville S.T.H. 23	Rocky Promontories	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	134
HIGHTMAN CREEK	WAUPACA 54981	6 mi. W of Waupaca S.T.H. 54	Lake Scenery, Pine Plantations	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	5,029
HIGH CLIFF	WENASHA 54952	9 mi. E of Menasha S.T.H. 114	Wooded Bluffs, Lake Winnebago	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	970
INTERSTATE	ST. CROIX FALLS 54024	St. Croix Falls U.S.H. 8	River Gorge, Rocky Bluffs	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	894
JOHN M. KOHLER	SHEBOYGAN 53081	4 mi. S of Sheboygan S.T.H. 141	Lake Scenery	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	972
LAKE KEONSA	STOUGHTON 53589	3 mi. N of Stoughton C.T.H. N	Typical Glacial Terrain	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Development in Progress
LAKE WISSOTA	CHIPPewa FALLS 54729	E of Chippewa Falls 5 mi. S.T.H. 29, N on K	Indian Mounds	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	36
LIZARD MOUND	CAMPBELLSPORT 53010	2 mi. NE of West Bend S.T.H. 141	Home of Lost Dauphin of France	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	6
LOST DAUPHIN	MENASHA 54952	5 mi. SW of DePere U.S.H. 41, C.T.H. D	Virgin Pine Timber	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	1,044
LUCIUS WOODS	SUPERIOR 54401	Salon Springs U.S.H. 53	Rocky Bluffs	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	31
MERRICK	FOUNTAIN CITY 54629	1 mi. N of Fountain City S.T.H. 35	A River Park	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	26
MILL BLUFF	ONTARIO 54651	4 mi. W of Camp Douglas U.S.H. 12, 16	Rocky Bluffs	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	6
MIRROR LAKE	BARABOO 53913	1 mi. SE of Lake Delton	Lake Scenery	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	78
MIRON DENY	CASSVILLE 53806	1 mi. N of Cassville S.T.H. 133	Home of First Governor of Wisconsin	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	31
NEW GLARUS WOODS	DODGEVILLE 53533	1 mi. S of New Glarus S.T.H. 69	Wooded Valleys, Natural Oakwoods	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	26
OJIBWA	CORNELL 54732	1 mi. E of Ojibwa S.T.H. 70	River Scenery	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	6
OLD WADE HOUSE	GREENBUSH 53026	6 mi. W of Plymouth S.T.H. 23	Restored Early American Inn	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	98
PATTISON	SUPERIOR 54880	10 mi. S of Superior S.T.H. 35	Highest Waterfall in State	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	78
PENINSULA	FISH CREEK 54212	Fish Creek S.T.H. 42	Green Bay, Limestone Bluffs	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	563
PERROT	TREMPEALEAU 54661	1 mi. N of Trempealeau S.T.H. 35	River Scenery, Wooded Bluffs	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	101
POTAWATOMI	STURGEON BAY 54235	2 mi. NW of Sturgeon Bay S.T.H. 42	Limestone Bluffs	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	126
RIB MOUNTAIN	WAUSAU 54401	4 mi. SW of Wausau C.T.H. N & NN	A High Point in the State	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	31
ROCHE A CRI	BARABOO 53913	2 mi. N of Friendship S.T.H. 13	Woodlands, Rocky Bluffs	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	45
ROCK ISLAND	WASHINGTON ISLAND 54246	50 mi. NE of Sturgeon Bay	Island Scenery	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	20
ROCKY ARBOR	BARABOO 53913	1 mi. NW of Wisconsin Dells U.S.H. 12	Rocky Ledges, Wooded Valleys	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	90
TERRY ANDRAE	SHEBOYGAN 53081	4 mi. S of Sheboygan S.T.H. 141	Lake Michigan Sand Dunes	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	231
TOWER HILL	SPRING GREEN 53588	3 mi. S. of Spring Green S.T.H. 23	Historic Shot Tower, River Bluffs	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	105
TUSCOCOA TRAIL	CORNELL 54732	S.T.H. 40, 48, 70	76 Miles Long, Old Railroad Grade	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	22
WILCUT MOUNTAIN	ONTARIO 54651	3 mi. S of Ontario S.T.H. 33	Bluff Lands	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Development in Progress
WILLOW RIVER	HUDSON 54016	NE of Hudson along Willow River	River Scenery, 3 Dams	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	30
WYALUSING	BAGLEY 53801	12 mi. S of Prairie du Chien U.S.H. 18	Junction Wis. & Miss. Rivers	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Development in Progress
NAME OF STATE FOREST											2,091
AMERICAN LEGION	RHINELANDER 54501	SE of Woodruff S.T.H. 47	Large Number of Scenic Lakes	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	279
APOSTLE ISLANDS	MELLEN 54546	In Lake Superior, off the Bayfield Peninsula	Scenic Wilderness	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	9
BLACK RIVER	BLACK RIVER FALLS 54615	SE of Black River Falls U.S.H. 13, S.T.H. 27 & 54	Abundance of Wildlife and Scenery	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	16,609
BRULE RIVER	GORDON 54820	NE of Solon Springs C.T.H. P	Excellent Fishing and Canoeing	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	37
FLAMBEAU RIVER	WINTER 54896	23 mi. W of Phillips on C.T.H. W	Outstanding Canoeing River	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	60
KETTLE MORAINÉ-NORTH	CAMPBELLSPORT 53010	N of Kewaskum, S.T.H. 45, 23, 67	Glacial Formations—Kames, Eskers, Kettles and Glacial Lakes	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	371
KETTLE MORAINÉ-PIKE LAKE	HARTFORD 53027	2 mi. E of Hartford S.T.H. 60		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Development in Progress
KETTLE MORAINÉ-SOUTH	EAGLE 53119	S & E of Whitewater U.S.H. 12, S.T.H. 59 & 57		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	220
NORTHERN HIGHLAND	BOULDER JUNCTION 54512	N of Woodruff U.S.H. 51	Pictresque Lakes and Forests	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	602
POINT BEACH	TWO RIVERS 54241	4 mi. N of Two Rivers S.T.H. 42	Sand Beach and Natural History	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	152
				•	•	•	•	•	•	•	2,770

A CHANGE OF PACE IN TRAVELING!

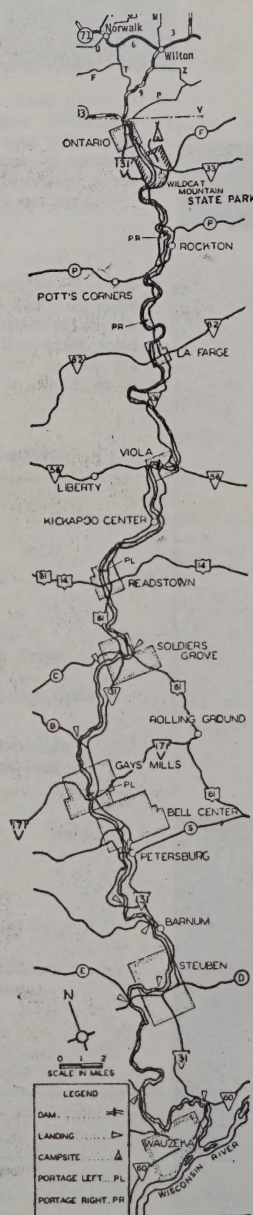
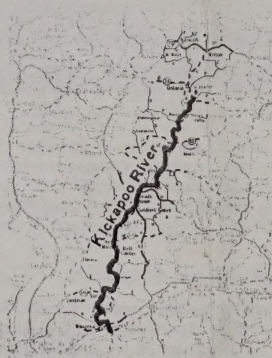
125 Water Miles -- 60 Highway Miles

Motorists, weary of the stress and strain of high-speed freeways, will find a tranquil route through the Ocooch Mountains and the Kickapoo Valley. The road that follows the winding Kickapoo River can be reached from the north by taking State Highway 131, where it intersects U.S. 12-16-190-94 near Tomah; by turning either north or south on 131 at Readstown, if traveling on U.S. Highway 14-61; or turning north on 131 near Wauzeka if traveling State Highway 60.



View from Wildcat Mountain

Wildcat State Park is located just off the route on State Trunk Highway 33 south of Ontario. Here are campsites, excellent fishing and numerous vantage points for viewing the beautiful Kickapoo Valley. Norwalk and Wilton, on State Highway 71, provide the northern entrance to the Kickapoo Valley. Norwalk is between Tunnel No. 1 and No. 2, on the hiking and bicycle trail from Sparta to Elroy. Tunnel No. 3 is between Wilton and Kendall.



The Famous Kickapoo Orchards



The Kickapoo is a picturesque stream which flows for 125 miles through rugged hill country and in many places its banks consist of high castellated bluffs on one side and low-hanging trees on the other. There are pasture lands, orchards, woodlots and tobacco fields along the stream. Roads parallel the river for most of its length. In the 13 mile stretch, between Ontario and LaFarge, Highway 131 crosses the Kickapoo 11 times. Dams at La Farge, Readstown and Gays Mills must be portaged.

From Ontario the canoe trail leads to the Dells of the Kickapoo at Rockton.

LaFarge was the northern-most terminal of the famous railroad, "The Kickapoo Stump Dodger" of the early 1900's. During the winter of 1968-69 it was turned into one of the outstanding winter sports areas of the Valley. It is a winter paradise for snowmobile rallies which are held almost every winter weekend in this area.

The entire Kickapoo Valley offers snowmobiling, village parks and campsites with canoe rentals in most villages and the Ski Bowl at Gays Mills. Skating ponds dot the Valley, and spring, summer, fall and winter settings are ideal for camera fans and bird watchers.

Viola allows camping at its village park, by the old mill site, and has boat landing facilities.

Readstown is situated at the crossroad of Highways 14, 61, and 131 in the heart of the beautiful Kickapoo Valley and offers information and camping facilities to the weary traveler.

Soldiers Grove, so named because of the encampment of soldiers during the Blackhawk wars, is on the route on State Trunk Highway 131 to Gays Mills. Soldiers Grove features the world's champion cheddar cheese factory and a historical marker saluting Governor James O. Davidson.

At Gays Mills are the famous Kickapoo orchards, a swimming pool, a power dam, and facilities for trailer camping and tenting.

The route continues to Steuben and the Kickapoo ends at Wauzeka, emptying into the Wisconsin River. Wauzeka, hosts the confluence of the Kickapoo with the Wisconsin River. The traveler on Highway 131, between Wauzeka and Steuben will see an area often referred to as the "Grand Canyon of the Kickapoo."

The merging of the Wisconsin and Mississippi rivers can be viewed at Wyalusing State Park. Facilities for group and family camping are available at the state park.

Winter Scene



Exciting Adventure On . . . THE WORLD'S MOST CROOKED RIVER

The Kickapoo River is one of the most crooked rivers in the world, snaking its way through the Kickapoo Valley. The stream provides nature's photographic wonderland which can be viewed from the many highways that follow its winding path. The Kickapoo River is an exciting adventure for the canoe traveler and a spectacular sight for sight-seeing motorists.

Kickapoo Valley Assn.

The Kickapoo Valley Association is a non-profit organization founded in the interests of furthering the Kickapoo River Valley — its people — its products — and, most of all, its natural beauty. Members are Valley residents, businesses, local governments, and organizations working together to put the Valley in its rightful place as one of the scenic attractions in Wisconsin.

Area Points of Interest to Motorists

Wildcat State Park — Ontario
Historical Museum — Viroqua
Eagle Cave — Muscoda
Ski Bowl — Gays Mills
Kickapoo Orchards — Gays Mills
Phetteplace Museum — Wauzeka
Kickapoo Indian Caverns — Wauzeka
Bernadette's Antique Shop — Wauzeka
Wyalusing State Park
Museum of Medical Progress — Prairie du Chien
Villa Louis — Prairie du Chien
Effigy Mounds National Monument — Marquette, Iowa

Local Points of Interest for Canoeists

Bicycle and hiking trail — Wilton and Norwalk
Heated Swimming Pool — Wilton
Canoe Launch — Ontario
Wildcat Mountain State Park — Ontario
Dells of Kickapoo — Rockton
Old Indian Face — Rockton
Village Park — LaFarge
Canoe Launch Site — Smith's Landing
Canoe Launch Site — Viola
Village Park on River — Viola
Two Village Parks and Launch Site — Readstown
Village Park and launch site — Soldiers Grove
Village Park on River — Gays Mills
Launch Site and Rest Area — Gays Mills
Beginning of Wilderness Area — Steuben
Two village parks and launch site — Wauzeka

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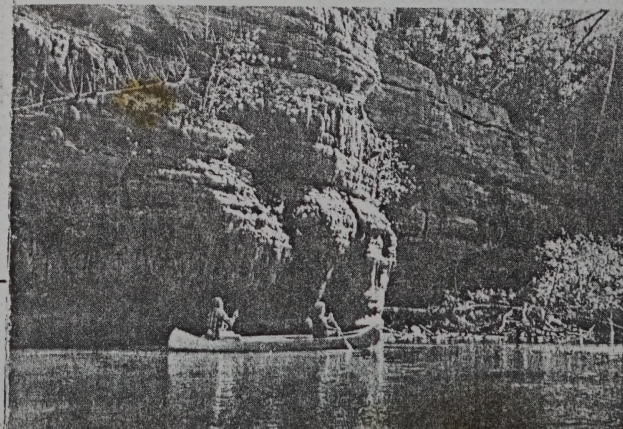
OCOOCH MOUNTAINS And The KICKAPOO VALLEY

Last Bit Of
Heaven On Earth!

Wisconsin's Photographic Wonderland



BREATHTAKING SCENERY
FABULOUS CANOE TRAIL
UNTOUCHED WILDERNESS AREAS
125 MILES OF WINDING RIVER
SCENIC BICYCLE TRAILS



Washington HERITAGE

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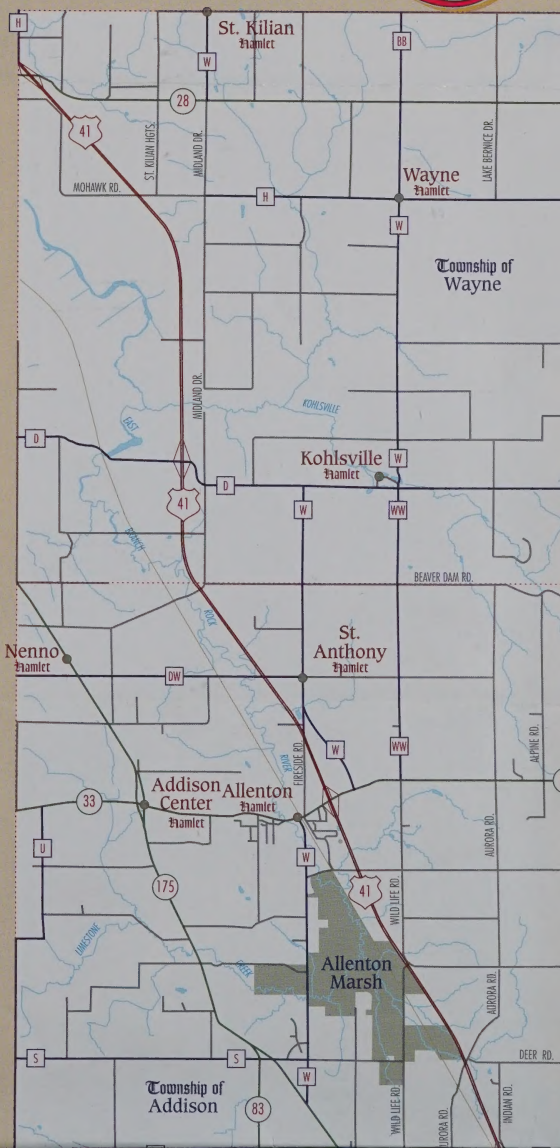
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OLD COURTHOUSE MUSEUM — PHOTO: HISTORICAL SOCIETY



BARTON ROLLER MILL — PHOTO: HISTORICAL SOCIETY



Washington County

HERITAGE MAP



Old Courthouse Museum - Photo: Historical Society

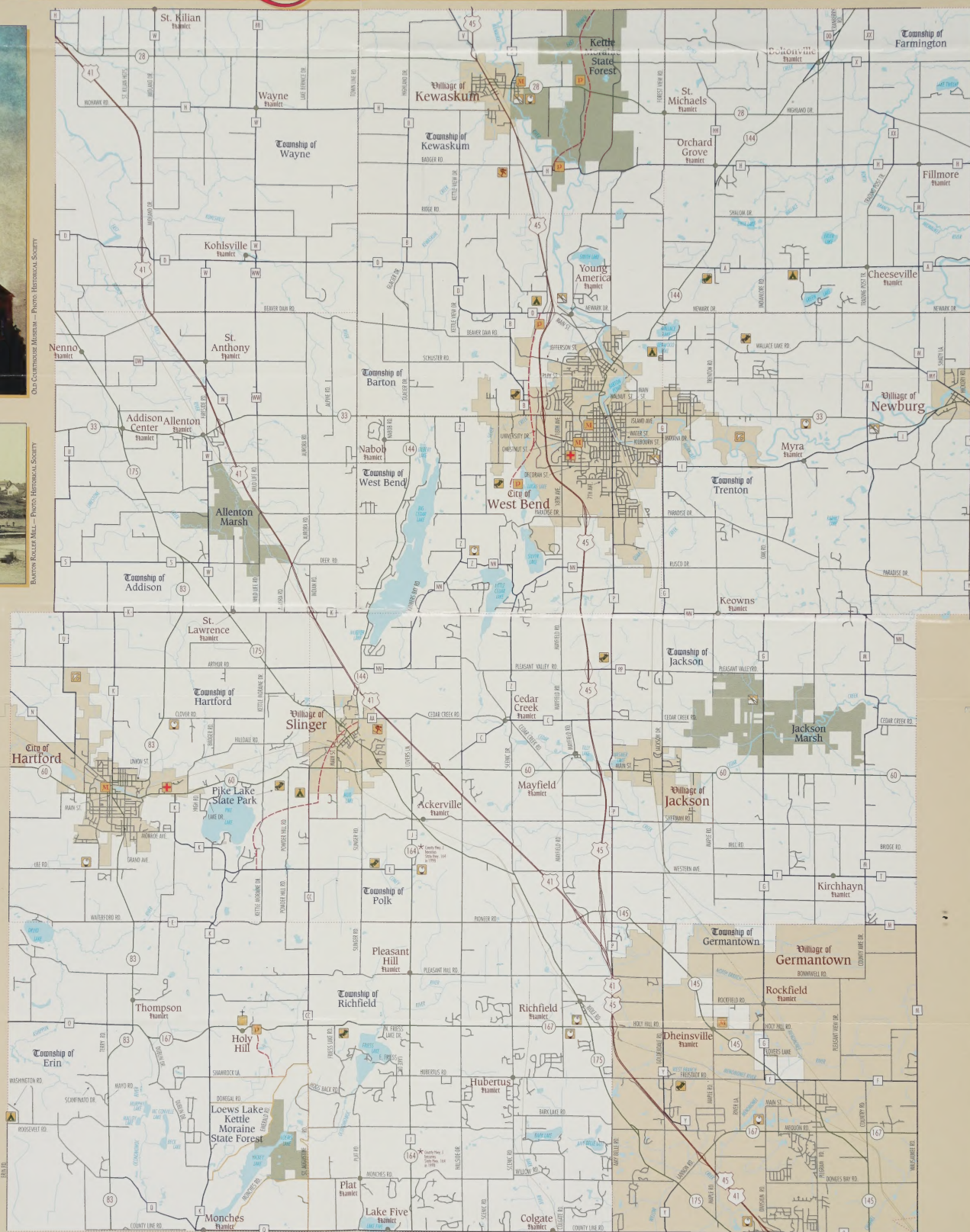


Barker-Rutland Mill - Photo: Historical Society

Legend

- U.S. Highway
- State Highway
- County Highway
- Town Road
- Rustic Road
- Ice Age Trail
- Ice Age Trail Parking
- Museum
- Airport
- Public Water Access
- Canoe Landing
- Hospital
- Public Campground
- Ski Hill
- Golf Course
- State & County Park

Scale in Miles



RESTAURANTS

GERMANTOWN
Jerry's Old Town & Von Rothenburg Bier Stube, 116 W 158th Main St., Old World charm & service in heart of historic district. Call (414) 251-4455.

RICHFIELD/HUBERTUS
The Famous Fox & Hounds, 1298 Friess Lake Rd., fine dining in the woods at this historic restaurant; reservations call (414) 628-1111.

WEST BEND
Old Courthouse Inn, 518 Poplar St., "This restaurant is wonderful, 3 1/2 H's." -Dennis Getto, Milwaukee Journal Sentinel; reservations call (414) 335-6302.

Timmer's Resort & Restaurant, 5151 Timmer Bay Rd., elegant dining with spectacular view of Big Cedar Lake; call (414) 334-5362 or (414) 338-8666.

SITES TO SEE

CEDARBURG
The Buffalo Farm, 800 Western Ave., 4 miles west of downtown Cedarburg; (414) 375-2006; hayrides, sleighrides, crafts, tours & meat.

GERMANTOWN
Dheinsville Settlement, exit Hwy. 41/45, 1 mile east on Holy Hill Rd.; research, museum, shop in original historic buildings; (414) 251-6378.

JACKSON
Old Mill Church Museum, operated by Jackson Historical Society, 2860 Division Rd., call (414) 677-4825 for seasonal hours.

NEWBURG
Riveredge Nature Center, 4450 W. Hawthorne Dr., (414) 375-2715 metro or 675-6888 local; exciting recreational nature activities.

WEST BEND
Old Courthouse Square Museum, 340 S. 5th Ave., exhibits, research & gift shop; free guided tours, Wed.-Fri., 10-4 & Sun., 1-4, (414) 335-4678.

West Bend Art Museum, 300 S. 6th Ave., open Wed.-Sat., 10-4:30 & Sun., 1-4, (414) 334-9638; Carl von Marr collection, Walter Zinn dollhouse, and more.

SHOPPING

ALLENTON
Summer Kitchen Herbs, 5762 Hwy. W, 2 miles south of Rt. 33, unique herb related items: food, soaps, plants, candles; all nestled in rural farm setting.

GERMANTOWN
German Glass & Gift Imports and Christmas Chalet, W200 N10290 Lannon Rd., (414) 253-0226, quality German & European collectibles.

Sinter Klausen Christmas Market, W15909 Main St., for treasured ornaments, nut-crackers and holiday souvenirs, call (414) 251-2121 for hours.

HARTFORD
Timber Lodge Furnishings Co., 37 N. Main St., north of Hwy. 60 & 83; the finest wildlife art and rustic home accessories; (414) 673-7393.

WEST BEND
Amity Factory Outlet Store, 505 Rolfs Rd., just north of Hwy. 33, offering the best prices on fine leather goods, call (414) 335-1212.

Country on Chestnut, 351 S. Main St., (414) 338-3200, for the perfect country gift or craft, stop in and browse this unique collection.

Paradise Mall, 1530 S. Main St., department stores, specialty shops, book store, food court and more; open 10-6, 7-9, 10-6, 7-9, 10-6, 7-9.

RECREATION

RICHFIELD/HUBERTUS
Kettle Hills Golf Course, 3375 St. Hwy. 167 West, 36 Championship Holes (Ponds/Woods 18 and Valley 18); call (414) 628-0200 or (414) 255-2200.

ACCOMMODATIONS

WEST BEND
Mayer-Pick Haus Bed & Breakfast, 710 Beech St., for class & comfort "like those antiques at grandma's house" call (414) 335-1524 for rates.

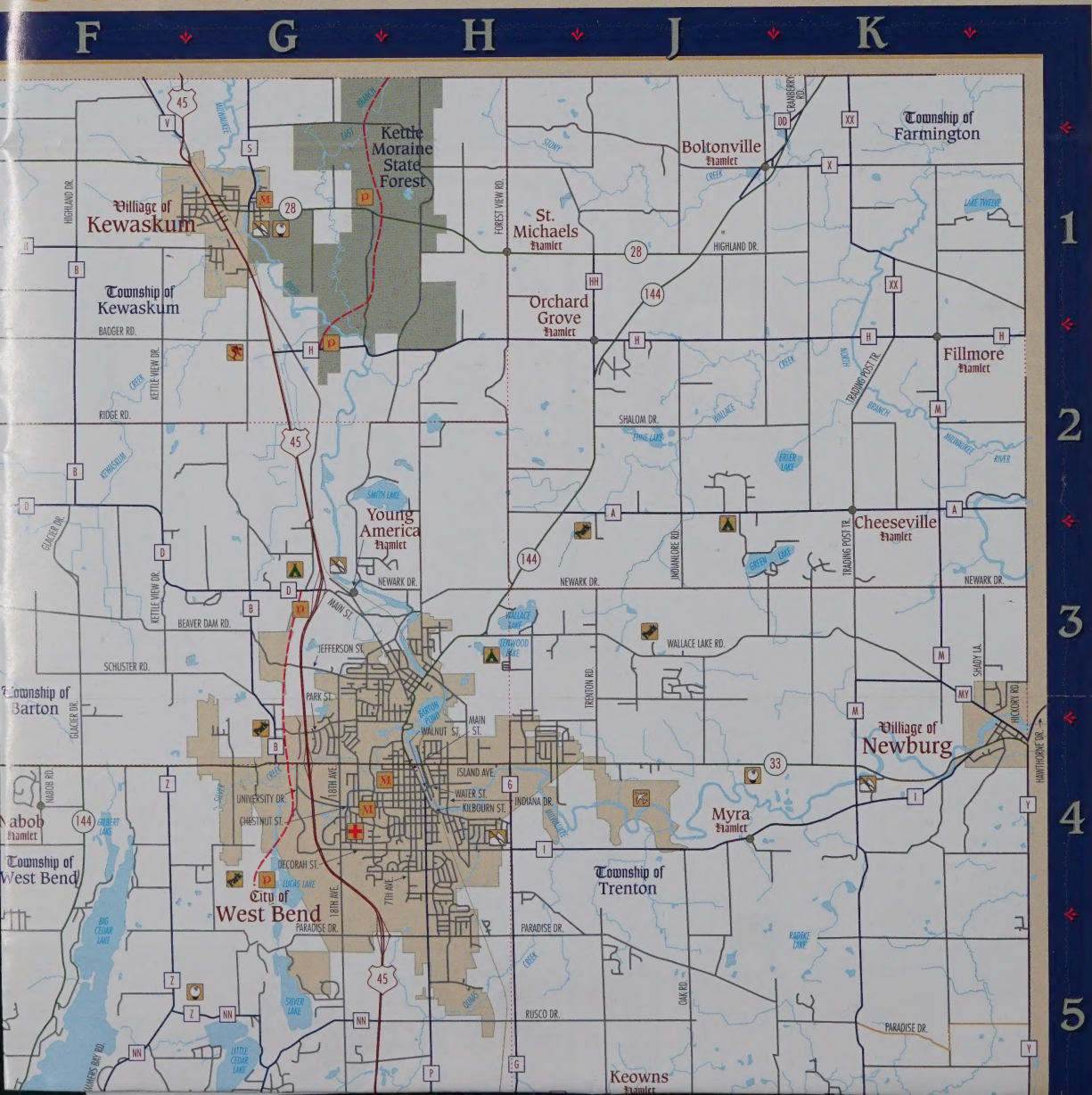
West Bend Inn, 2520 W. Washington St. (Hwy. 33), offers convenient and affordable, deluxe lodging & Panta Suites; (414) 338-0636 for reservations.

Holy Hill - Photo: Tourism Association

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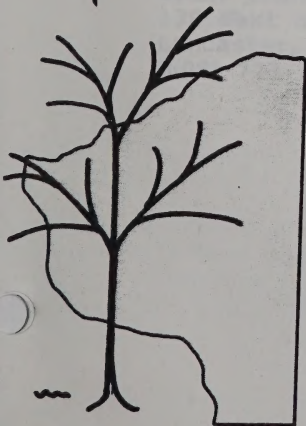
on County

GE MAP



Some Grant County Wisconsin
Genealogical Sources
Compiled & Edited
for the
Grant County Genealogical Society
by
Karen P. Wagner & Helen Y. Mumm
with help from
Cheryl Lemanski
Mary Freymiller
Kathleen Mitchell

April 1987-89



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ADDITION TOWNSHIP
Addition Center—In 1832, the U.S. Congress ordered General Dodge to construct a military road through the forest from Port Washington (then Port Sauk) to Dekorra, an Indian village on the Wisconsin River. The road insured quick access to quell native disturbances. Addition Center, located at the intersection of Dekorra Rd. (Hwy. 33) and the Winnebago Trail (Hwy. 175) leads from Milwaukee to Lake Winnebago. Today, the houses on Addition Corner also host a craft shop, antique store, pub and charming bed & breakfast called the Addition House.
Allenton—A late bloomer, the village of Allenton was not founded until 1886, largely because it grew up around the Wisconsin Central Railroad (Soo Line). This quiet village is known for a history of train derailments and a catastrophic fire in 1910.
St. Matthias—This church on Nabob Dr. was built in 1867 using stones from local farmers' fields. It is one of only four field stone churches left in the county.



Businesses — Photo: Kettle Country Visitors

Sponsored By:
Washington County Economic Development

For more information on the heritage of Washington County contact:

WEST BEND Chamber of Commerce (414) 338-2666	GERMANTOWN Chamber of Commerce (414) 251-1812
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WASHINGTON COUNTY
Naturally!

WASHINGTON COUNTY
Tourism Association
(414) 335-4778

HARTFORD
Chamber of Commerce
(414) 673-7002

BARTON TOWNSHIP
St. Agnes Convent—Built in 1888, the property at 1386 Fond du Lac St., West Bend, was the original home of the Sisters of St. Agnes, an order founded by Father Casper Reht who sought to further the cause of education for all by preparing teachers for the parish schools he had established through the Milwaukee River basin. Today, the convent is a privately owned residence, whose occupants are restoring the original stone building that served as the priest's house for eventual use by the Washington County and Barton Historical Societies.
Albecker Park—This 39 acre park is the site of Wisconsin Registered Landmark #72 otherwise known as the first strictly rural electric power line in the United States. It was built in 1919 and served 57 farms in the townships of Barton, West Bend, Addison and Wayne. It is located on County Trk. B.
Barton Roller Mill—This former flour mill at 1784 Barton Ave., was built in 1847 by Barton Salisbury for Edward and William Caldwell, and produced flour until 1964.
Young America—Built in 1851, the dam and sawmill's sawmill burned on opening day. In 1857, a three story flour mill was constructed.

ERIN TOWNSHIP

Erin Township—As the name of many of its streets and the township itself imply, Erin once was the home of a large population of Irish immigrants. Norwegians also settled on its western boundary near St. Olaf's Church, many of who are buried in the cemetery there. Years later in the 1960's, another group of transplants would settle in the area. Building homes unique in design, concept and shape, this colony of artists and architects called the site Scottinatio.

Holy Hill—Occupying the highest point in southeastern Wisconsin, this national shrine is dedicated to Mary, Help of Christians. The hilltop has been occupied by several different church buildings. The current shrine (upper church) was completed in 1931 and stands 190 feet tall. Carmelite priests have administered Holy Hill since 1936, welcoming over 300,000 pilgrims annually. The entrance is located on Hwy. 167.

St. Paul's Church—St. Paul's was home to the first Evangelical church in Wisconsin with a congregation dating back to 1840. In 1880, the old building was torn down and the existing church was built at 495 St. Augustine Rd.

FARMINGTON TOWNSHIP

Farmington Township—This township is home to several small, but important, villages and hamlets including Boltonville, Cheesville, Fillmore and Orchard Grove. Many of the buildings—churches, homes, barns and businesses alike—feature unique architectural elements. Of special note are the private residences at: 9615 Cranberry Rd., built in 1859, this home is a fine example of "Salt Box" architecture (where the slope of the roof meets one side wall at the second story level and the opposite side wall at the first story level); and, 8570 Cty. Trk. XX, the Goldammer-Kluver farm, an 1848 restored log home with a 1915 frame addition. Once a thriving dairy center, Cheesville is located on the corners of Cty. Trk. A and Trading Post Rd. and offers examples of stonemasonry.

Lizard Mound Park—Boasting over thirty mounds in the shapes of birds, panthers and lizards, this park bears evidence of a pre-historic culture of native effigy mound builders. The park, located on Cty. Trk. Y, features a one-mile trail that winds through the beech wood covered mounds.

St. John of God Church—Built in 1891, this brick church located at 1498 Highland Dr. is now the Mission of St. Michael's Church.
St. Peter's Church—This field stone church located at 1010 E. Newark Dr. was built in 1861 and is one of only four field stone churches left in the county. It features a unique, octagonal aspe.

Saxonia House—Located at 421 Hwy. H, this private residence has now returned to the ownership of the original Klessig family. At one time it was a store, hotel and dance hall with brewery caves located just north of the barn. It was constructed in 1851 by Ernst Klessig at a cost of \$3,000 and remains a rare example of German, *fachwerk* or timber frame construction.

Turner Hall—Built by the Turn-Verein Society in 1867, this public building served a largely German population. As a former social center it hosted dances, picnics and meetings, and is located at 523 Hwy. H.

Dheinsville Settlement
MUSEUM & PARK
Exhibits • Gifts • Research

An 1842
Hunsbruck-German
hamlet as it was built.

GERMANTOWN HISTORICAL SOCIETY
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1 mile East on Holy Hill Road, off Hwy. 41-45 East

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GERMANTOWN TOWNSHIP
Dheinsville Settlement—The crossroad settlement of Dheinsville features an original 1842 Hunsbruck-German hamlet founded by the Philip Rhein family. The Germantown Historical Society operates both the Christ Church Museum and the Valentine Wolf House, another fine example of German half-timber *fachwerk*.
Germantown Mutual Insurance Co.—Founded in 1854, the Germantown Mutual Insurance Co. built in 1871 the brick building still standing at the Dheinsville intersection.
District #1 Schoolhouse—The schoolhouse in the village once called Kuleberg was a stop-over for cattlemen on their way to Milwaukee. The Stone schoolhouse was renamed "Victory Center" after World War I. It is located at the intersection of Hwy. 145 and Donges Bay Rd.
St. John's Church—Using local stone, mason Peter Brown built this church in 1866. It still covers the 1843 congregation which founded it. It is located at N104 W14181 Donges Bay Rd.
Gehl Guernsey Farms, Inc.—John Gehl established his farm in 1895 switching to the present site in 1915. Located on the old Main Street, the farm is still one of the largest condenser in the country.

HARTFORD TOWNSHIP

Hartford Township—Hartford was once home to the Kissel Car Factory which manufactured fine automobiles from 1906 to 1931. While the factory is gone, the Hartford Heritage Auto Museum boasts one of the largest collections in the country, featuring over ninety unique autos on display. Situated at 147 N. Rural St., the museum is conveniently located next to the Hartford Antique Mall.

W. B. Place Tannery—Located at 368 W. Sumner St., Place was founded in 1866 and is still one of the largest and oldest deer skin tanneries in the United States. Each summer it also hosts one of the largest Buckskinners Encampments in the state.

St. Lawrence Church—The congregation started in 1846, but the present church was not constructed until 1881. It was built in the gothic style and is located at the intersection of Hwy. 175 and Cty. Trk. K.

Pike Lake State Park—Today, this intensely developed park offers camping, picnic spots, fishing, cross country ski trails, hiking, sledding, snowmobiling and more. Before this, however, the east side was once used as a campsite by Chief Kewaskum. Several mounds also occupy the area.

The Chandelier Ballroom—Formerly known at Zyko's, the Schwartz Ballroom and Legends Great Hall, the ballroom was built in 1928 as an entertainment facility. During World War II, it became a prisoner-of-war camp for German draftees, holding up to 600 men at one time. In its later life it was known as a Rock'n-Roll palace hosting great musicians like Chuck Berry to the 1980's super-bands like REO Speedwagon. Today, it is being renovated for use as a rental facility for weddings, private parties and conventions, and is located at 700 S. Main St.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP

Village of Jackson—Formerly known as Reisville and named for the original founder, Frank Reis, the village and town names were changed in the 1860's.
Francis Every Pioneer Log Home—Constructed in 1844, this highly visible log home is located just east of the intersection of Hwy. 60 and 45. Today it is a residential home for the elderly.

Old Courthouse Square Museum & Treasurer's Vault Gift Shop

Hours: Wednesday, Thursday & Friday 10 a.m. - 4 p.m.; Sunday 1 - 4 p.m.

WASHINGTON COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, INC.
340 S. 5th Avenue, West Bend, WI 53095
(414) 335-4678

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Dinner: Tues-Sat 5 pm - 9 pm

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4 Miles West of Downtown Cedarburg
Hayrides/Sleighrides • Tours • Crafts • Meats

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West Bend Restaurant Parkway Sculpture Walk — Photo: West Bend Community of Commerce • Avenue and Strickland Street Avenue — Photo: Tourism Association

Mill Brook Emmanuel Lutheran Church—This early pioneer church and school dates back to 1847, and is now the home of the Jackson Historical Society. The site is located between Maple Rd. and Cty. Trk. G.
David Star Church—Fleeing religious persecution in Prussia, an entire Lutheran congregation emigrated to Washington County. Under the leadership of their pastor and teacher, they settled Kirchhayn in 1843, building this beautiful church near the virgin beech and maple forest just off Cty. Trk. T.
Bruno Wold's Blacksmith Shop—Located on Main St. in Kirchhayn, this site has continuously been a blacksmith shop since the early 1840's.

KEWASKUM TOWNSHIP

Kettle Moraine State Park—One of the most important events in Washington County's history occurred during its pre-history, almost 12,000 years ago, when this area was covered by massive glaciers. Today, Kewaskum is known as "the gateway to the Kettle Moraine", a state forest that spans several counties whose evidence of glaciation include beautiful kames, kettles, eskers, drumlins, small lakes and important deposits of gravel. Much of this area is still covered with hardwood forests, which make a spectacular backdrop for the community's fall festival "Kettle Country Colors".

Indian Hill—Chief Kewaskum, the Powatomi chief for whom the town and village are named, often resided in the area at the corners of Main St. and Parkview Dr.
L. Rosenheimer Department Store—Built in 1874 by Moritz and Adolph Rosenheimer, the store was once the largest of its kind in the county. Today, it houses the General Store Antique Mall. It is located directly across from the Regal Ware Outlet.

POLK TOWNSHIP

Maxon-Wright Home—A Wisconsin Registered Landmark (#83), the home situated at the intersection of Cty. Trks. C and Z was built in 1847 by the founder of the Cedar Creek settlement. At one time, the east wing was used as a post office. In addition to being the surveyor and founder of Cedar Creek, Hon. Densmore W. Maxon was elected to the first State Legislature, participating in the organization of the government of Wisconsin in 1848. He also served in the State Senate from 1859-61.

Storck Brewery, Slinger—The Storck Brewery traces its history back to 1868 and Benedict Kornburger, who eventually sold his business to Lehman Rosenheimer in 1870. By 1877, William Harig and H. Charles Storck bought the Schleisingerville brewery from Rosenheimer, and Storck became the sole owner in 1888. Weathering Prohibition as an ice cream manufacturing, Storck reverted to brewing in 1933 and continued to make beer until 1958. The building, with its distinctive stork logo can be seen while traveling Kettle Moraine Drive near the railroad crossing in Slinger.

RICHFIELD TOWNSHIP

C. W. Mayer Grist Mill—The mill is currently one of the oldest buildings in Richfield and one of the most important businesses to early communities. Originally owned and built by Andrew Messer, it is now privately owned. The mill is located on the Oconomowoc River off Pleasant Hill Rd.

TRENTON TOWNSHIP

Trenton Township—The village of Myra is home to a good example of an esker ridge deposit left by the glaciers. After that, it served as the home of Bohemian immigrants who traveled here in groups between 1859 and 1892. Today, much of the township still retains its rustic charm. Liveredge, a nature facility in Newburg, offers visitors a chance to interact with this beautiful, natural setting.

St. Augustine Church—With a congregation dating back to 1850, this field stone church is one of only four left standing in Washington County. The back of the church can be seen from Cty. Trk. Y.

WAYNE TOWNSHIP

Kohlville—Named for its founder, Frederick Kohl, this small village still retains much of its yesteryear charm. It is also most noted for its famous Kohlviller Diamond, found by Louis Endlich in the late 1880's as he was plowing his field. It weighed approximately 21.5 carats, and was the fifth largest diamond ever to be found in the United States.

St. Bridget's Church—In 1852, this quarried stone church was built under the direction of Rev. Reitter of St. Lawrence with the congregation officially being recognized by Father Rehtl in 1856. It is situated one-half-mile south of Hwy. 28 on Town Line Rd.

WEST BEND TOWNSHIP

Wolcott Dam and Sawmill—In 1845, Byron Kilbourn, James Kneeland and Dr. E. B. Wolcott were authorized to survey and layout a road between Milwaukee and Fond du Lac. Together with E. N. Higgins, a squatter, they purchased and founded a village about halfway between the two cities, which eventually became West Bend. Built by Wolcott in 1846, the first mill opened under the management of George H. Irish near the bridge over the Milwaukee River on E. Washington St.

Old Courthouse Museum & Old Jailhouse—The 1899 Old Courthouse was used by the county's department of Social Service until 1991 when the Washington County Historical Society began a \$2.4 million renovation to turn it into a local history museum. Listed on the National Register of Historic Places and as Wisconsin Registered Landmark #85, the old courthouse was designed in the Romanesque Revival style of architecture by Milwaukee architect H. C. Koch. The 1886 Old County Jailhouse once served as the sheriff's residence with an eight cell, two-story cell-block attached to the rear. The building is currently undergoing renovation by the Society and Washington County. Both buildings occupy the hill between 5th and 6th Ave. and Chestnut and Poplar Streets.

West Bend Art Museum—Located at 300 S. 6th Ave., this private museum houses one of the finest collections of early Wisconsin art, including a large collection of superb paintings by Carl von Marr, born 1858 and deceased 1936. He is considered to be one of the greatest followers of German impressionism and monumental painting. His masterpiece "The Flagellants", a mural 27 by 15 feet is on permanent display after being restored in 1996.

Cedar Lake—This lake is the largest body of water found in the county. As a private sub-division (1884), it was the first land used commercially for recreation on local lakes. At one time or another, it has hosted such grand facilities as Gonnering's Resort, Rosenheimer's Resort, Timmer's Resort (see listing) and the Cedar Lake Yacht Club. Founded in 1899, B. Schlessinger-Well had moved the "Wildcat" distillery from Slinger after the LaCrosse Railroad came through there in 1855, and this building became the foundation for the Club.

Schleisinger Well Home—Located at 440 N. 8th Ave., this was the original home of Burch Schleisinger-Well, the founder of Slinger (then called Schleisingerville). The cream brick architecture shows French influences in its woodwork and casings which were carved by local cabinet maker Peter DeLuque.

Leander Frisby Home—The house at 304 S. Main is now a professional office building, but was once the home of a prominent attorney, judge and eventual member of the State Legislature. Leander Frisby's home was built in 1878 of Milwaukee's famous Cream City brick and features a cupola on top and intricate brackets that support the cornice.

Washington House and Settler's Triangle Park—Located in the 200 block of downtown Main St., Old Settler's Park was the original community meeting place for West Bend's early settlers. Listed as State Landmark #99, it served as the center for social, business and political life for more than 90 years. The Washington House, just above it at 228 N. 6th Ave. was built in 1864 by F. Goetter, and is said to be the oldest brick commercial building in West Bend. For many years, it was the home of noted historian, Carl Quicker.

Old City Hall—Located at the corners of 6th Ave. and Hickory St., the building is an eclectic mix of architectural styles best summed up at "modern colonial". It has been the home of the Fire Department, which used the lower to hang and dry the water hoses, as well as West Bend Mutual Insurance. It is currently occupied by Claim Management Services.

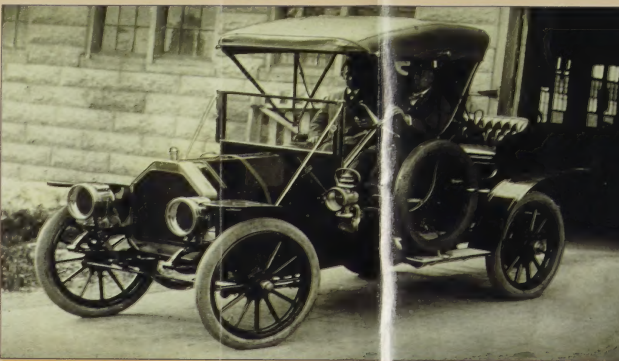
Pick Bros. Co.—Located at 258 N. Main St., the building was originally a general merchandise store owned by B. Goetter, John Pick and John Goetter were the managers. The business and building came into the Pick family's possession in 1873, and it was renamed Pick Bros. in 1906.

West Bend Co.—Originally operating out of a sawmill, the West Bend Co. opened in 1911 under a partnership lead by B. C. Ziegler, and was the first aluminum utensil manufacturer in the county. The business has grown into a successful, international company best known for its small kitchen appliances and cookware. The factory, an out-let and a company museum are all located at 400 W. Washington St.

Amity Factory—Established by Robert H. Rolfs on September 29, 1915, the Amity Leather Products Company was built into the world's largest leather goods manufacturer by the end of World War II. "Personal leather goods" included many pocket-sized, leather carrying case including wallets, key cases and women's handbags. The name Amity was personally chosen by Robert H. Rolfs to indicate that a "relationship with Amity would be an expression of unity, harmony friendliness and confidence." Now the factory is the home of the West Bend Chamber of Commerce and the West Bend School District.
Gehl Bros. Manufacturing Co.—In 1859, a small foundry was started on the Milwaukee River by Louis Lucas. That was the beginning of the Gehl Company, one of the world's leading specialists in the manufacturing of farm equipment. By 1879, Charles Silberzahn arrived in West Bend and formed a partnership with Jacob Jung. Together they purchased the West Bend Foundry and Machine Shops. Within a year, Silberzahn and Jung were turning out their first handbooks, hand-cranked feed cutters, which paved the way for the modern Gehl forage harvester. In 1903, Henry Mike and Nick Gehl joined John Gehl in the ownership of Gehl Brothers Manufacturing Company, which is found at 143 Water St.

Mayer-Pick Home—Built by Carl Mayer, a German immigrant and local brewer, this Greek Revival house has fine ornamental brick cornices and a full triangular pediment. In 1875 it became the home of Andrew Pick, who married Mayer's daughter and was co-operator of the West Bend Brewing Company. Today it is a fine bed and breakfast. (see listing)
Enger-Kress Pocket Book Co.—The Enger-Kress Pocket Book Co. was founded in 1888 and was the first company of its kind in the mid-west. The company began when George Enger and August Kress entered partnership and began manufacturing pocket books in a factory in Milwaukee. After a disastrous fire in 1894, a group of West Bend businessmen persuaded Enger and Kress to move the business to West Bend. For over 100 years the company has manufactured all kinds of small leather articles such as coin purses, pocket books and bill folds.

West Bend Sculpture Walk—A unique aspect of the Riverfront Parkway is the public art along its 2.5 miles of trails. Since 1990, the West Bend Friends of Sculpture, Inc. had dedicated itself to stretching art beyond its usual boundaries by providing sculptures that echo the riverscape. The Parkway begins at the North Point Wildlife Area, goes past Regner Park and through the downtown area. It continues past West Bend's diverse industries in Riverside Park, where it terminates at the South River Road Bridge.



Notes: One of many monuments — Historical Society

Ye Olde School & Cedar Campuses—The school is located on its original site approximately three miles south of Hwy. 33 on Hwy. 41. The Cedar Campuses by community friends and was originally called Oak Knoll School. Ye Olde School offers children a rare opportunity to learn directly from older adults who once were pupils or teachers in one room schools.

Washington County HERITAGE MAP

Washington County • Wisconsin • U.S.A.

Shown: Glass Window at Washington County Historical Society — Photo: Historical Society

Washington County HERITAGE MAP

Map compiled, written and edited by:
Washington County Historical Society
Washington County Tourism Association

Map designed by:
Design Advertising, Beaver Dam, WI

USA-\$1.99

Washington County • Wisconsin • U.S.A.

A. Foster Paul, in Slinger — Photo: Tourism Association

Some Grant County Wisconsin
Genealogical Sources
Compiled & Edited
for the
Grant County Genealogical Society
by
Karen D. Wagner & Helen Y. Mumm
with help from
Cheryl Lemanski
Mary Freymiller
Kathleen Mitchell
April 1987-89

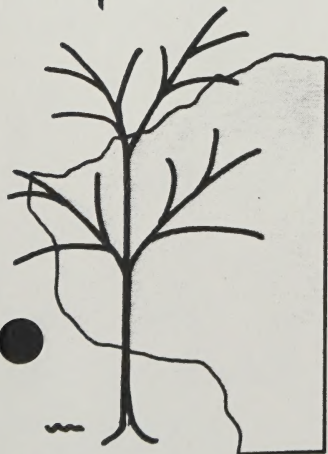
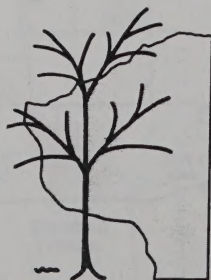


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May 1991 - April 1992
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Surname &

Southwest Regional Director
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Cheryl Lemanski
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(608) 943-6812

* * * * *

Southwest Area Research Center
Wisconsin Room
UW-Platteville Karrmann Library
Platteville, WI 53818
(608) 342-1688

Register of Deeds
Grant County Court House
130 West Maple St
Lancaster, WI 53813
(608) 723-2727 (call for an appointment)

May 1989 - April 1990

Anyone needing information concerning genealogy contact the following members of the Grant County WI. Genealogical Society.

Karen Reese - President
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Ph: (608) 568 3124

Bernita Jenkins - Vice President
1504 Jack Oak Rd.
Cassville, WI. 53806
Ph. (608) 725 5224

Louanna Richardson - Secretary & Treasurer
3948 Hwy. 61
Potosi, WI. 53820

Meredith Bakken - Program & Publicity
755 Siemers St.
Platteville, WI. 53818
Ph: (608) 348 8295

Cheryl Lemanski - Surname Index also Southwest Regional Director of
1424 Ebenezer Rd. Wisconsin State Genealogy Society
Fennimore, WI. 53809
Ph: (608) 943 6812

Helen Jentz - Cemetary records
955 Williams St.
Platteville, WI. 53818
Ph: (608) 348 8964

Kitty Mitchell - Grant County Heritage Newsletter
933 S. Harrison St.
Lancaster, WI. 53813
Ph: (608) 723 4229

LaVonne Hall - Grant County Genealogical Library at her home
449 S. Harrison St.
Lancaster, WI. 53813
Ph: (608) 7232307

* * * * *

UW Platteville Karrmann Library WI. Room
Ph: (608) 342 1688

Register of Deeds at Grant County Court House
130 West Maple St.
Lancaster, WI. 53813
Ph: (608) 723 2727 (Call for an appointment)

HISTORY OF EARLY GRANT CO., WI

by

Helen Yager Mumm

Without a doubt, the first settlers in the area now known as Grant County, Wisconsin, were the Indians. The rivers which border the county, the Mississippi and the Wisconsin, plus other smaller tributaries were used by the red men in their wanderings. Early fur traders and explorers traveled through and around this area, this region having been under the claim of many flags: Spanish, French, and English.

From 1763 until after the American Revolution this area belonged to England. In 1787 it was part of the Northwest Territory and was claimed by several states, but the British held possession through their allied Indian tribes and traders.

During the early 1800's it was at times part of Indiana Territory, Michigan Territory and Illinois Territory. When Illinois became a state in 1818, this area was then in Michigan Territory and was part of Crawford County, with headquarters in Prairie du Chien. Sometime in the 1830's, it became part of Iowa Co., Michigan Territory.

It was the lure of lead ore, not farming that originally attracted many to become residents of this county. Numerous miners began to creep into this rich lead region, even through during the late 1820's and 1830's the area was not officially open for settlement. Troubles during the Black Hawk War kept many except the most adventurous out of this region.

✓ In 1836, Wisconsin officially became a territory and the county of Grant was created. During this time, many of the early settlers originated in Kentucky, Virginia, the Carolinas, and Missouri. In 1848 Wisconsin became the 30th state admitted to the Union, and Nelson Dewey, a resident of Cassville, became the first governor.

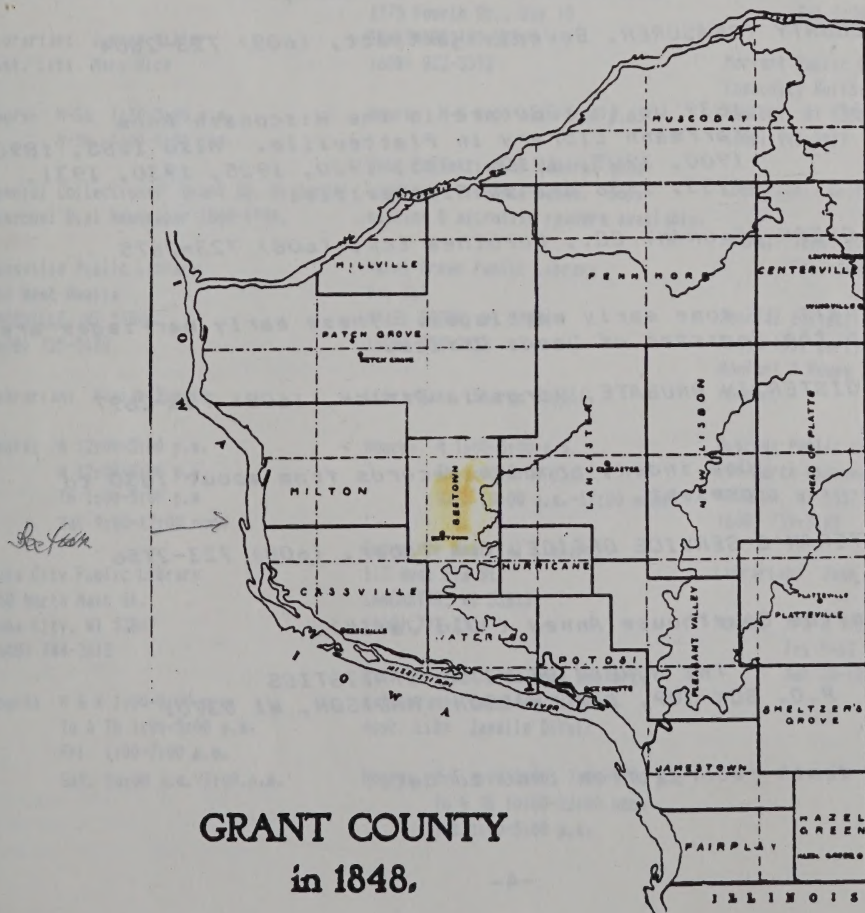
The exodus to the gold mines of California drew many away in the 1850's. Some of the adventurous returned to Wisconsin, others did not. Grant County was hit by cholera, and many perished during this time. By the mid to late 1850's, the early settlers had found that lead was no longer a profitable venture, and they turned to the rich soil for farming. Immigrants from European countries began to swell the population of the county.

Many Grant County men gave their lives in the Civil War years of 1861-1865. Most for the North, a few for the South. It must be remembered that at least some of Grant County was settled by southern gentlemen, not too many

years past. Bitterness remained between some families for many years.

By 1870 Grant County held a widely diversified population. This county has become a "melting pot" of many different nationalities, including German, English, Irish, French, Swedish, Norwegian, Bohemian, and many others. Some chose to stop here permanently, with descendants still living here, others used the county as a "stepping off place" for further adventure into Minnesota, the Dakotas, Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, and Oklahoma. Lured by something better, or the hope of something better, many settlers moved on, in search of their dreams.

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RECORDS-GRANT COUNTY

GRANT COUNTY COURT HOUSE

LANCASTER, WI 53813

Hours: 8:00 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.

REGISTER OF DEEDS, Marilyn Pierce, (608) 723-2727

Births: Begin about 1874. There are 132 volumes, all indexed in card catalog. \$7.00 per photocopy of original.

Marriages: Begin about 1842. There are 65 volumes, 6 marriage indexes. \$5 per copy of original.

Deaths: Begin about 1876. There are 75 volumes, 3 death indexes. \$5 per copy of original.

Deeds: Records back to 1837.

This office also has: 1 volume of Record of Volunteers 1861-62. Also the 1880 Census of Grant County.

COUNTY TREASURER, Beverly Hartnett, (608) 723-2604

Tax Rolls: 1839 up to 1880 are in the Wisconsin Room Karrmann Library in Platteville. Also 1885, 1890, 1900, 1905, 1910, 1915, 1920, 1925, 1930, 1931, 1935, 1936 are in Platteville.

CLERK OF GRANT CO., Dorothea Eck, (608) 723-2675

Has originals of some early marriages. These early marriages are indexed in the Register of Deeds Office.

REGISTER IN PROBATE, Virginia Dimick, (608) 723-2697

Probate: One index, probate records from about 1830 to present.

VETERAN'S SERVICE OFFICE, Tom Taber, (608) 723-2756

Located in the Courthouse Annex ("Old Jail").

THE BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS
P.O. BOX 309, 1 W. WILSON, MADISON, WI 53701

Birth and death records from 1860 to date.

GRANT COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARIES

NOTE: If you are traveling to visit these libraries, please call ahead to check on the hours. Budget cuts may have curtailed some of the hours.

Bloomington Public Library
Municipal Building
BLOOMINGTON, WI 53804
(608) 994-2531

Librarian: Kay Schmitt

Hours: Wed. 9:30-11:30 a.m.
3:30-5:00 p.m.
Sat. 9:30-11:30 a.m.

Hildebrand Memorial Library
1033 Wisconsin Avenue
BOSCOBEL, WI 53805
(608) 375-5723

Librarian: Janean Miller
Asst. Lib: Mary Rice

Hours: M-Sa 1:30-5:00 p.m.
M-Th 7:00-9:00 p.m.

Special Collections: Grant Co. Histories;
Boscobel Dial Newspaper 1860-1984.

Cassville Public Library
100 West Amelia
CASSVILLE, WI 53806
(608) 725-5180

Librarian: Vivian Biggin

Hours: M 12:00-5:00 p.m.
W 12:00-8:00 p.m.
Th 1:00-5:00 p.m.
Sat 9:00-12:00 noon

Cuba City Public Library
108 North Main St.
Cuba City, WI 53807
(608) 744-2613

Hours: M & W 1:00-8:00 p.m.
Tu & Th 1:00-5:00 p.m.
Fri 1:00-7:00 p.m.
Sat. 10:00 a.m.-2:00 p.m.

Dwight Parker Public Library
925 Lincoln Avenue
FENNIMORE, WI 53809
(608) 822-6294

Librarian: Barbara Lenz

Hours: M-Th 2:00-8:00 p.m.
Fri 2:00-6:00 p.m.
Sat 10:00 a.m.-2:00 p.m.

Special collections: Fennimore histories,
Fennimore Times on microfilm

Southwest Wisconsin Library System
1775 Fourth St., Box 10
FENNIMORE, WI 53809
(608) 822-3393

Hours: M-F 8:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m.

Good collection of general genealogical
reference books. Copy machine & microfilm readers available.

Hazel Green Public Library
Box 367
HAZEL GREEN, WI 53811
(608) 854-2953

Librarian: Sharon Bodell

Hours: M 1:00-5:00 p.m.
Th 1:00-8:00 p.m.
Sat. 10:00 a.m.-12:00 noon

Schreiner Memorial Library
113 West Elm St.
LANCASTER, WI 53813
(608) 723-7304

Lib. Director: Jo Anne Halferty
Librarian: Kathleen Mitchell
Asst. Lib: Janelle DiVall

Hours: M-F 1:00-5:00, 7:00-9:00 p.m.
Tu & Th 10:00-12:00 noon
Sat 1:00-5:00 p.m.

Special Collections: Local Histories;
Grant County Histories, newspapers on
microfilm. Copy machine & microfilm
reader. Birth, Death, Marriage records
for Grant Co. 1842-1808 on microfilm.
Federal Census for Grant Co. on micro.

Martin Allen Public Library
Barber St.
LIVINGSTON, WI 53554
(608) 943-6800

Librarian: Kathy Kingery

Hours: Wed 6:30-8:30 p.m.
Sat 1:30-3:30 p.m.

Monfort Public Library
Community Building
MONFORT, WI 53569
(608) 943-6917

Librarian: Della Norby

Hours: Tues. 10:00-12:00 noon, 1-5 p.m.
Fri. 3:00-5:00 p.m.

Special collections: Grant & Iowa County
Histories; early Monfort village records,
Monfort & Rewey history books. Microfilm
reader.

Muscoda Public Library
206 North Wisconsin, Box 38
MUSCODA, WI 53573
(608) 739-3182

Librarian: Jean Benson

Hours: M & W 9-12 noon, 2-5 p.m., 7-9 p.m.
Fri 9-12 noon, 2-5 p.m.
Sat 10-12 noon

Platteville Public Library

65 South Elm

PLATTEVILLE, WI 53818

(608) 348-7441

Hours: M-F 10:00 a.m. - 8:00 p.m.

Sat 10:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.

Sun 1:30-4:00 p.m.

Special Collections: Wisconsin genealogy,
Wis. Necrology 1846-1944 (obits from Wis.
newspapers) on microfilm, 7 reels.

Elton S. Karrmann Library

University of Wisconsin, Platteville

725 West Main St.

Platteville, WI 53818

(608) 342-1688

Hours: Sun 1:00 p.m.-12 midnight

M-Th 7:45 a.m.-12 midnight

Fri 7:45 a.m.-10:00 p.m.

Sat 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m.

Wisconsin Room Hours:

M, W, Fri 1-5 p.m.

Tu, Thur 1-10 p.m.

Sat, Sun closed.

(608) 342-1688

Special collections: Area research
center. Wisconsin & rare books
collection. local histories, primary
source materials for this area's lead
mining region. Collection includes
books, microfilm & manuscripts. Microfilm
readers, microfilm copiers, and copy
machines.

OTHER LIBRARIES

Wisconsin State Historical Society Library

816 State St.

MADISON, WI 53706

(608) 262-3266

Hours: M-Th 8:00 a.m.-9:00 p.m.

Fri, Sat 8:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m.

Closed Sunday

Collection notes: One of the best in the
United States. You must visit here!

Memorial Library

University of Wis.-Madison

728 State St.

Madison, WI 53706

(608) 262-3193

Carnegie-Stout Library

11th & Bluff St.

Dubuque, IA 52001

(319) 583-9197

Hours: M-Th 9:00 a.m.-9:00 p.m.

Fri. closed

Sat 9:00 a.m.-5 p.m.

Sun 1:00-5:00 p.m.

(These hours will change on June 1)

Special collections: Early newspapers on
microfilm (Wis. Territory), newspaper obits
of tri-state (Wis-Iowa-Ill.) area including
many Grant County residents, county histories,
microfilm readers & copy machines available.

GRANT COUNTY, WISCONSIN NEWSPAPERS

The following information is taken from "Guide to Wisconsin Newspapers - 1833-1957, compiled by Donald E. Gehlers from the State Historical Society. Dates mentioned are approximate.

BLOOMINGTON

BLOOMINGTON RECORD - 1880-1973
REVEALER - 1894-1895
WEST GRANT ADVOCATE - 1873-1874

BLUE RIVER

BLUE RIVER INFORMER 1912-1921

BOSCOBEL

BOSCOBEL APPEAL, see Boscobel Journal
BOSCOBEL BROAD-AXE - 1862-1866
BOSCOBEL WEEKLY DEMOCRAT - 1859-1860
BOSCOBEL DIAL - 1872 to date
ENTERPRISE - 1893-1895
BOSCOBEL EXPRESS - 1860-1862
GRANT COUNTY LEADER - 1892-1893
BOSCOBEL HATCHET, see Boscobel Broad-Axe
BOSCOBEL JOURNAL - 1867-1870
NATIONAL BROAD-AXE, see Boscobel Broad-Axe
BOSCOBEL SENTINEL - 1900-1919

CASSVILLE

CASSVILLE AMERICAN - 1941-1973
CASSVILLE CURRENT - 1885-1886
CASSVILLE INDEX 1888-1917
CASSVILLE RECORD - 1901-1924

CUBA CITY

CUBA CITY HERALD - 1903-1905
TRI-COUNTY PRESS 1894 to date

FENNIMORE

FENNIMORE INDEPENDENT - 1880-1882
FENNIMORE JOURNAL - 1944-1965
FENNIMORE TIMES - 1889 to date

HAZEL GREEN

HAZEL GREEN TRIBUNE-REPORTER - 1914-1919

LANCASTER

GRANT COUNTY ADVOCATE - 1874-1877
GRANT COUNTY ARGUS - 1876-1878
GRANT COUNTY CLARION - 1961-1962
GRANT COUNTY DEMOCRAT - 1870-1873
GRANT COUNTY GAZETTE, see Inter-County Gazette, Prairie du Chien
GRANT COUNTY HERALD - 1843-1968
GRANT COUNTY INDEPENDENT - 1927 to date
GRANT COUNTY WITNESS, see Platteville Witness
LANCASTER REGISTER - Oct.-Dec. 1923
LANCASTER REPORTER - 1895-1896
LANCASTER TELLER - 1883-1923
WISCONSIN HERALD, see Grant County Herald

LIVINGSTON

LIVINGSTON LEADER - 1924-1927

MONTFORT

MONTFORT INDEPENDENT 1881-1882
MONTFORT MAIL - 1899-1960
MONTFORT MONITOR - 1882-1894
MONTFORT SENTINEL - 1881-1882
SOUTHWEST WISCONSIN, see under Linden

MUSCODA

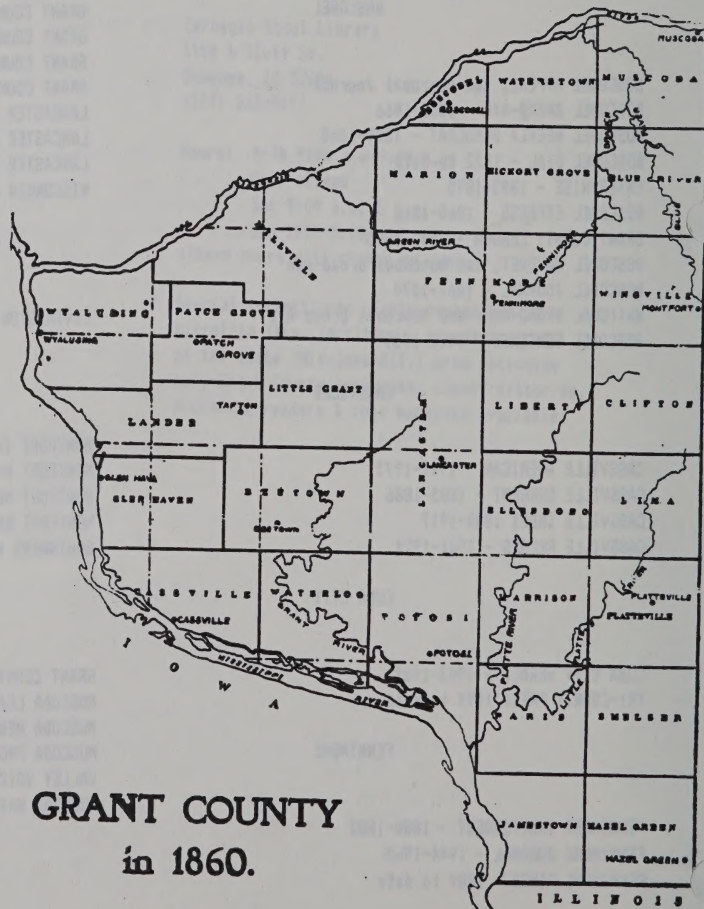
GRANT COUNTY DEMOCRAT - 1895-1919
MUSCODA LEADER-PRESS, see Grant County Independent, Lancaster
MUSCODA NEWS - 1874-1892
MUSCODA PROGRESSIVE - 1913 to date
VALLEY VOICE, see Grant County Democrat
MUSCODA WATCHMAN, see Grant County Democrat

PLATTEVILLE

CORRESPONDENT - 1879-1883
 PLATTEVILLE EXAMINER - 1857-1858
 GRANT COUNTY DEMOCRAT, see Grant County News
 GRANT COUNTY NEWS - 1884-1952
 GRANT COUNTY WITNESS, see Platteville Witness
 INDEPENDENT AMERICAN - 1845-1849, 1851-1857
 PLATTEVILLE JOURNAL - 1899 to date
 MOUND CITY ADVOCATE - 1896-1897
 NORTHERN BADGER - 1840-1841
 PLATTEVILLE TIMES - 1881-1883
 WISCONSIN REGISTER - Apr.-May 1844
 WISCONSIN WHIG - 1841-1843
 WISCONSIN STANDARD - 1843-1844
 PLATTEVILLE WITNESS - 1849-1937

POTOSI

GRANT COUNTY BULLETIN - 1908-1911
 POTOSI NEWS - 1902-1903
 POTOSI NEWS - 1921-1923
 POTOSI PILOT - 1882-1883
 POTOSI REPUBLICAN - 1847-1852, 1853-1855
 POTOSI SIGNAL - July-Dec. 1852
 POTOSI-TENNYSON SPOKESMAN - 1965-1966



GENEALOGICAL SOCIETIES IN THIS AREA

Grant County Genealogical Society
Karen P. Wagner, President
Box 38, Glen Haven, WI 53810

Wisconsin State Genealogical Society
Virginia V. Irvin, Treasurer
2109 20th Ave
Monroe, WI 53566

For Information on Pioneer Certificates
write to
WSGS c/o Betty Patterson
P.O. Box 5106, Madison, WI 53705-0106

Lafayette County Genealogical Workshop
Fran Matl, President
P.O. Box 357, Shullsburg, WI 53586

Prairie du Chien Genealogy Club
(Crawford Co., WI)
Rt. 2, Box 237, Prairie du Chien, WI 53821

Key City Genealogical Society
P.O. Box 13, Dubuque, IA 52001

Clayton County (Iowa) Genealogical Society
P.O. Box 846, Elkader, IA 52043

HISTORICAL SOCIETIES IN THIS AREA

Grant County Historical Society
Box 410, Platteville, WI 53818

State Historical Society of Wisconsin
c/o James Hansen
816 State St., Madison, WI 53706

Cassville Historical Society
c/o Marge Lange
P.O. Box 715, Cassville, WI 53806

Iowa County Historical Society
Box 38
Dodgeville, WI 53533

Lancaster Historical Society
Lancaster, WI 53813

Potosi Historical Society
Potosi, WI 53820

Badger Historical Society
561 S. Judgement, Shullsburg, WI 53586

Wisconsin State Old Cemetery Society
617 Clemons Ave., Madison, WI 53704

— Lafayette County Historical Society —
525 Main St.
Darlington, WI 53530

PRIVATE RESEARCHERS-GRANT COUNTY, WI

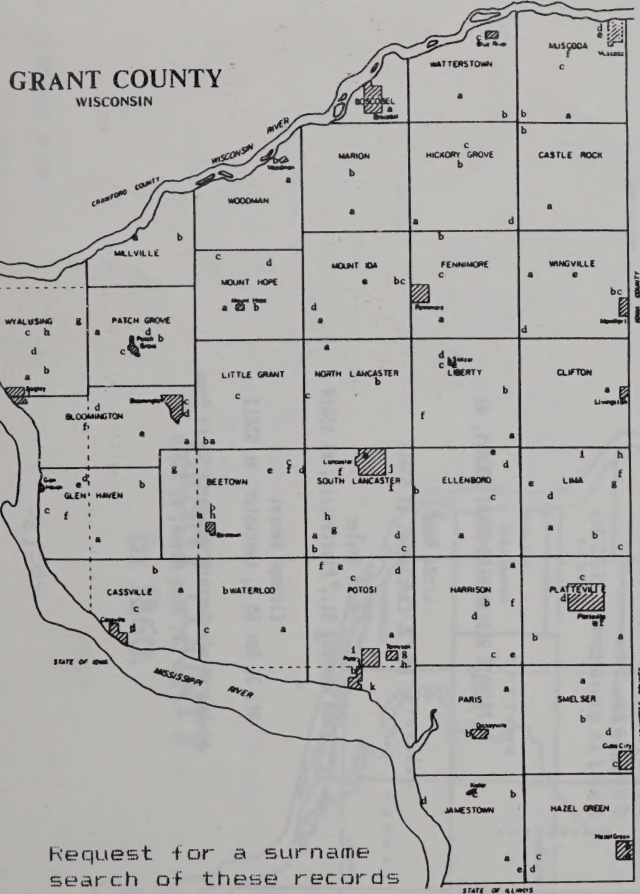
Linda Reed
Rt. 2, Lancaster, WI 53813

Ruth Taylor
555 Stevens St., Platteville, WI 53818

Eleanor Menzel
Rt. 3, Box 65 A, Lancaster, WI 53813

We Search c/o Karen P. Wagner & Helen Munn
Box 38, Glen Haven, WI 53810

GRANT COUNTY WISCONSIN



Request for a surname
search of these records
can be directed to:
Mrs. Helen Jentz,
955 Williams St.,
Platteville, WI 53818
for a fee of \$3.00 & a
self-addressed stamped envelope.

GRANT COUNTY CEMETERIES AND LOCATIONS

BEETOWN TOWNSHIP

- a 30 NW Beetown
- b 19 NE Burns
- c E11 NE Mankel-Berg
- d E12 WC Shepard-Black
- e 10 SW Pleasant-Morman-Flora Fountain
- f E11 SE Pleasant Ridge-Black- U.B. Ch.
- g W12 SW Dodge
- h 30 NE McDonald

BLOOMINGTON TOWNSHIP

- a E36 SC Providence-Meth.
- b E25 NW Bloomington-Tafton
- c E25 NW Bloomington St. Mary's Cath.
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- e 34 NE Blakes Prairie-Sargent
- f E30 SW Greunder

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- b 9 NE St. Mary's Cath.-Settlement
- c 16 SW Cassville
- d 21 SW Cassville St. Charles Cath.

CASTLE ROCK TOWNSHIP

- a 28 NW St. John's Nepolus Ch.
- b 6 NE Shafer - 1 stone

CLIFTON TOWNSHIP

- a 15 SE Rock Ch.-Martinville

ELLENBORO TOWNSHIP

- a 33 NE Ellenboro Town Shop
- b 19 NW Aupperle
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- b 4 NW Ideal
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- b 16 NE Retallick-Hampton
- c W22 NW Rauch-Ackerman-Old St. Mary's
- d 12 C Scott
- e 13 NW Gockel-Cath.
- f 26 NE Charlotte
- g 10 Duncan

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- a 1 SE Whig-Meth.
- b 15 SE Harrison-Petty
- c 34-35 Mt. Zion-Cornelia-Cong.
- d 22 NW Blakely
- e 36 SE Coates-Durley
- f 13 SW Kaump

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- a 25 NE Hazel Green
- b 24-25 St. Francis DeSales Cath.
- c 30 NE St. Joseph Cath.-Sinsinawa
- d 31 NW St. Dominic Cath.-Sinsinawa

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- a 31 NW Bethel-Rock School
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- c 10 NW Updike
- d 36 EC Cap Rock Luth.-Norwegian

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- b 1-12 Jamestown-Louisburg-Luth.
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- d 5 SE Stitzer Pres. Ch.
- e 4 SE Stitzer Meth. Ch.
- f 19 SW Liberty Ridge-St. Paul's Ch.

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- a 28 SW Churchill
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- c 36 NW Mound Valley
- d 20 NE Noel
- e 18 NE Lima-Union-Burns-Craven
- f 12 SW Nip & Tuck-Lida-Meth.
- g 13 NW McReynolds
- h 1 SW Arthur-Washburn-Meth.
- i 1 SW McLeod-no stones left

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- a 32 SW Edwards
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- a 33 SC Bohemian Meth.
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- c 22 NW Sandbranch
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- e 1 SE Muscoda Public
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- a 4 NW Mt. Zion-Primitive Meth.
- b 10 SE Dyer
- c 19 NE Day-Walker Farm

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- a 12 WC Piddington-Bloomer
- b 22 SW Dickeyville Holy Ghost Cath.

PATCHGROVE TOWNSHIP

- a 31 SW Guthrie
- b 2 NW Patch Grove St. John's Cath.
- c 4 SW Patch Grove
- d 34 NW Nagle

PLATTEVILLE TOWNSHIP

- a 25 W Blockhouse-Robinson-Meth.
- b 29 SE Adney
- c 15 NW Fourth St. Park-Indian Park
- d 16 SE Greenwood
- e 15-22 Hillside-Old Burial Ground
- f 15-22 Calvary-St. Mary's Cath.

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- a 26 NE British hollow
- b S 4 NE Van Buren
- c N 9 NE Old Boice Creek-Hampton
- d N 1 W Boice Prairie
- e N 4 NW Boice Creek-United Bretheran
- f N 6 NE Kinney
- g 36 NW Tennyson St. Andrew Cath. Old Dutch Hollow
- h 35 NE Tennyson St. Andrew Cath. New
- i 34 NW Potosi St. Thomas Cath. New
- j 34 SC Potosi St. Thomas Cath. Old
- k S10 NE Osceola-Indian-Cooms-Hobbs

SHELTER TOWNSHIP

- a 10-3 Big Patch-Kaysville-Meth.
- b 22 NC Smelser-Georgetown
- c 36 SE Cuba City Mt. Pleasant
- d 24 SW St. Rose of Lima Cath.

SOUTH LANCASTER TOWNSHIP

- a 31 NE Morrell-Stanton Farm
- b 31 SW Hurricane-Presbyterian
- c 36 NE Ellis-Vesperman Farm
- d 25 SC McKinney-Reed-Baillie Farm
- e 3 SE Westwood-Episcopalian
- f 9 SW Lancaster St. Clement Cath.
- g 28 SW Bonham
- h 19 SE Wilsbaum-Old Cath.-Pigeon Hill
- i 14 NE Grant County Farm
- j 11 NE Lancaster/Hillside

WATERLOO TOWNSHIP

- a 23 SW Burton
- b 8 SW Sprague
- c 19 WC Cassville 7th Day Adventist Ch.

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- b 36 SE Walls-Fry-Jones
- c 11 NE Blue River

WINGVILLE TOWNSHIP

- a 18 NE Cass Hollow
- b 24 SE Montfort Hillcrest
- c 24 SE Montfort St. Thomas Cath.
- d 31 SE Ebenezer-Meth.
- e 10 SE Thompson

WOODMAN TOWNSHIP

- a 24 NW Rosendale-Cath.
- b 14 NE Woodman

WYALUSING TOWNSHIP

- a S16 NW Loren Wood Farm
- b 10 SE Ruckdasha
- c 33 WC Schier Farm-Blunt
- d 4 SE Horstman-Clark-Bagley Family
- e 31 SE Glann-Glass House
- f 6 SW Harford
- g 35 NE Brodville
- h 34 NW Hazelton-Flint
- i S16 SW Bagley-German Luth.

GRANT COUNTY GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY LIBRARY

LaVon Hall

449 S. Harrison, Lancaster, WI 53813

(608) 723-2307

The society has a large collection of materials which are loaned to the members. For information call or write.

GENEALOGIES

ARCHER-Archer Quarterly, Publication of Archer Assn. Ltd.

BIDDICK-The Biddick families, 8 loose pages, source unk.

BONHAM/FORD/HEARD-Bonham/Ford/Heard of VA MD TN MO IL WI CA who settled in Grant County Wisconsin-compiled by Shirley Pixley Bonham, 1986.

BOOTH-Bible records, source unknown

BRECKMAN-Frederick & Elizabeth Breckman Family, K. Wolfe

BUTSON-Charles & Anna Butson, Roots & Sprouts, Butson Reunion Committee, 1985

CALLAWAY-Bible records, source unknown.

CASPER-see WILCOX

CHRISTENSEN-The Families of Ever and Melia Christensen, Including the Brekka Family - Marion A. Gunderson, 1984

CLAUER-Clauer Clan, Kathy Wolfe

DIETZMAN-The Genealogy of the John Christlieb Dietzman Family - Ruth L. Dietzman, 1985.

EASTMAN-Descendent chart of Levi S. Eastman, source unknown

ESSER-Records of Esser and Related Families-Genealogical Records of the Descendants of Johannis S. and Anna Katherine (Lucas) Esser, who immigrated from Prussia to Cassville, WI in 1857 - A. A. Esser, 1982

GINTER-The Ginters in America - Karen A. Reese, 1983

GROOM-Kathleen Wolfe

GOLDMAN-Freimund Goldman & his family, Kathleen Wolfe

GRATTON-Gratton Genealogy-Kathy Wolfe

HALL-The Hall Family Record - LaVon H. Hall, 1985

HILTON-Bible records, source unknown

HUTCROFT-Kathleen Wolfe

JOHNSON-Hodge podge of papers of Johnson family- Collected & compiled by Laura Johnson

JUZA-The Juza Family History, Susan M. Juza, 1986

KIRKPATRICK-A Kirkpatrick Genealogy

KUENSTER-In Memory of Gus Kuenster 1884-1980 - Story of Jacob Kuenster written by his son Gus Kuenster in 1966

LEIBFRIED-Descendants of George & Maria Theresia Leibfried

LIVINGSTON-Hodge podge of papers of Livingston family - collected by Laura Johnson

LYNCH-Record of the Family of Bernard Lynch & Caroline Gray, 1983

MARSHALL-Our Marshall Family Tree, A Record of John & Mary Jane (Pickwell) Marshall & their descendants - LaVon H. Hall, 1975

MARTIN-Papers & charts of Martin family-Yates Pub. Co.

McCARVILLE-Copy of record of McCarville family compiled by Dominic McCarville, Slayton, MN

NODOLF-Tales of the Mound & all around, 1984

OSTRANDER-Brochure explaining Ostrander Family Assoc.

PICKEL-August & Barbara Pickel - Marcella S. Pickel, 1982

ROESCH-Memorandum of Philip Roesch, Co. H., 25th Regt. Wis. Vol (Not really a genealogy but of interest to anyone with Roeschs) Richard K. Long 1979

SEDGWICK-Joseph & Hannah Sedgwick & their descendants by Betty J. Sedgwick

SPITLER-The Spitler Family, Kathy Wolfe

TIMMERMAN-The Timmerman Family History Spanning Two Hundred Years 1782-1982 - The Cornelius Timmerman Family 1982

WALL-Several letters regarding Wall family, source unk.

WILCOX-Papers on Wilcox/Casper family compiled by Michael Kozlik

WILKE-Gottfried Henre Wilke, fgs. Linn Moore

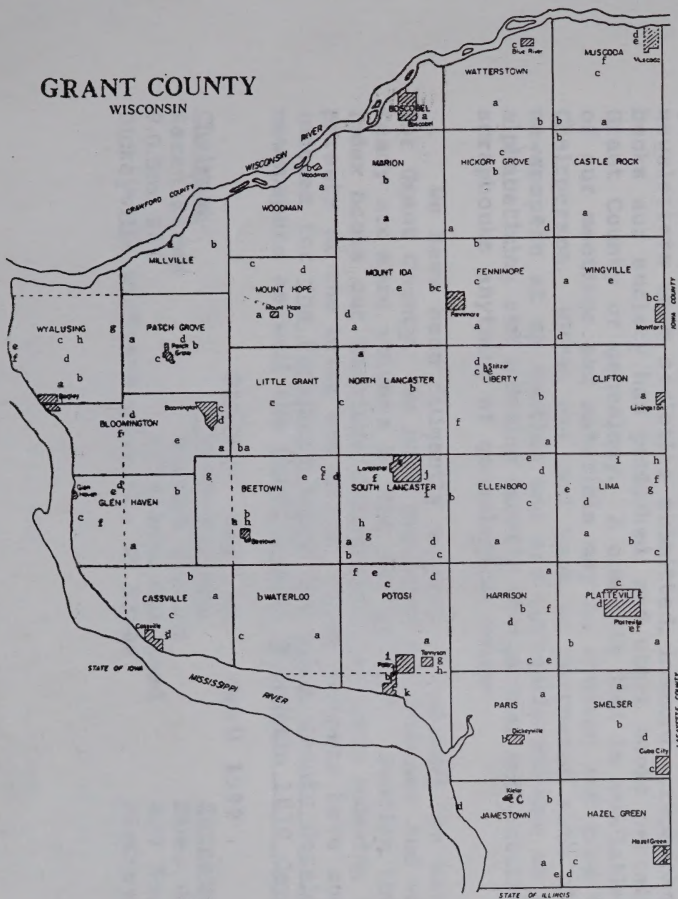
WINTERS-Bohemia to Wisconsin with the Winters Family 1778-1984-Cheryl Lemanski, 1984

WOODHOUSE-The Travels of Peter Woodhouse, Memoir of an American Pioneer-Thomas E. Barden, 1981

- MAP OF GRANT COUNTY, WISCONSIN



GRANT COUNTY WISCONSIN



GRANT COUNTY CEMETERIES AND LOCATIONS

BEETOWN TOWNSHIP

- a 30 NW Beetown
- b 19 NE Burns
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SNELSER TOWNSHIP

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on a scale of 1:50,000. The map is oriented horizontally. The text "CEVAL COM" is visible in the bottom right corner. The map is oriented horizontally.

CEVAL COM

CHAPTER PROFILE

Grant County Genealogical Society held their initial meeting December 12, 1974. Of the seventeen charter members seven are still currently active members of our society. The first year ended with 31 members and currently we have 226 with our year ending April 30. The society meets every third Tuesday evening alternating between Lancaster and Platteville with the exception of December.

Our Grant County Heritage quarterly newsletter is published in February, May, August and November. Our society has copied the Grant County tombstones and have arranged the names alphabetically by surname on 3x5 cards. We have made a map of the "Grant County Cemeteries and Locations" that is included with a new member's packet. We charge for each surname to check the cards and send the information. This file is continually updated by our Cemetery Chairperson.

We have published the book, Grant County Genealogical Society Surname Index, covering the members' ancestral charts from 1976 through April 1989. We ask that each new member submit an Ancestral Sheet and our Surname Chairperson enters the information and advises if any other members are working on the same surname.

Thanks to one of our members every library in Grant County has a booklet titled "Where To Find It Family Research Grant County WI". Our society has a library which contains family genealogies, history books, maps of foreign countries, newsletters from societies submitted, indexed scrapbooks, any books our society has published, and other books pertaining to Grant County or genealogy. A complete list is available at each of our meetings and materials may be checked out from the Library Chairperson. Within the last year we purchased some old newspapers at an auction and are currently working on cutting, alphabetizing and indexing (mostly obituaries) and putting in scrapbooks anything of genealogical value.

We have been diligently working on indexing the marriages for Grant County. We have published two volumes and will have ready six more volumes by the end of 1991. Besides the Marriage Index books our Marriage Chairperson has been indexing the parents of the bride and groom. Other members have compiled indexes for The Fennimore Times and Grant County Herald early newspapers as well the Grant County Wisconsin 1870 Census.

Officers May 1991 - April 1992

Chairman

Karen Reese
P.O.Box 281

Dickeyville WI 53808

Vice-Chairman

Bernita Jenkins

1504 Jack Oak Road

Cassville WI 53806

Secretary

Ellen Urness

830 North Second St

Platteville WI 53818

GRANT COUNTY, WISCONSIN NEWSPAPERS

The following information is taken from "Guide to Wisconsin Newspapers - 1833-1957, compiled by Donald E. Oehlers from the State Historical Society. Dates mentioned are approximate.

BLOOMINGTON

Bloomington Record:
1880-1973

Revealer:

1894-1895
West Grant Advocate:
1873-1874

BLUE RIVER

Blue River Informer:
1912-1921

BOSCOBEL

Boscobel Appeal:
see Boscobel Journal
Boscobel Broad-Axe:
1962-1866
Boscobel Weekly Democrat:
1859-1860
Boscobel Dial:
1872 to date
Enterprise:
1893-1895
Boscobel Express:
1860-1862
Grant County Leader:
1892-1893
Boscobel Hatchet:
see Boscobel Broad-Axe
Boscobel Journal:
1867-1870
National Broad-Axe:
see Boscobel Broad-Axe
Boscobel Sentinel:
1900-1919

CASSVILLE

Cassville American:
1941-1973
Cassville Current:
1885-1886
Cassville Index:
1888-1917
Cassville Record:
1901-1924

CUBA CITY

Cuba City Herald:
1903-1905
Tri-County Press:
1894 to date

FENNIMORE

Fennimore Independent:
1880-1882
Fennimore Journal:
1944-1965
Fennimore Times:
1829 to date

HAZEL GREEN

Hazel Green Tribune-Reporter:
1914-1919

LANCASTER

Grant County Advocate:
1874-1877
Grant County Argus:
1876-1878
Grant County Clarion:
1961-1962
Grant County Democrat:
1870-1873
Grant County Gazette:
see Inter-County Gazette,
Prairie du Chien
Grant County Herald:
1843-1968
Grant County Independent:
1927 to date
Grant County Witness:
see Platteville Witness
Lancaster Register:
Oct-Dec 1923
Lancaster Reporter:
1895-1896
Lancaster Teller:
1883-1923
Wisconsin Herald:
see Grant County Herald

LIVINGSTON

Livingston Leader:
1924-1927

MONTFORT

Montfort Independent:
1881-1882
Montfort Mail:
1882-1894
Montfort Monitor:
1882-1894
Montfort Sentinel:
1881-1882
Southwest Wisconsin:
see under Linden

MUSCODA

Grant County Democrat:
1895-1919
Muscoda Leader-Press:
see Grant County Independent,
Lancaster
Muscoda News:
1874-1892
Muscoda Progressive:
1913 to date
Valley Voice Muscoda Watchman:
see Grant County Democrat

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